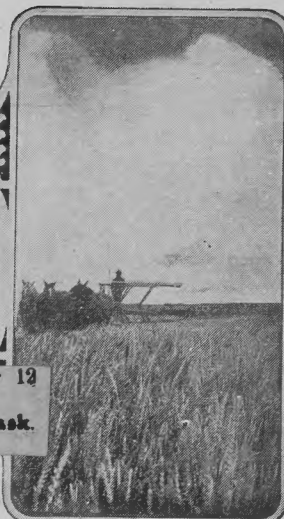


Vol. 29

The NOR'WEST FARMER

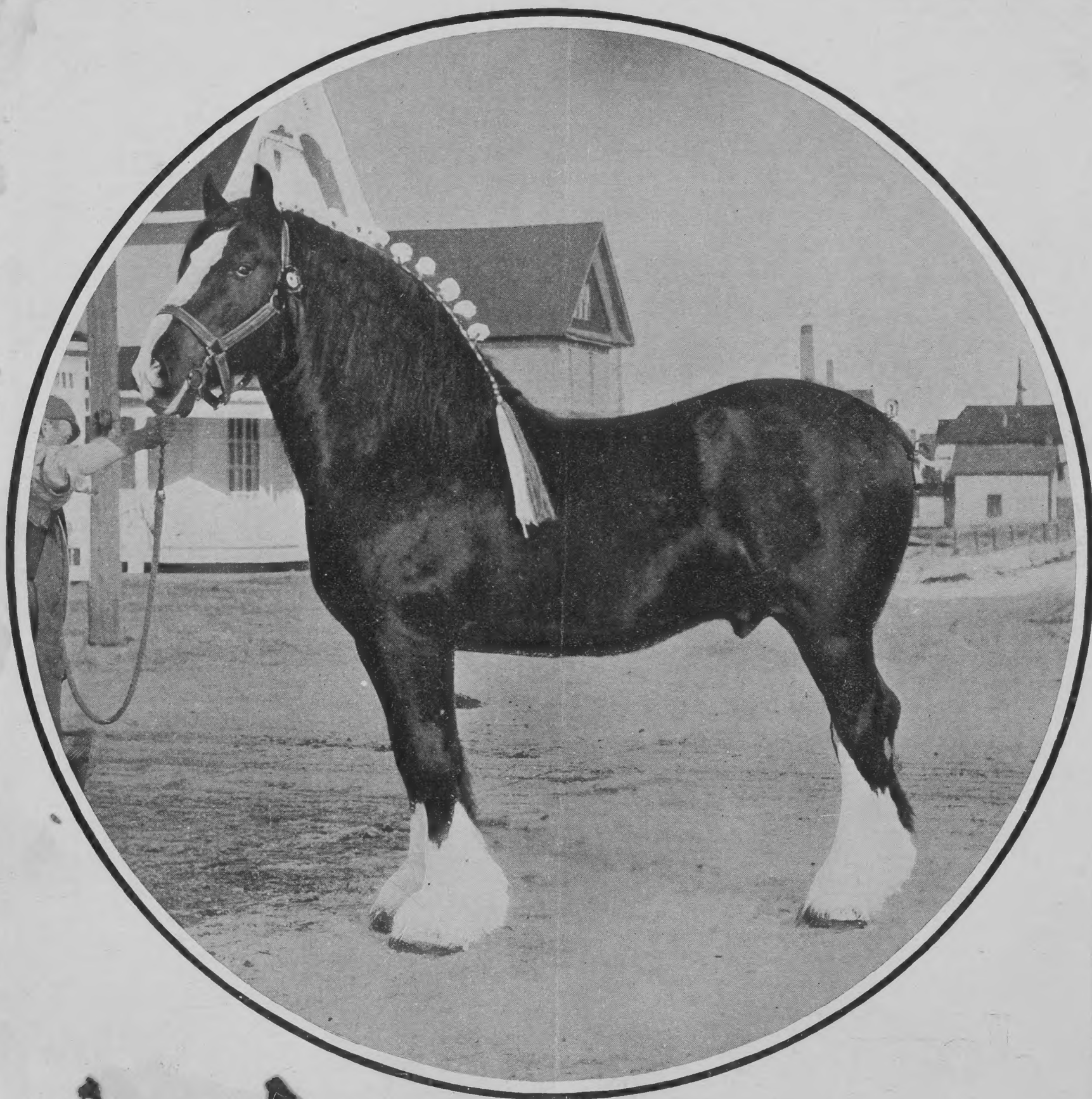
ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

Stanley Rackham Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.



No. 6

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.



WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

MARCH 21, 1910.

LIGHT DRAFT JOHN DEERE GANG PLOW

HOW TO SELECT A PLOW---THE RULE OF FOUR

Plow quality does not improve with age.

An inferior plow does poorer work, is harder to pull, and costs more for repairs every year it is in use.

Because certain things about a plow cannot be changed for the better **after** you buy it, care and study **before** buying, is important.

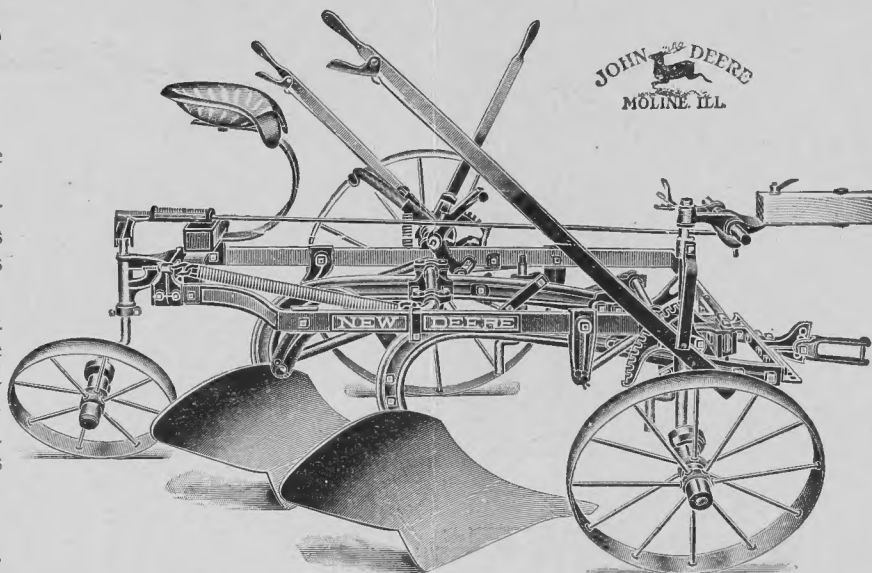
Judging the real worth of a plow is not difficult if four things are kept in mind:

First—Quality of work.

Second—Ease of management.

Third—Lightness of draft.

Fourth—Strength and durability.



THE LIGHT DRAFT NEW DEERE—WHY IT PULLS EASY

Consider five things when judging the draft of a plow:

First—The shape of the bottom. **Second**—Material out of which it is made. **Third**—Equal weight on all the wheels.

Fourth—Proper adjustments. **Fifth**—Staunchness of the plow.

Write for Literature, Prices and Terms.

WHY THESE FOUR QUALITIES ARE THE TEST

First—Nothing takes the place of good work. Unless a plow does perfect work you cannot afford to own it, no matter what the price.

Second—Have regard for your own comfort—that pays. Get a plow that is easy to ride, and that can be operated with little effort on your part.

Third—Never work horses harder than necessary. Horse-flesh and horse-feed cost money. An extra one-eighth horse power added to the draft will cost you the price of a plow—very soon.

Fourth—Repairs are expensive. A good plow lasts longer than a poor one.

NEW DEAL WAGON

New-Deal Wagon

Is made of air-seasoned lumber.

Is equipped with double collar skein.

Skins are dust-proof, therefore will hold grease longer and run easier than others.

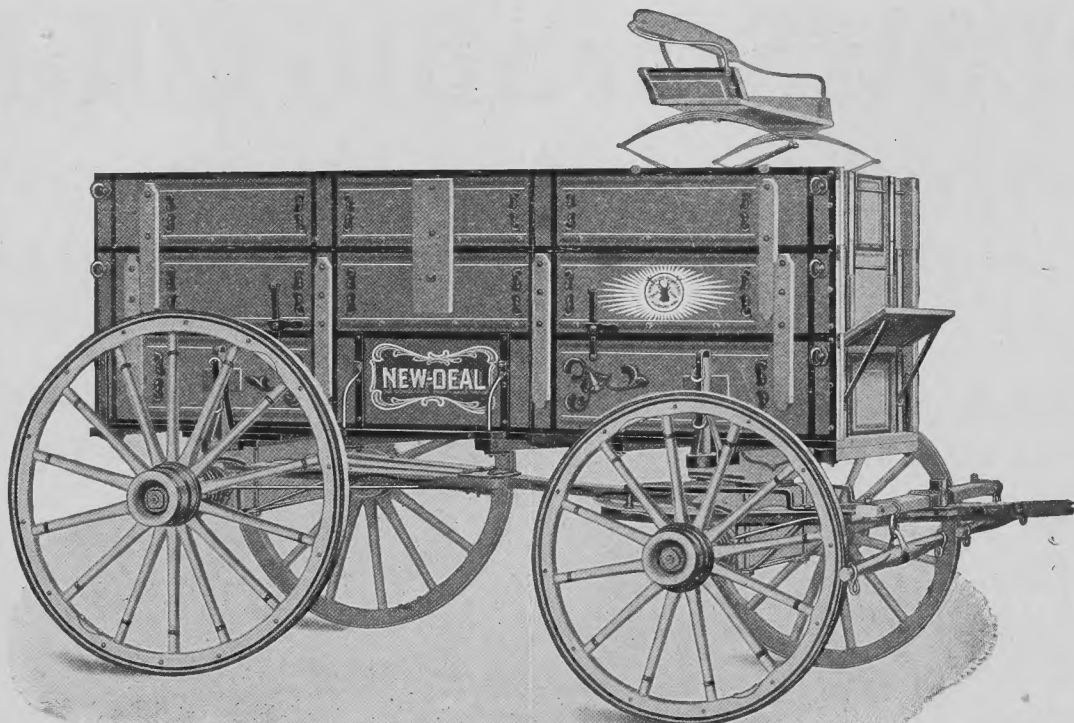
Skins are heavier; bell is longer and larger, taking more axle.

Has riveted grain cleats (not nailed or screwed).

Bottom of box is reinforced both front and rear.

Has clipped gear, both front and rear.

Box is made flax tight



New-Deal Wagon

Spring seat with 3-leaf springs (not single leaf).

Steel bolster stake plates on side of box.

Neck yoke 48 in. long (not 42 in.)

Has trussed tongue, cannot break or warp.

Has channel iron reach really indestructible.

Is extra well painted, striped and finished

Possesses a great many distinctive features of merit.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

CALGARY

REGINA

WINNIPEG

EDMONTON

SASKATOON

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANGS

4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 Bottoms



BIG PLOWS for a BIG COUNTRY

Why turn a Single Furrow when you can turn from 4 to 14 furrows at the same time

Canada is a country of big farms, big possibilities and big profits—if you are a big farmer.

A general couldn't fight much of a battle with one soldier, and a farmer can't raise much wheat with a one furrow plow.

Get the Right Gang

Bottoms in pairs give great strength and make the plows run steady. The beams can be braced and each plow steadies the other. You notice these features on a two-bottom horse gang—you can't beat that construction.

Don't Clog

Curved frames give great clearance, and the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang will go through straw, trash, weeds and scrub where other gangs clog and cause trouble.

Screw Clevis

In addition to the regular clevis adjustment, each beam is fitted with a screw clevis when attached to the frame. A man can stand on the platform and adjust any one plow with a wrench while the engine and gang are working. This saves time and is a most important feature.

Works with Coulters

Rolling Coulters can be used on the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang just the same as on a sulky plow.

Level Platform

The platform is roomy, free from obstructions and so arranged that the levers are all in reach.

Standard Sizes

4 or 6 Plows on One Frame
6 or 8 Plows on One Frame
10 or 12 Plows on One Frame

Extension can be furnished for the 12 bottom frame allowing two more plows to be used; making 14.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

Write us to-day for Free Booklet showing JOHN DEERE Gangs being used with all kinds of steam, oil and gasoline tractors. Don't fail to get this book and learn all about engine plowing. A post card will bring the book. Mention this paper when you write.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

The Fleury Pulverizer

Pulverizes and Packs the Soil

How a Pulverizer Helps

A good seed bed is composed of a fine mellow soil well packed to insure capillary connection with the subsoil.

Such a seed bed will produce better crops than a lumpy one of the same chemical composition.

This is why a good pulverizer should be a part of your equipment. Other things being equal it insures better crops.

It is often necessary to plow land when it will break up into large chunks or clods. In such a case, a pulverizer is indispensable for fining the soil.

The fact is, almost any soil is benefited by being pulverized and packed after plowing, regardless of its condition.

Light, loose soils are kept from drifting by being treated in this way.

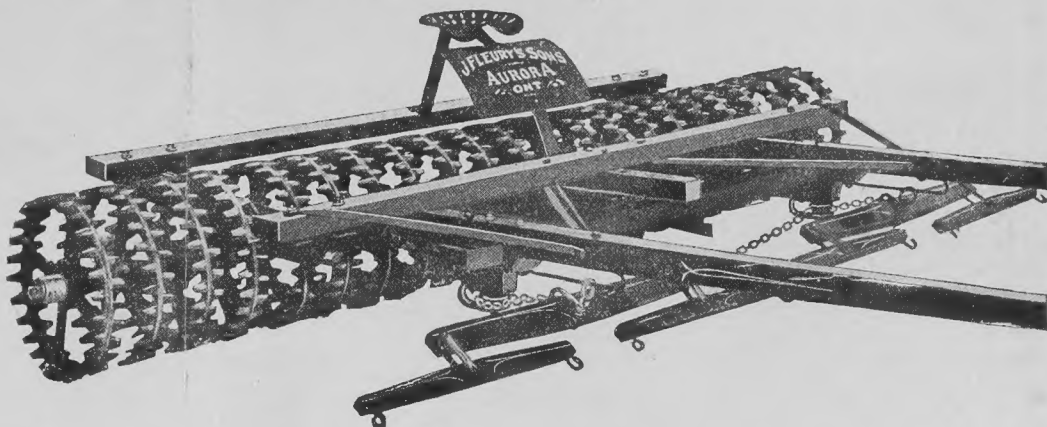
The Fleury Does the Business

In the first place it is sufficiently heavy for its work, there is no necessity for weighting.

The sections are so constructed that they pulverize all lumps and pack the soil so it is in good seed bed condition. At the same time, it helps to produce a surface mulch which holds moisture.

It does the work of both a pulverizer and a land roller.

Also, this pulverizer is sufficiently flexible to accommodate itself to rolling land.



Besides this, it is very durable. It has bushings that take the wear instead of the wheels.

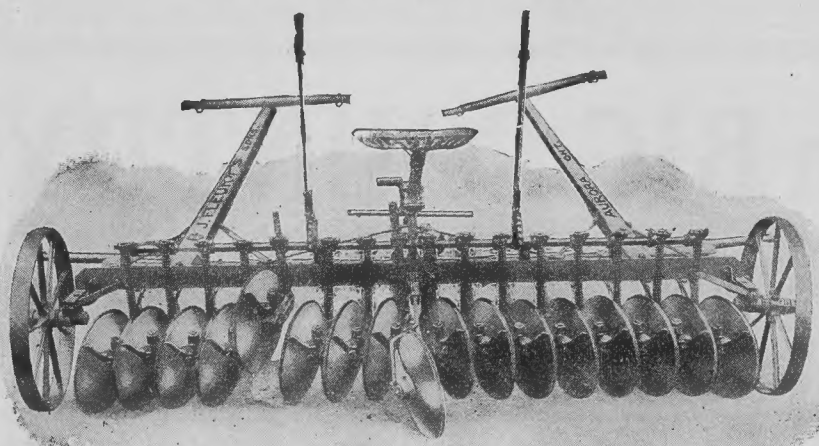
The ends of the wheel hubs are chilled which reduces the end wear on the wheels.

These are a few of the excellent features of the Fleury Pulverizers. Ask us for further information.

Fleury Pulverizers are made in the following sizes:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 16-section, 1-pole | 22-section, 1-pole |
| 22-section, 2-pole | 24-section, 2-pole |
| 22-section, 2-pole, pulley hitch, with doubletrees | |
| 24-section, 2-pole, pulley hitch, with doubletrees | |

CYCLONE DISC



587

Cyclone Wheel Disc Harrow

EASY to move from one field to the other. No danger of dulling disc on hard road. Can be backed or turned anywhere. Each disc is independent and equipped with a pressure spring, the same as a grain drill.

More or less pressure can be applied at the will of the operator. For discing stubble fields, summer fallowing, or plowed land, it has no equal.

Can also be used as a weeder or cultivator, being so constructed that the discs can be set at any depth desired; the space between discs being thoroughly worked and much lighter draft than a cultivator.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

The Fosston Grain Cleaner

THE FOSSTON

WILL enable you to rid your field of wild oats.

Will take oats out of wheat or flax better than any other mill made.

Absolutely the best cleaner of all kinds of grain ever invented.



Here are Fosston Facts

THE only Patented Feed Device—which allows grain in Machine only when running—Feeds full width of sieves.

A Patented Gang for separating wild or tame oats from wheat. Composed of a series of nine perforated zinc screens.

A Bottom Screen thirty-six inches long. Under this screen is arranged a patented cleaning rack to keep bottom rack clean. Special attachment for separating wild or tame oats from barley. Screens for cleaning all kinds of grain. Bagger can be attached in five minutes.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

SASKATOON

EDMONTON

Canada's Premier Pianos and Organs



NEW KARN, STYLE A.

No house in Canada can offer you quality and value such as these instruments represent. You can purchase on terms that will occasion no inconvenience. The money is saved that would otherwise be frittered away and **you have the grandest instrument on earth**, mellowing and adding to its value with the years.

The new Karn, style A, is a superb instrument with tone of surpassing sweetness. Price **\$350.00**. New design, new scale, handsomely finished in Mahogany or Walnut. 7½ octaves, three unisons, overstrung bass, full metal frame, height 4-ft. 4-in.

The Karn Organ

STYLE C17



Special Price **\$110.00**

This instrument is built in a Gem Piano Case, excellent finish, six octaves, four sets of reeds. **Magnificent full tone.**

These instruments cannot be beaten anywhere. Write us for particulars.

**Karn-Morris
Piano and Organ Co.**

337 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, Manager of Winnipeg Branch

CONTENTS

	Page.		Page.
MANITOBA WINTER FAIR	335	Some Humane Society Hints....	354
The Clydesdale Show	335	For the Clydesdale Men.....	355
Canadian Bred Clydesdales	336	Big Horse Entries at Regina....	356
Percherons	338	Profitable Feeding of Export	
Belgians	379	Cattle	356
Shires	379	"Plant more Hogs"	357
Agricultural	379	Canadian Suffolk Horse Breeders	
Heavy Draft	379	Meet	358
Standard Bred	379	Horse Prices in the Range Coun-	
Hackney	379	try	358
The Fat Stock Show.....	379	Defence of American Abattoir	
Judging Competitions	381	Men	358
The Grain Show	381	The Hog Louse	360
Educational Meetings	382	Starting the Calves Right	360
Breeders' Meetings	385	Feeding Oats Whole or Ground to	
EDITORIAL—		Horses	361
The Farmers' Telephone	338B	Value of the Brood Mare.....	361
The Tariff Question	338B	Why Not Mules?	361
The Manitoba Elevator Act.....	338B	HOUSEHOLD—	
The Stock Yards Situation.....	338B	Just For Today	362
To Aid the Sheep Industry....	338C	The Dwellers	362
FIELD—		Spring	368
Use the Fanning Mill	338D	Our Children	368
Preparing Seed Grain for Sow-		Worry and Trouble	369
ing	338D	The Deacon's Philosophy	370
Corn as a Fodder Crop for West-		Smiles	370
ern Canada	339	From a Woman's Standpoint....	371
Five Horse Evener	340	BOYS AND GIRLS	373
Growing Feed for Stock	340	GARDEN AND FORESTRY—	
Stubble Cropping	340	Don't Sow Too Deeply.....	376
Do the Work Well.....	341	The Vegetable Garden	376
The Best Preventive of Smut....	341	AMONG THE BREEDERS—	
Home Made Gas Tractor.....	342	Dispersion Sale at Manitou....	387
Rotary Share for Sulky Plow....	342	Clydesdale Auction Sale at Ed-	
Canada Thistles on Summer Fal-		monton	387
low	343	Mr. Turner Doing Good Business	387
F. T. Shutt on the Pea Question.	343	Uppers' Sale	388
VETERINARY	345	Hogate Disposes of Some Good	
POULTRY—		Clydes	388
Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show	347	Glencarnock Sales	388
DAIRY—		Berkshire Sales at Rugby Stock	
The Possibilities of the Dairy		Farm	388
Cow	349	Shields Sells Herefords	388
Dairy Bacteriology	349	Fairview Shorthorns for Sale....	389
LIVE STOCK—		LEGAL	390
Good Prospects for Sheep in Al-		PUBLISHERS' DESK	392
berta	352	MARKETS	394
How to Obtain Better Prices for		CORRESPONDENCE—	
Western Cattle	353	Walls Under a Stable.....	396
Irregularities in American Per-		Rosser G. G. A. Oppose Govern-	
cheron Registration	354	ment Bill	396
Saskatchewan Cattle Sale	354	Gravel and Cement for Founda-	
Will Water Containing Iron Hurt		tion	396
Stock?	354		

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

It may not have escaped the attention of our readers that there are some advertisements scattered here and there through this paper. We make no attempt to conceal the fact. Indeed, we would just like to draw attention to it.

There are different reasons why we should do so.

The first reason is because of the relation that advertising bears to the business ends of a paper. Some subscribers object to advertisements. They think that advertisements only use the space that would otherwise be devoted to reading matter. Needless to say, such men have never tried to finance a great journal. Else they would know better. To try to conduct a paper of the size of the Nor'-West Farmer at our present subscription rate, without advertisements, would be to strike a two-forty clip with a runaway span down the high road of bankruptcy. It never could be done. The one dollar a year subscription rate falls away short of paying for the raw paper sent out, even when this raw paper is purchased in carload lots, as it is with us. And still there remain unpaid the great expenses attached to maintaining premises in a large city, heating, lighting, salaries of editors and business staff, cost of printing, mailing and postage, etc. These all must be paid from the advertising revenue. Therefore—and our readers may as well understand it—a good advertising patronage is necessary to a good service in reading matter.

But this is not all. There is another reason why we would refer our subscribers to our advertisements. It is because of the direct benefit that may be got therefrom. The most successful farmer is always wide-awake as a buyer. He has his weather eye open all the time to see just what is in the market for him. He investigates. He knows just "who's who" among the implement firms, the seed merchants, the live stock and poultry men, the grain commission dealers, the fence manufacturers, insurance firms, etc., etc. He realizes that he must do business with other men, and that the more he knows about the propositions being put forward for his consideration, the better will his buying and selling be done. That this is true—that it pays to read advertisements—we have the evidence every day.

And so we commend our advertisements to the attention of our readers. Not that we expect everyone to write to every advertiser. Oh, no, nothing so foolish as that! But simply that when some firm is advertising something in which you think you may be interested you will write a card, get full information and then do business if, in your cool, calm judgment the proposition presented appeals to you.

And that's just plain horse sense after all, isn't it?

The Best Value in a Player Piano in Canada is The Morris

Why? We sell on the ONE PRICE system exclusively, therefore each and every buyer knows that he has bought at the lowest possible figure.



The "Morris" Player, Opened

The Morris Player

the moment it made its first public appearance took the first position in the Piano industry as an instrument of exceptional quality representing extraordinary value as a faultless production.

Price **\$550.00**

on easy payments and subject to a liberal discount for cash. It is



The "Morris" Player, Closed

A NECESSITY

in every home where the best in social life is cultivated. You can learn to play it in a few minutes and enjoy music that you could not play so well with a lifetime of practice.

Every member of the family will receive pleasure from the piano.

Write at once to the

**Karn-Morris
Piano and Organ Co.**

337 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

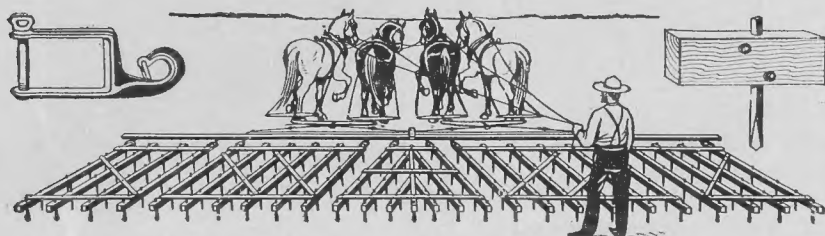
S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, Manager of Winnipeg Branch

It Takes Less Money TO BUY A Perfect Implement

Than it does to monkey with a thing
of scrap-iron that is rarely out of the

REPAIR SHOP

Take Advice
And Get a **Watson**
Boss Wood Harrow

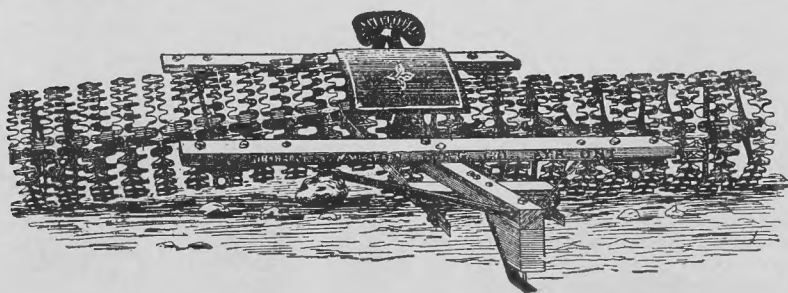


Made of seasoned oak or maple. Two rivets at every tooth. Malleable Draw Clevis. Perfect design and finish.

Will Cover More Ground and do Better Work
Than Any Harrow of its Kind in the West

SIZES : 78 tooth for 2 horses, width 13 1/2 feet
102 " 3 " " 16 1/2 "
150 " 4 " " 24 "

No Less Indispensable Is
—Watson's Flexible—
Pulverizer and Compressor



Pays For Itself In Increased Crops

Because it is the **Best Soil Packer and Moisture Saver on the Market.** Lightest Draft of Any Machine of its kind. Keeps the soil from blowing and is the

Heaviest, Strongest, Most Durable Pulverizer Made

24 inch wheels. Removable in each wheel and in centre casting.

TWO SIZES : With 16 wheels for 3 horses, 2100 lbs., width, 10 ft. 6 in.
With 22 wheels for 4 horses, 2800 lbs., width, 14 ft. 6 in.

The 22 wheel machines are equipped with the additional improvement of two poles and pulley hitch.

Watson's Harrow Carts 24, 28, and 36 wheels

Are unequalled for strength. They are well braced and thoroughly up-to-date.

Write for prices and circulars to

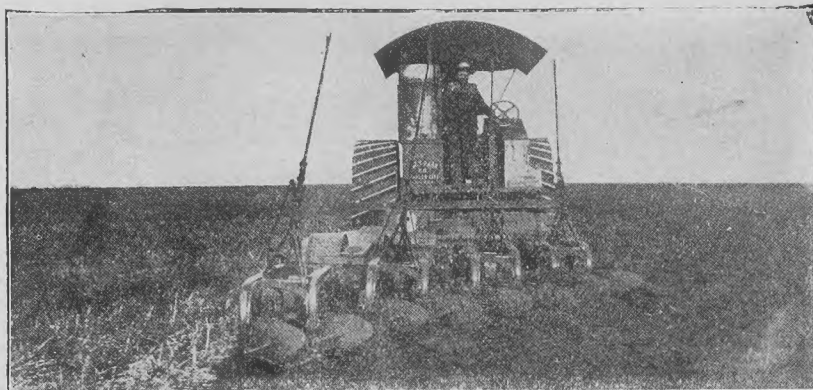
John Watson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED

Winnipeg

A Farm Without a Horse

is no longer "an idea" but has become a **necessary condition** if the farmer is not only to pay his way but make **the very best money** that can be taken out of his section without the worry and slavery of the dead past and with greater ease and leisure than he has ever known.

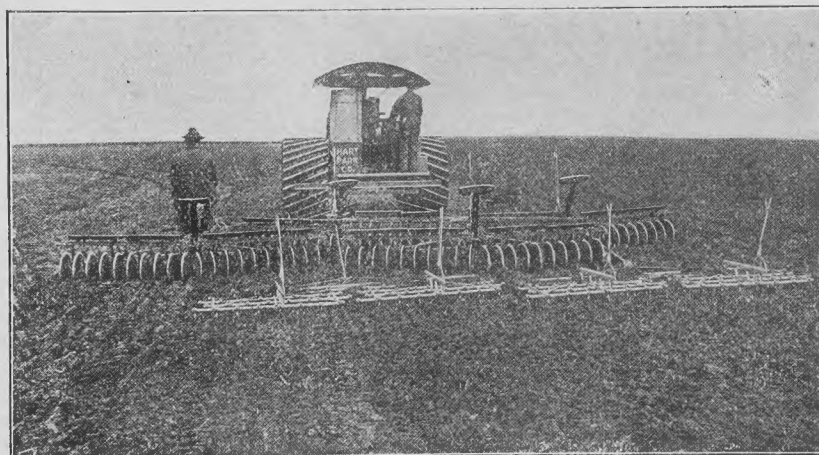
PLOWING—BREAKING



and everything to be done on the farm can be done by
that all-the-year-round

MODERN FARM HORSE

THE **HART-PARR**
GAS TRACTOR



The Hart-Parr Gas Tractor pulls its eight 14 inch plows in soil that a horse could scarcely walk over. It will plow its twenty-five to thirty acres per day regardless of ground and never get sick or tired.

SEEDING: The Hart-Parr will pull drills to the tune of 40 or 50 acres per day, and will not injure the land in passing over it any more than horses will.

DISCING: The Hart-Parr is limited only by the number of discs that can be attached to it; and furnishing such a traction power as to compel the discs to pulverize thoroughly.

GET A HART-PARR 1910 CATALOGUE

and you will possess the best guide to success in farming you can find the world over.

Hart-Parr Company

28 Main Street

Portage-la-Prairie, Man.

The Chapin Co., Calgary, Alberta

Manitoba's Winter Carnival of Live Stock Interests.

A great display of the various classes of live stock—Clydesdales the chief attraction—Percherons growing in popularity—Shires and Belgians on exhibition—An improvement in the Fat Stock Show—A grade steer wins the Championship—Fat sheep show the strongest yet—Swine a prominent feature—Much interest manifested in breeders' meetings—Educational meetings and carcass demonstrations of great value—Saskatchewan takes the best prizes in grain show—Provincial poultry show best ever held in West—Judging contests—New addition to Winter Fair Building much appreciated by live stock exhibitors—More space needed for next year—Fraser resigns from secretaryship.

We are again able to report a most successful winter carnival of live stock interests at the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show which was held in Brandon from March 5 to 11 inclusive. This year's gathering was even more successful than former shows and live stock of all kinds, from the fanciest plumed and plump pigeons in the poultry department to the big Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Shires in the stables below, were there. We would not like to say just how many people were there, although the daily papers reported 25,000. The buildings were full, too full, of both people and stock, and the next time the management makes provision for additional room it should be a new building altogether. And we understand that that very thing may be done. In spite of the fact that an extensive addition was made for housing the fat stock show, all available space was occupied. The building was full, with the exception of some of the swine and sheep pens on the second floor. The horse show was stronger than ever; so was the fat stock show. The annual breeders'

meetings were well attended and the educational programmes provided were very instructive. There was without doubt a greater attendance of farmers this year than on former occasions, private sales of purebred stock were good, and we have not seen such an optimistic spirit manifested among stock men for a good many years.

THE CLYDESDALE SHOW.

As usual, the horse show was the principal feature, and never before have we seen such an array of draft animals at a Western fair. Those who should know were free to state that the exhibit of Clydesdales could not be equalled on this continent, if in the world. The awards in all the draft classes were made by Jas. McLay, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Prof. W. B. Richards, Fargo, North Dakota. The exhibitors were: J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon; Jno. R. Scharff, Hartney; Robt. Leckie & Co., Arcola, Sask.; Jno. Perdue, Souris; Alexander Horse Syndicate; Jas. Tucker, Margaret, Man.; Fred Brook,

Elgin; W. B. Freel, Woodstock, Ont.; W. I. Elder, Brandon; Jos. Taylor, Elgin; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; Sir W. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk; W. U. Pitfield, Brandon; Jno. Graham, Carberry; Wellwood Clydesdale Syndicate; F. J. Hassard, Deloraine; Elliott & Semple, Woodstock, Ont.; Geo. Gray, Crandall; Thos. Usher, Carman; W. and J. McKirdy, Napinka; A. Hodgson, Roland; W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; J. M. Webster, Cartwright; Robt. Brown, Portage la Prairie; J. M. Hunter, Lauder; W. J. Raymond, Alexander; R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.; Peter Elder, Rounthwaite; Jno. Ramsay, Lauder; Gus. Wight, Napinka; F. J. Gould, Kenton; Jno. Crawford, Chater; R. E. Foster, Melita; H. E. McPhail, Brandon; J. M. Fitzsimmons, Fleming, Sask.; A. B. Mitchell, Hayfield; Jos. Doupe, Brandon; and D. J. Gray, Brandon.

W. B. Richards judged the aged class alone. This was the real beginning of the Clydesdale show, with eighteen as fine animals to pass judgment upon as ever are seen in public show rings. After moving them, eight were discarded, leaving ten for the final placing: Black Ivory, owned by Jno. Perdue; Polar Star, Colquhoun & Beattie; Peter the Great and Lord Collingwood, J. B. Hogate; Arnott's Heir, Jno. Graham; Marcellus Stewart, W. E. Butler; Cowden's Prince, W. I. Elder; Royal Prince, Robt. Leckie & Co., Arcola, Sask.; Vigorous, Andrew Graham; and Lord Ardwell, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne. Black Ivory suited the judge from the start and with him to head the line the arranging of others in their order began. Lord Collingwood and Cowden's Prince hung in the balance a good while for second and third places, the former finally staying second. He is a big horse with great

hind quarters. Cowden's Prince is a quality horse but also drafty and a fine mover. The first three each had nice under setting. Cowden's Prince was more nearly like Black Ivory in type than the Hogate horse but the latter's scale and powerful muscling behind gained favor with the judge. The Ontario horse, Marcellus Stewart, took fourth honors with Colquhoun & Beattie's Polar Star for fifth. It was impossible to get all the good horses in the first five places. Royal Prince had many favorites and is certainly a smooth and attractive Clyde. Arnott's Heir was down far enough, while Lord Ardwell, last year's champion, stood clear at the foot of the line. The placing was as satisfactory as any other would have been and in such company it was no reflection to be in the lower places. Other exhibitors in the class were: Vanstone and Rogers, Alexander Horse Syndicate, Jas. Tucker, Fred Brook, W. B. Freel, Jos. Taylor, and W. U. Pitfield. It took the judge a considerable time to fix the lot to suit him.

Black Ivory started in his show ring career in the West by winning fourth place at Regina two years ago. Last winter he stood second in a strong class at the Manitoba Winter Fair, and this year was first. Silver Plate, that was fourth last year, was not given a place this time.

Three year olds included nine entries. There were fewer good ones shown in this class than have been shown on other occasions, none of last year's horses being found in the list. Wyomyo, by Harvester, shown by Geo. Gray, was the biggest horse of the lot and also possessed the right kind of ground work. After being trotted out he was at once put at the head of the line. For second honors the judges selected Pundit, exhibited by Vanstone



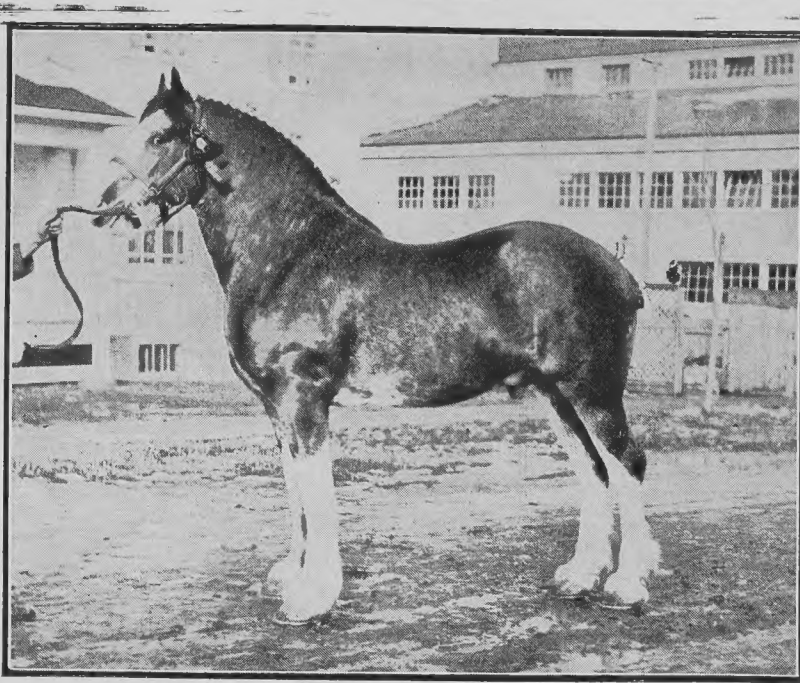
The Hogate Exhibit of Clydesdale and Percheron Horses Manitoba Winter Fair

& Rogers, a horse similar in type to Wyomyo but smaller and with lots of finish. The Wellwood Clydesdale Syndicate horse, Rosehaugh Marvel, was picked to wear the white ribbon, while Hassard's Explorer by Revelanta took the green. Vanstone & Rogers' Acorn stood fifth in line, the other entries being Baron's Luck, shown by Reg. Woodie Wise; Royal Chieftan, Jno. Graham; Prince Allenby, Hassard; and an entry by Elliott & Semple, Woodstock, Ontario.

The two-year olds constituted the strongest class in the Clydesdale show. There were sixteen entries and any horse that succeeded in getting inside the money was fortunate. Good ones were left below the first four. The first prize horse was Revelanta's Heir, easily enough the best horse in the class and good enough to beat Black Ivory later on for the championship. Mr. Bryce has been showing this colt for three years now and finally secured the coveted prize. He is a remarkable colt—growthy, splendid balance and possesses true Clydesdale underpinning. Andrew Graham's Johnston Count wore the blue ribbon. This fellow moves splendidly and shows good feet and legs. He was imported only last fall. Jno. Graham won third honors with Mascarrille, a big fellow with substance. He moved well and was placed over Jno. Scharff's Canadian bred Max of Menteith. Four prizes were awarded. Thos. Usher's horse, Killearn Chief, a horse strong in quality but thin, stood fifth. There were a number of good horses left out of the money and with such good horses it seems too bad not to give them some recognition. We can only mention their names: King Brown, Hogate; Dunure Knox and Hesperian, Vanstone & Rogers; Primax, McKirdy Bros; Pride of the Earn, Butler; Prince Policy, Hodgson; Mulcraig Cashier, Jno. Graham; King's Raider and Awatha, Semple; Luckenough, Webster; and Grange Baron, Hassard.

In the class for 1908 foals, five animals were shown. It was a nice little class to place and satisfactory enough. First honors went to Baron's King, shown by J. M. Hunter, second honors to Bryce on Doune Lodge, third to Andrew Graham on Scotland Ever, and fourth to Robt. Brown on Royal Shapely. Tip Top, shown by Vanstone & Rogers, was left out of the money.

Revelanta's Heir, Black Ivory and Wyomyo were the competitors for the championship honors. The first two



Revelanta's Heir, imported in dam and owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. First prize two year old and Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Manitoba Winter Fair.

were the favorites with about as much ringside sympathy for one horse as for the other. Black Ivory is a splendid stud. The younger horse is equally good, perhaps better on the ground and gives promise of great improvement even over his present degree of perfection. Great applause followed the judge's decision in favor of the Bryce colt. The black horse was made reserve, with Gray's horse standing third. These were three worthy competitors for championship honors.

The "Bryce Special," given for the championship Clydesdale stallion by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, being won by Mr. Bryce himself, he donated back to the Winter Fair to be again awarded for the best three Clydesdales in the show. There were five competitors for it—Elliott & Semple, F. J. Hassard, Vanstone & Rogers, Jno. Graham, and Andrew Graham, the award being given to Jno. Graham's three.

CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALES.

The improvement in the classes for Canadian bred Clydesdales was very marked, both numbers and quality being good. The sections were nearly all well filled and on account of a great

many of the animals being home bred great local interest was manifested. Each horse seemed to be a favorite with some section of the ringside and the placings were all loudly applauded. In general, the placings were in keeping with the opinions of those watching closely from the ringside. Exhibitors in the Canadian bred classes were: F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, Man.; Jno. Ramsay, Lauder, Man.; Peter Elder, Rounthwaite, Man.; R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.; W. J. Raymond, Alexander, Manitoba; W. B. Freel, Woodstock, Ont.; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; T. Caster, North Claremont, Ont.; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man.; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Man.; J. R. Scharff, Hartney, Man.; W. & J. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.; A. Hodgson, Roland, Man.; F. J. Gould, Kenton, Man.; Jno. Crawford, Chater, Man.; J. M. Webster, Cartwright, Man.; R. E. Foster, Melita, Man.; H. E. McPhail, Brandon; J. M. Fitzsimmons, Fleming, Sask.; A. B. Mitchell, Hayfield, Man.; Carruth & Brown, Portage; W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; J. M. Hunter, Lauder, Man.; Jos. Doupe, Brandon; and D. J. Gray, Brandon.

The aged stallion class consisted of

nine entries. A good many types were represented but the placing could not have been different. McCameron, a big smooth bay, with good bone, exhibited by F. J. Hassard, headed the line. He was followed by Jno Ramsay's Ben Gartley, a nice black, good in the legs, but smaller and three years the junior of the leader. Pearl of Burnhead, shown by T. Caster, took the white ribbon. This fellow showed good bone, was rather fat and took his place well. Fourth prize went to Hassard's Chattanooga McQueen, rather on the small order but good of feet and legs. Hogate showed Bold Boy which was awarded fifth prize, a blocky fellow with lots of feather. Other exhibitors in this section were Raymond, Holtby, and Peter Elder.

Stallions foaled in 1907 made a splendid showing, twelve in number. Scharff's black Max of Menteith went to the head easily enough. He is a quality horse of size with the right kind of feet and legs, well muscled quarters and possessing a light springy action. A. Hodgson took second on Prince Policy, a horse that also scored well on quality. J. M. Webster showed the third prize horse in Luckenough, this fellow winning over Vanstone & Rogers' Colston Chief on size. Jno. Crawford took fifth place on Jim Hill. Other exhibitors in this section were Colquhoun & Beattie, McKirdy Bros., Holtby, Hogate, Gould and Foster.

The hardest class to place, of all the Canadian breeds, was that for stallion foaled in 1908. It was a mix-up of type but the judges sorted them over in a fairly satisfactory way, although other judges might have done differently. Eleven entries completed the list. Baron's King, owned by J. M. Hunter, went first with Doune Lodge, owned by Bryce, following. These two were similar in type, the Hunter horse having an advantage in size and being considered better on the ground by the judges. A nice horse that it was hard to find fault with was Carruth & Brown's Royal Shapely. He was a finished looking colt, perhaps too much so, and a trifle on the small order. The fourth prize animal, McKirdy Bros' Show Prince by Show King, will make a bigger horse than Royal Shapely but he was not fitted so well and did not show as full in the heart.

Only two foals were shown and they were both very ordinary. D. J. Gray was given first with a Scottish Fancy get and Jos. Doupe second on Baron Huntley by Flash Baron.

There was little question about how

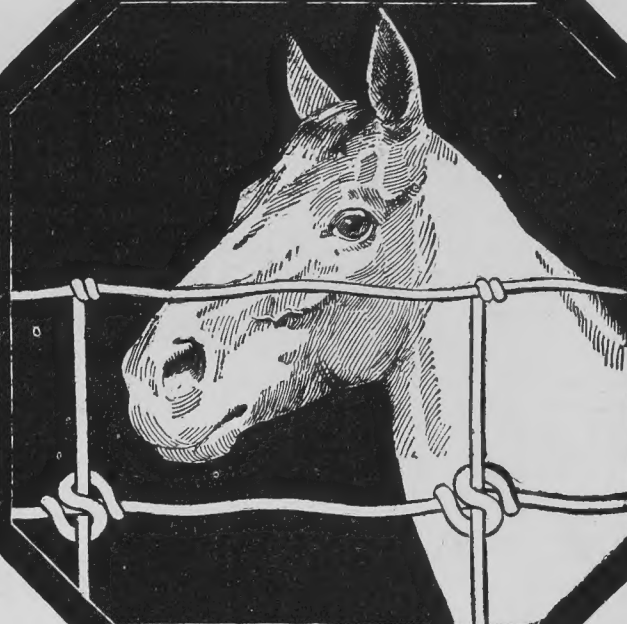


Percherons in the foreground, Clydesdales and Shires in the rear. Exhibit of Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon, at the Manitoba Winter Fair.

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You can get 300 rods of this guaranteed hard, stiff, coiled, heavily galvanized barb wire for what you would pay for 200 rods of cabled soft barb wire. Make your dealer furnish it. He can get it. If he won't, we will give you prices. Write us.

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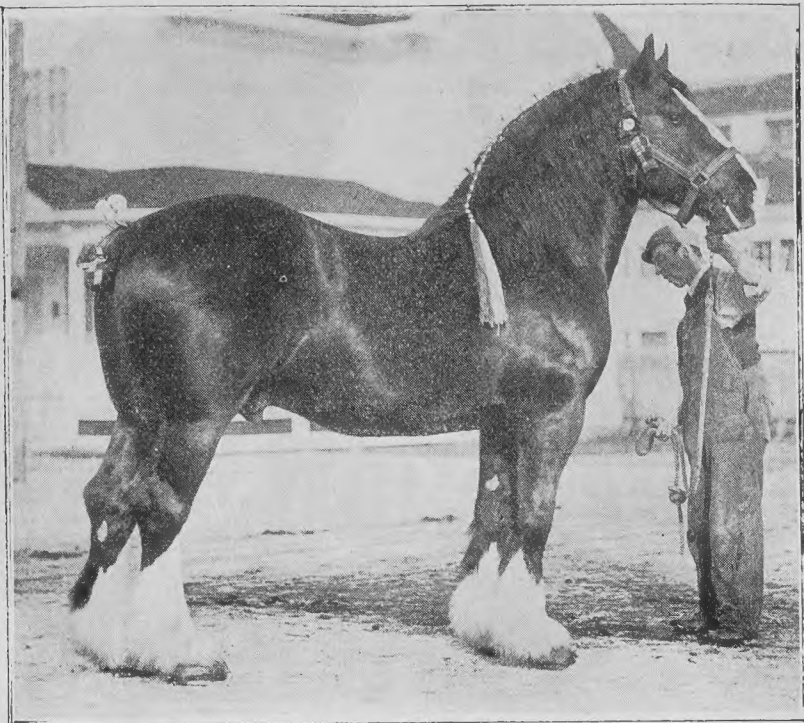
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WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



Black Ivory, imported by Mutch Bros., Lumsden, Sask., second owner, Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., present owner, Jno. Perdue, Souris, Man. First Prize aged Clydesdale and Reserve Champion stallion at Manitoba Winter Fair.

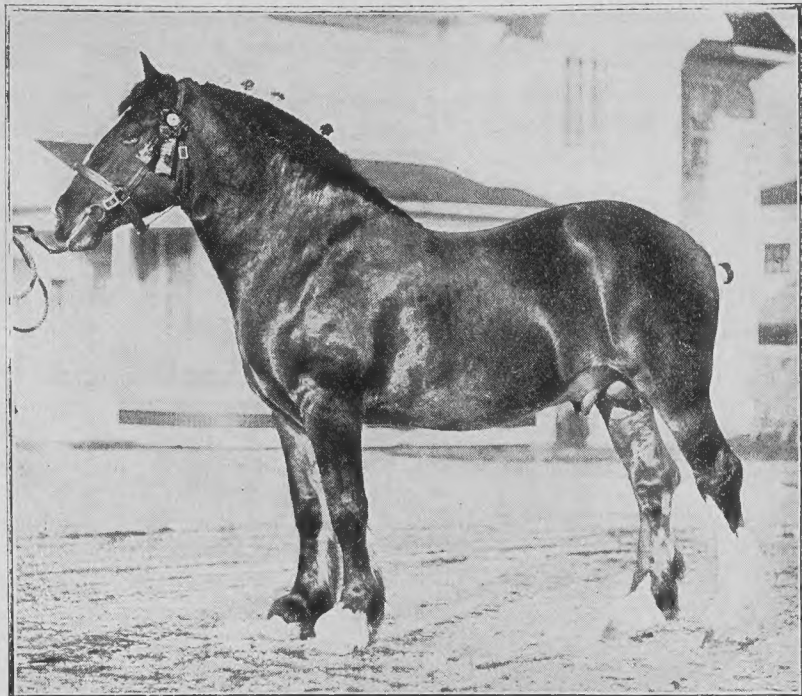
the championship would go. Max of Menteith was the favorite of the crowd as well as of the judges. He is a big kind and by Concord. His moving was clean and straight and Mr. Scharff well deserved the ribbons. With this honor also went a special prize of \$50 donated by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, K.C., Municipal Commissioner and Minister of Education for Manitoba, a Challenge Trophy, and a special prize of \$25.00 offered by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

PERCHERONS.

No apology need be made for the Percheron show at Brandon this year. Entries are not yet so large as with Clydesdales but this year they took second place to no others so far as quality and finish were concerned. Most of the stallions shown had not been seen in the West before. They were accorded as hearty a reception when led into the ring as the Scotch breed and enthusiasm was at a high pitch all through

the judging and especially so when the two-year-old Hatan shown by Jno. McCallum & Son beat the three-year-old Chicago International prize winner, Gasdon, shown by Colquhoun & Beattie. The latter firm, however, imported Hatan last year so it was "all in the family" anyway. There were, in some of the sections, of course, some tail enders but the strong line of Percherons shown was a great credit to the exhibitors, the fair, Manitoba, and the whole West. The firms having entries in the rings were: Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon; Robt. Leckie & Co., Arcola, Sask.; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Wm. Maher, Brandon; Jno. McCallum & Son, Forrest, Man.; D. S. Anderson, Brandon; and W. S. Baker & Son, Deloraine.

The aged class consisted of six entries with three very fine ones to head the line. Last year's champion brought in from the States by Colquhoun & Beattie and sold to Wm. Maher who exhibited him this year was



Wyomyo, owned by Geo. Gray, Crandall Man. First Prize three year old Clydesdale Stallion at the Manitoba Winter Fair.

given the red ribbon. He was in excellent condition, is a big fellow, and his ground work and action would suit even a Clyde devotee. Colquhoun & Beattie's Bijou, recently imported from France, was given second honors. He is likewise a horse of scale and very similar in type to Vinson. Hogate's entry, Martinet, that was also imported last fall, stood third. This entry was scarcely as large as the other two but was not nearly in so high condition. He is a splendid horse. Fourth place went to Esope, another Hogate entry. Hogate had a third entry, the other being by Robt. Leckie & Co.

Colquhoun & Beattie showed the first and second prize three-year-olds in Gasdon and Gaeton, respectively. Third prize went to Hogate on Gregorian. There were only the three entries, the first two being blacks and the third a roan. Gasdon was an easy winner. He is a horse of great scale, strong back and quarters, a chest like a bellows, and good feet and legs to carry his great weight. The other two entries were of much the same type and well fitted.

The largest class was that for two-year-olds and in it the champion of the show was first seen. Baker, Anderson, McCallum and Colquhoun & Beattie were the exhibitors. The big fight was between the latter firm's big Blondin and McCallum's Hatan. Hatan is a horse that goes exceptionally well, he is put together right and came into the ring in almost perfect fit. Blondin had a great reputation behind him, having won first at five of the State fairs in the South last year. There was little to choose from between the two animals; either could have been placed first. The white ribbon went to Anderson's Hewietara. Harpouneur and Haha, Colquhoun & Beattie, stood fourth and fifth respectively. Anderson also showed Herboriste and Hamlet; Baker, Herculanum.

The gold medal offered by the Percheron Society of America for champion stallion was won by Jno. McCallum & Son on Hatan; the reserve ribbon by Colquhoun & Beattie with Gasdon. The gold medal for American bred stallion was won by Vinson; reserve ribbon,

(Continued on Page 379.)



Down for the night. J. D. McGregor's Angus in their stalls at the Manitoba Winter Fair.

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HOW

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All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 15th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to add into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



THE FARMER'S TELEPHONE.

The returns recently made to the Manitoba Legislature, showing that the telephone is being very rapidly installed in the homes of Manitoba farmers, is a matter for general congratulation. And we are also pleased to know that similar conditions prevail in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Almost any way you look at it, the telephone in the rural home is a blessing. It pays for itself in a business way. It brings the town up to speaking distance of the farm. It brings neighbors closer together. It facilitates business. It promotes sociability. It delights and entertains the young folks. In the past one of the bugbears of farm life has been the fact that the conveniences of the town were absent. In the installation of farmers' telephones we help to remove this prejudice to rural happiness and satisfaction. And that which lessens the inconveniences and the distress of life and puts in their place satisfaction and honest ease is to be commended. So we bless the farmer's telephone.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The visit of the representatives of the U.S. Government to Ottawa in regard to the tariff relations between the Republic and ourselves has not been as satisfactory as could have been wished. The outcome of the visit, as reports of it have come from Washington, has been to raise the fear that President Taft might have to declare the U.S. maximum tariff operative against Canada.

The general tone of Canadian newspaper comment so far has been to the effect that Canada should maintain her dignity and should not allow herself to be frightened into lowering her tariff by the attitude of the United States—that she should not allow our good neighbor to the south to even suspect that we take any dictates from that quarter as to what our tariff policy shall be.

This is all very fine; it sounds nice; and every true Canadian will have a good deal of sympathy with the sentiment. But it can very easily be overworked. And there are some people in Canada who are very anxious to take advantage of just such a strategic position as is presented at this moment in order to cultivate protection sentiment if possible. We have the concrete proof of this before us as we write.

It is in the shape of a circular letter sent out from an eastern city. We do not know just why it came to this office unless the country is being flooded with such literature. It does not bear the stamp of the protectionist element of the East, but it preaches exactly the same gospel and it comes from the same source. Summed up, the gist of the argument is that the U.S. tariff is much higher than the Canadian tariff and that Canada should declare its independence and show its feathers by raising its tariff wall just as high as the American wall.

We have little sympathy with such talk, and we know our readers have just as little. Canada ought, of course, to make its own tariff. But our people need not lose their heads over that fact. We need dignity; but we need calm judgment and plain horse sense just as much. And we all know that the interests of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of Canada lies in the direction of reduced rather than elevated tariff. Then why not judiciously move in that direction rather than allow a pseudo-patriotic wave of feeling to carry us the opposite way? We face a subtle danger on this point just at the present moment.

THE MANITOBA ELEVATOR ACT.

Legislation looking toward government ownership of elevators in Manitoba has been born, but it can scarcely be said that the entire family is delighted with the new baby. The Manitoba Government passed the bill by a fair majority, but there was very far from being that universal support of the measure by the Legislature that is so eminently desirable and almost necessary if the success of any such radical legislation is to be most effective in its outcome. As the matter stands now, the province has an elevator ownership act which the government has pledged itself to put into effect, but a portion of the Government's own members are against the measure, while the opposition as well as the elevator committee of the Grain Growers' Ass'n both wanted something different. Looking about still further, one finds that the grain dealers have set themselves up in opposition and that the farmers of the country, so far as they have expressed themselves, have condemned rather than approved.

This does not make just the most happy combination, but probably the whole affair will straighten itself out all right, particularly as the Grain Growers' executive has capitulated to the extent of accepting the measure, at least tentatively, and has gone into conference with the government regarding the details.

Looking at the Act as quietly and fairly as we can, we should say that having definitely accepted the principle of government ownership of elevators, the government bill, as finally amended, is a pretty fair piece of legislation.

As the bill at first stood, with its requirement of a pledge of support from 60 per cent. of the farmers at any point where the government was to own and operate an elevator, it would have been worthless because it would have been inoperative. Very few communities of farmers would ever pledge themselves to that, and the measure would have failed utterly because no place could ever have been found for inauguration. As it is now, with this clause modified so as to apply only to where new elevators are to be built, and then, as we understand it, only loosely held, there will be nothing in the way of testing out the practicability of the scheme at scores of points where the clause will not interfere. Then, if government ownership is a success, perhaps farmers will be willing to pledge themselves before asking the government to create new elevators; if it is a failure, the foolish investment of public money at these places will have been evaded. Candidly, while we think that there should be as little as possible in trade anywhere savoring of monopoly, it does not seem to be a very great imposition to ask for some kind

of patronage pledge from the people who want to use the building and are asking that it be built.

It is a good thing that the expropriation clause was cast out. This was monopolistic in its spirit and very probably unconstitutional as well. The business of warehousing grain is not in any sense at all a natural monopoly, and if competition had to be stifled by the expropriation of the premises of over successful competitors our latter state might soon be worse than our first.

But of course the big question is as to the control of the commission. The new act—so far as the commission is concerned—provides for "government control," a phrase that all along seems to have been a very catchy one. The stand that the Grain Growers' Committee has taken has been that they do not want, either directly or indirectly, government control of elevators. They want the government to pay the accounts and own the elevators, but to have not the remotest control in any shape or form. The proposition made is entirely unique in the history of constitutional government. We can think of no parallel in private affairs. The government, therefore, cannot be very badly censured for its lack of initiative when it refused to accept such a principle but stuck to the one that is in vogue in telephone ownership and government ownership everywhere else.

The advantage of having the elevator commission so far removed from the government is very doubtful, after all. We live in a democratic age. The affairs of state ought to be administered in a democratic fashion, and there is, in theory at least, little progress in democratic ideas in removing the administrative side of the country's business so completely from the government, which is the most democratic organization we have, and giving it to another public committee of the people which is practically under class direction, so far as it is under direction at all. Presumably the reason for wishing to do away entirely with government control of the commission would be the fear of corruption of that body. Corruption in such cases is always a two-sided affair. It could never exist if the commissioners were honest men; it can never be prevented under any system if they are rogues. The government has agreed to appoint only men that are acceptable to the Grain Growers. Unless that body cynically despairs that the search, Diogenes-like, for "an honest man" will be a futile task, it would seem as though its objections to the present arrangement were in some place a little out of joint.

Plenty of time to do work well this spring.

Talk things over in a friendly manner with the hired man. It will help both of you.

The earliness of spring is no good reason for putting crop into land that ought to be held for summer fallowing.

THE STOCK YARDS SITUATION.

Following up the resolutions, passed by the Manitoba live stock associations at Brandon last week, to take active steps towards securing a public stock yards and abattoir at Winnipeg or St. Boniface, a meeting of the Executive and the members appointed by the cattle, sheep, and swine breeders, met in Winnipeg on March 17 and 18 for the purpose of discussing plans of procedure. The Executive of the Grain Growers' Association were asked to co-operate in the movement and were represented by three members. The President of the Western Live Stock Shippers' Association and a representative of the provincial government were present also. Meetings of this joint committee were also held with the city councils of Winnipeg and St. Boniface and there seems little doubt but that either city would be glad to co-operate with the live stock interests to relieve the present unsatisfactory situation as soon as a satisfactory scheme is evolved. The government was asked to appoint a commission to go into the whole matter, find out what is needed and evolve a plan of action. The government has promised to do this at an early date.

There has been considerable talk during the past two years about a joint stock company that proposes to establish a union stock yards in St. Boniface and also provide for the location of abattoirs in the immediate vicinity. However, to date, nothing has been done more than to secure two charters from the federal government and acquire some 225 acres of land where the yards are proposed to be located. Last year the Railway Commission made a thorough investigation of the livestock shipping facilities in the West, through their special representative, Mr. Frank J. Dillinger. The chairman of the Commission, Judge Mabey, has not issued a formal order for the improvements recommended by Mr. Dillinger because of their far reaching and complex nature, but the commission has the word of the railway companies that, inasmuch as the Dillinger report was really an agreement between themselves and the live stock interests, they will carry into effect the recommendations of the report as soon as possible this spring. One of the recommendations of Mr. Dillinger, and which the C.P.R. promised to carry out, is that pertaining to certain temporary improvements at the C.P.R. yards in Winnipeg. These improvements were asked for in order to relieve the situation until the new yards in St. Boniface should be completed and in working order. But they have not been made. In a letter to the President of the Western Live Stock Shippers' Association, the chairman of the Railway Commission informed the stock men that if the recommendations of Mr. Dillinger's report are not complied with as soon as possible this spring a formal order will be issued by the Commission which will apply to all roads affected. The lack of proper transportation facil-

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

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You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.



ities is undoubtedly one of the greatest handicaps to live stock marketing and the Railway Commission is not disposed to allow the present unsatisfactory service to continue much longer.

Adequate transportation facilities, however, will not entirely relieve the situation. A public yards is needed either in Winnipeg or St. Boniface where shippers may sell on an open market to independent buyers. And the public stock yards are not complete without a public abattoir where butchers may take their animals to be slaughtered. Such a system prevails in Toronto. There are union stock yards and also a public yards and public abattoir in Toronto. Both consumers and producers are satisfied with the system. The public yards and the public abattoir act as a check on the union yards under private control, so that it also gives satisfaction. A similar system is needed for the West and the Manitoba Live Stock Associations are working to that end.

At the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature a bill was passed providing for the payment of a bonus of \$50,000, either to the city of Winnipeg or to the city of St. Boniface, whichever should establish a public abattoir and stock yards free from independent control. In order to obtain the bonus, the abattoir and stock yards must be municipally controlled and operated for the public good. A commission is to be appointed to see that the proper requirements are complied with before the bonus will be paid. At the present time the retail meat trade is entirely under the control of the abattoirs and the local butchers are entirely at the mercy of the abattoir men. They have no choice but to get their supplies from them, and it is the privilege of the abattoirs to determine whether or not

they will sell to them and at what price. With a public stock yards the butcher could buy his animals and have them slaughtered in the public abattoir. If his trade called for good beef, he could get it by paying for it what it was worth and if his trade wanted the cheaper stuff he could also get that. Stuff would thus sell on its merits, as it is not sold at present.

Another feature of trade that a public yards would develop would be commission selling. Commission men would be attracted and there would be competition in buying. It is a well known fact that a local buyer in one district will not buy out of his district—go into the territory of another buyer. Many of the country drovers have not sufficient capital to do buying on their own account and are financed by the Winnipeg abattoirs and are thus in their power. This is one reason for the lack of competition among country buyers. With the public yards, the commission men would largely be in the business and the country drovers could get advances from them instead of from the abattoir men. The commission man is after business, he buys from whomsoever he can and sells wherever he can get the highest price. He will get farmers' consignments only by securing for them the highest possible price.

The action of the city councils of Winnipeg and St. Boniface will be watched by all western stockmen. Opportunity is now at hand for doing what will benefit the live stock industry more than anything else has or can do. Farmers are not getting more than they should for live stock and consumers are apparently paying more than they should. A public abattoir and the right of the dealer to buy on an open market will produce conditions favorable to

competition and take the retail dealers out from under abattoir control.

TO AID THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The sheep breeders of Manitoba at their annual meeting in Brandon last week, passed a resolution to the effect that the Provincial Government should be asked for a grant to aid in establishing a number of sheep demonstration farms over the province. Some time ago the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association took this matter up with the Ontario Government with the result that a yearly grant is secured. This is expended on a few chosen farms in the form of a regulated system of bonuses for raising and fitting sheep to fit the various market demands in the East, the object being to demonstrate the profitability of sheep keeping to the farmers. This has had a most wholesale effect upon the sheep industry of Ontario by attracting the attention of farmers to that particular branch of live stock husbandry.

The need of more sheep in the West is keenly felt by those who are in touch with agricultural conditions. We neither raise nor finish enough mutton for local consumption, in spite of the fact that those few men who do keep sheep get greater returns from that branch of their farming than from any other. There is a popular belief that the cost of fencing and the depredations of wolves and coyotes are so great as to render the sheep business unprofitable. Statements to that effect are constantly made by men who are not keeping sheep, but the falsity of it has been proven over and over again by men who have been and who now are sheep raisers. Demonstration farms in Manitoba, such as are being conducted in

Ontario, would do much to secure data on the industry and to interest the farmers in sheep, and by having sufficient of these local demonstration farms would prove to the public the profitability of the sheep business. Government aid to this branch of the country's industries would be worthily bestowed. We should be able to raise our mutton in Manitoba and the other western provinces instead of buying it from New Brunswick and Australia.

The Executive of the Association at a meeting in Winnipeg on March 17 decided to take up the matter of suggesting to the Live Stock Commissioner the advisability of holding some auction sales of sheep at least at three points throughout the province this coming October. The Government will be asked to pay the freight from the east and bear the expense of conducting the sales. The great need of sheep in the West would be justification for the government taking this action. It is proposed to bring up three cars of breeding sheep of three different breeds and have the auction sales at, perhaps, Winnipeg, Portage and Brandon. The advantage of this plan of introducing more sheep into Manitoba would be that good animals would be secured and by putting them up at auction they could likely be bought at very reasonable prices.

The Forestry Branch, Ottawa, is sending Mr. Abraham Knechtel through the West during April giving illustrated lectures on forestry topics.

Official estimates have placed the yield of wheat in Australia for the season of 1909-1910 at about 83 million bushels, which easily constitutes a record. Last year the production was estimated to be 63 bushels.

Our Catalog is Illustrated from Photographic Reproductions Taken from Actual Specimens

McKENZIE'S Specially Selected for the West. SEEDS

Do Best in the West
Grow Best in the West

VARIED SOIL CONDITIONS and EXTREME ADVERSE CLIMATE are the POTENT FACTORS CONSIDERED in the GROWING and SELECTION of McKENZIE'S SEEDS. Their REMARKABLE PRODUCTIVENESS and PHENOMENAL RESULTS ATTEST THEIR ADAPTABILITY.

McKenzie's Giant Pansies

A GREAT and GLORIOUS PANSY of FRENCH ORIGIN. These PANSIES are NOTED for FREEDOM of BLOOM, BRILLIANCY of COLORING, PERFECTION of FORM and EXQUISITE VELVET SUBSTANCE. This VARIETY is a TRULY REMARKABLE STRAIN of LARGE, HANDSOME OPEN-FACED PANSIES. The FLOWERS are EXTRA LARGE, UNULATED and FLUTED or FRILLED-LIKE VELVET from the centre out. Giant Finest Mixed, 1/4-oz. 60c.; pkt. 10c.

Manitoba Grown Potatoes

CONSIDERING the EXTREMELY HIGH PRICES and the ENORMOUS DEMAND there is NO CROP MORE PROFITABLE THAN POTATOES. We GROW our OWN SEED STOCK. PROTECT YOUR REQUIREMENTS BY ORDERING EARLY.

	F.O.B. Brandon		Calgary	
	per bus.	over 5 bus.	per bus.	over 5 bus.
BOVEE.....	\$1.75	\$1.60	\$2.25	\$2.10
EARLY OHIO.....	1.75	1.60	2.25	2.10
MANITOBA WONDER.....	1.65	1.50	2.15	2.00
WEE MACGREGOR... 1.60	1.60	1.50	2.10	2.00

Northern Grown Grass, Clovers, etc.

	F.O.B. Brandon		Calgary	
	50-lbs.	100-lbs.	50-lbs.	100-lbs.
TIMOTHY—Beryl.....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$4.50	\$8.50
WESTERN RYE—Agate.....	6.00	11.50	6.50	12.50
BROME—Beaver.....	6.75	13.00	7.00	13.50
CLOVER—Alsike.....	10.00	19.00	11.00	21.00
ALFALFA—Lucerne.....	12.50	24.00	13.00	25.50

A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd.

Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

Quick Maturing Garden Seeds

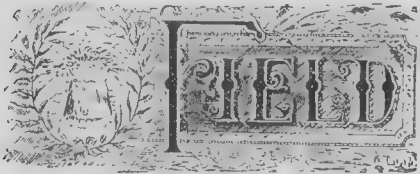
	Postpaid Prices:—pkt.	oz.	1-lb.
BEEF—Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.10	.65
BEAN—Golden Wax Improved.....	.05		.25
CELERY—White Plume.....	.05	.25	
CABBAGE—Winningsstadt.....	.05	.20	
CARROT—Oxheart.....	.05	.10	.75
CORN—Squaw.....	.05		.25
CUCUMBER—Long Green.....	.05	.15	\$1.50
LETTUCE—Grand Rapids.....	.05	.15	
ONION—Yellow Globe.....	.05	.15	1.60
ONION—Red Wethersfield.....	.05	.15	1.85
ONION—Australian Brown.....	.05	.20	1.65
ONION—Improved Red Globe.....	.10	.25	2.00
ONION—Giant Prizetaker.....	.05	.20	2.00
PEA—Stratagem.....	.05		.30
RADISH—French Breakfast.....	.05	.10	.80



Harvesting our Manitoba Wonder.

We Publish the Finest Seed Catalog in Canada

A Post Card will bring our Handsome Catalog



Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Use The Fanning Mill.

You cannot grow a big, husky young bull calf if you use the empty feed measure. Neither can you grow big, well nourished wheat or oat plants if you use small, shrivelled seed. Remember that the food of the young plant is in the seed, and that is one reason why plump seed gives a better stand than small or damaged seed. It has been proven time and time again that heavy, plump seed will give a heavier yield in the field than small seed, and that ought to be enough reason for revolving the fanning mill crank with due celerity before seeding begins.

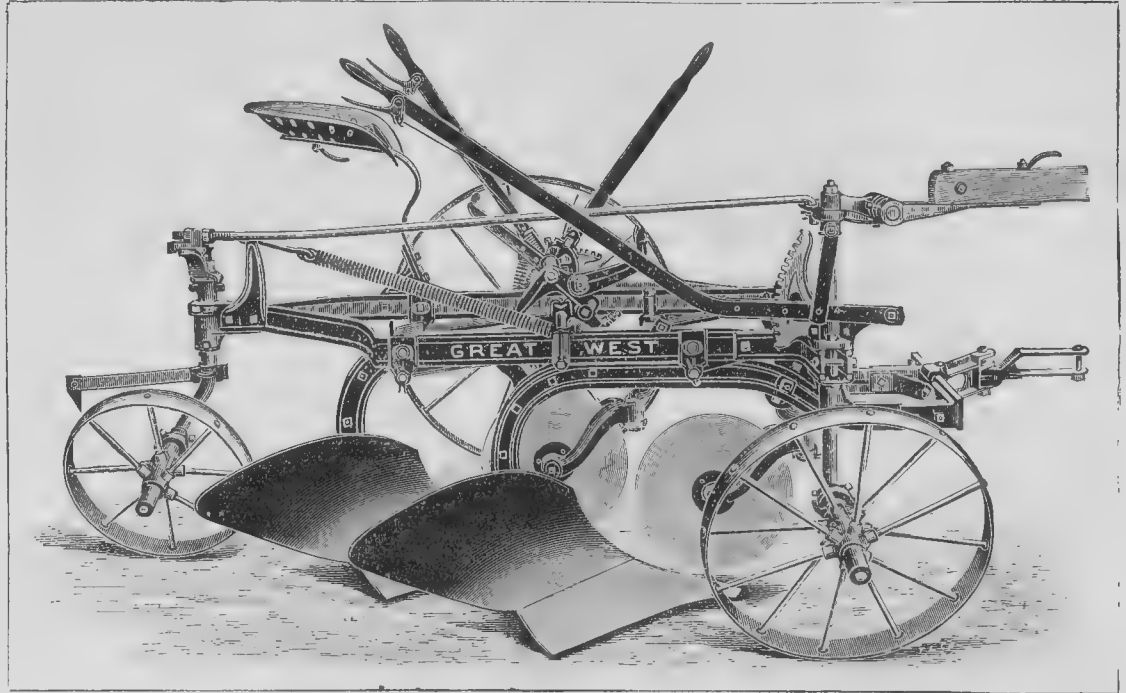
Preparing Seed Grain For Sowing.

The very best seed grain that can be secured is none too good. Quality in seed grain depends on several things, and the quality of germination is scarcely more important than some others. Where there are such opportunities of securing maximum yields as there are in the West we can't afford to use any but the very best seed grain obtainable, we want the plump kernels and before sowing all the grain needs to be treated for smut. Two requisites to good seed are the fanning mill and formaldehyde or bluestone. Sometime before the seeding time comes on all the seed grain should be run through the fanning mill. There is plenty of time in the winter to do this. Give it a good strong wind, blow out the light kernels and screen out the small ones. Sack it up ready for smut treatment just before seeding. We take it that most farmers (at least those who have fanning mills) have already cleaned their seed grain. The smut treatment remains yet to be done.

If anybody wants to use bluestone instead of formaldehyde we have no objections but it has been fully demonstrated that the formaldehyde (sometimes called formalin, which is a trade name for a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde) is equally as efficient a destroyer of smut spores as bluestone, and in addition it is more easily applied and less injurious to the germinating powers of the grain. As to the advisability of using some method of treating grain for smut there can be no question. Out of the first month's inspection of the 1908 wheat crop at Winnipeg, 1,516,190 bushels, or a little over 6 per cent., were rejected on account of smut. Rejections for smut this past season have not been so great, due no doubt largely to the greater use of bluestone and formaldehyde. We also have before us the United States statistics for 1906 and find in them a statement that the annual loss in that country on account of smutted wheat and oats is probably from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The ravages of this smut disease of grain constitutes a loss which is felt by thousands of farmers all over the West. It is not enough to think that the grain is free from smut. Take no chances. If there was any smut in the field last year it is more than probable that there will be smut this year unless the grain is treated. It has been fully demonstrated that smut spores are destroyed by formaldehyde and seed thus affected rendered suitable for seeding purposes.

The formaldehyde treatment will lower the germination percentage slightly but not so much as with the bluestone. The Department at Ottawa went into the matter very thoroughly two years ago. No. 1 Hard wheat treated with formaldehyde germinated

A "Great West" High Lift Plow



In Your Spring Plowing Will Do Splendid Work

For Many Reasons:

- Longer axles than most plows. Draught easier, less weight on horses and wears better.
- Both bottoms run same depth, and make equal furrows.
- No dust gets into the hubs, no oil gets out of the hubs.
- Beams are higher than others, giving greater clearance in plowing long stubble or weeds.

Manufactured For

Massey-Harris Co., Limited



The Flour City Tractor

Twice Winner of the GOLD MEDAL in the Winnipeg Contest, 1908 and 1909.

An Engine that has Demonstrated by Competitive Tests
Its Superiority



A General
Farm Engine
of the most Modern
Design and Construction.



The Acme of
Strength, Lightness
and Durability.

Our Catalog
tells all about it.

Kinnard-Haines Co., 820 44th Ave. No. and Bryant, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Ontario Wind Eng. and Pump Co., Sales Agents Dominion Winnipeg, Toronto

84 per cent. while a sample of the same grade treated with bluestone germinated only 54 per cent. With No. 1 Northern it was 75 per cent. in the case of formaldehyde and 57 per cent. when bluestone was used. Grades No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern, and No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 wheat gave similar results when treated with the different solutions. Formaldehyde was used one pound to 32 gallons of water and the bluestone one pound to 8 gallons of water. The wheat was immersed for 5 minutes in each case, care being taken to see that each kernel was completely moistened with the solution. It was then taken out to dry and sown within 24 hours.

There are different methods for treating grain with formaldehyde. The formaldehyde is prepared and put on the market quite largely in one pint (one pound) bottles containing 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde gas, and quite generally spoken of as formalin. One pound of this to 32 gallons of water is plenty strong enough. If there is little smut present a weaker solution of one pound to 40 gallons of water will give satisfactory results. The stronger the solution the greater the injury to the grain and a longer immersion in a weak solution is better than a short treatment in a strong solution. Sometimes small air bubbles will form in the crevices of the wheat kernels where smut spores may be lodged. A short treatment may not break these bubbles and the spores lodged in the crevices will escape injury. Also, with oats and barley it is necessary to give longer treatment than with wheat because of the hulls covering the berry. The grain may either be immersed or sprinkled and stirred well and covered over with blankets or canvas when the fumes from the formaldehyde will do its work. This latter method is very effective if the smut is not bad. There are many kinds of patent picklers on the market so that grain may be treated that way nearly as fast as by sprinkling on the barn floor or in the wagon box. One thing always to remember is that the grain must be sown soon after treatment. The injurious effect of formaldehyde on the germination seems to increase as the period is prolonged between the time of treatment and the time of sowing. Grain picklers and the formaldehyde bottles contain instructions for use. These are supplied by the manufacturers and are very safe to follow as the manufacturers want to get the very best results in order to increase sales.

Corn as a Fodder Crop for Western Canada.

By James Murray, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon.

Corn is one of the crops that if better known would be grown much more generally in Western Canada than it is. It is not a new crop, but has been on trial for a great many years and has amply proven its worth. Its warmest advocates do not claim that it can be grown as successfully as it can further south, but those who have given it a fair trial will agree that it grows luxuriantly under our climatic and soil conditions and produces more good fodder per acre than any other crop we can grow. More than this, it responds to an extent equalled by few crops to good treatment, by giving liberal return for manure applied and to cultivation through the growing season. The cultivation also aids materially in cleaning the land of weeds and preparing it for the next crop. If corn were more generally grown, the solution of the weed question would be simplified and a stimulus given to more thorough farming.

Corn will thrive on any fertile, well drained soil. A warm soil with a southern slope is preferred by some growers, but this is not necessary, although it may be an advantage. To secure the most favorable conditions, I would recommend the plowing of a field of sod in late summer after applying a

good coat of manure. The more the land can be worked before winter the better, and in the spring it can do with little attention until after seeding. An occasional harrowing to kill weeds and check evaporation should be given. But to secure a good crop a sod is not necessary. Stubble may be plowed either in fall or spring after the application of manure and worked down into good condition by May 20th. The manuring should not be neglected, as there is no crop on the farm that will make better use of manure than will the corn crop.

It is not advisable in this latitude to sow the larger late varieties, as they are so far from maturity when the season for cutting arrives that they are deficient in quality. The earlier varieties do not produce as great a bulk of feed per acre, but it is of very much better quality. For two years we have grown Northwestern Dent for the bulk of our field corn, and we have found it very satisfactory. It grows from seven to nine feet high, and when planted about May 24th is ready for cutting by September 1st. Longfellow, Compton's Early and North Dakota White are other good varieties, all somewhat larger growing but considerably later than Northwestern Dent. Mercer and Triumph are two other sorts that promise well.

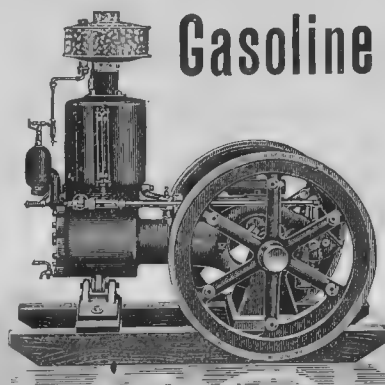
It is not usually safe to sow before May 20th, but the seed should be sown as soon as possible after that date. Since corn planters are not likely to be in general use here for some time yet, the grain drill can be used. The spouts should be plugged up so that the drills will be from three to three and one-half feet apart. The latter distance allows the cultivator to be used to better advantage. A common mistake is made in sowing corn too thickly in the row. About fifteen pounds is sufficient seed for an acre if it is evenly distributed when the rows are three and a half feet apart. The stalks should not be closer together than eight inches or there will be very few cobs form. If it comes up any thicker than this, it should be harrowed out.

We sometimes hear the advice given to sow our corn on the dirtiest land as it is a great crop to clean land. That depends. If the crop is cultivated as it should be, it is a good land cleaner, but if it is not cultivated it is little better than any other grain crop. The cultivation should start as soon as the corn is planted, and the early cultivation should consist in running the harrow over the land every few days until the corn is six inches high. A few stalks will be rooted up, but so also will myriads of weeds which are just starting to grow. The harrow is the cheapest weed destroyer we have if it is used at the proper time. After the harrow can no longer be used, either the one or the two horse cultivator should be put to work and used as frequently as the other work will allow, or sufficiently often to keep weeds in check and the soil stirred to a depth of two inches. Cultivation should not be deep at any time and should get shallower as the season advances. This may seem like a lot of cultivating, but if one can keep the next year's crop in mind when doing the work he will not think it such a loss. Besides destroying the weeds, the cultivation greatly stimulates the growth of the crop.

The most satisfactory method of harvesting the crop is by means of the corn binder, which cuts a row at a time and binds in sheaves. When several farmers in a district are growing corn, it is well worth while getting one of these machines. When a corn binder is not available, it is usually advisable to cut by hand as the ordinary grain binder is far from satisfactory.

The ideal way to handle corn after it is cut is by means of the silo, as it is stored without loss and is available for feeding whenever required. There are very few silos in use in Western Canada, but as corn is grown in larger areas they will surely be more common, as they have been found to be a decided success in this climate where they have been given a fair trial.

When the corn is to be fed as dry fodder it has to be cured by stooking as soon as cut. From 500 lbs. to half a ton of corn may be put in one shock,



Gasoline Power for Plowing

Is Supplied by the

'Flour City' Tractor

Twice Gold Medal winner in the Winnipeg Contests.

The demand for this celebrated Engine this year is unprecedented—Why? Because it has more good points than any on the market. Our Catalogue A. will tell you all about it.

The Famous Stickney Engine,

Stationary and Portable, still holds the lead as an all round reliable farm power—is in greater demand than ever before. 90% of Gasoline Engine troubles have been eliminated in the construction of these engines. Our Catalogue B. shows the engine and process of manufacture.

We have the most complete line of

Well Drilling and Boring Machinery

in the West. Get our Catalogue C. It will post you up.

Our lines of

Aylmer Pumps and Standard Scales

Toronto Grain Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Troughs and Tanks are very complete.

Write us To-day.



Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

Big Money in Barley

Is Your Barley a Paying Crop or only a Cleaner? Why not Both?

Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

It will no doubt interest you to learn that your new breed of barley not only ripened up very early, but gave me a yield of 72 bushels to the acre. The grain is very large and plump, and has a very thin hull. It weighs like lead. At the recent Brandon Winter Fair I won sweepstakes with seed grown from this barley. It scored 94½ points and weighed 56½ pounds per measured Bushel.

R. H. CARTER.

Write for samples, price and Catalogue which in addition describes extremely early and remarkably productive Regenerated Red Fife Wheat and Ped'gree Oats that have beaten all previous records for yield and quality. Free on request.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co.

258 Chambers of Commerce

Winnipeg, Man.

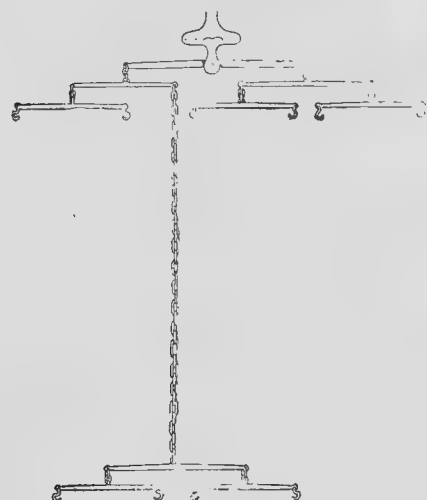
Canada

blowing over. It may be drawn to the barn as required for feed during the winter and fed either whole or after being run through a cutting box to either horses or cattle.

If the crop of corn has been worked as it should have been throughout the summer, very little work is required to put the land in first class condition for the following crop. If the weeds have been kept down, there is no object in plowing the land as this leaves the soil too loose and open on account of the corn roots being turned up. We have found it very satisfactory to sow the grain crop after thoroughly harrowing the land. The corn roots are not disturbed, the soil is firm and by the end of the growing season the roots have all rotted away and give no further trouble. For the past two years the grain crops that we have harvested from land that was in corn the year previous and treated in this way were more satisfactory than off summer-fallow.

Five Horse Evener.

A Brownlee, Sask., subscriber writes.—"The accompanying drawing is a much better working 5-horse evener than the one you gave particulars of in a past issue. The horses are working



two against one and three against two, which is much better than four against one. In the latter case the single horse has a snap unless it is docked several inches. Why it is so I don't know, but it is a fact. This evener works well on a sulky."

Growing Feed for Stock.

A Manitoba subscriber wants to grow summer and winter feed for horses, colts, and oxen and asks if oats and wheat grown together and cut for green feed would solve his problem. He is short of hay each year. He also has oxen to winter and wants to know if alfalfa and western rye grass can be grown successfully in Manitoba. He has grown timothy and brome grass with good results.

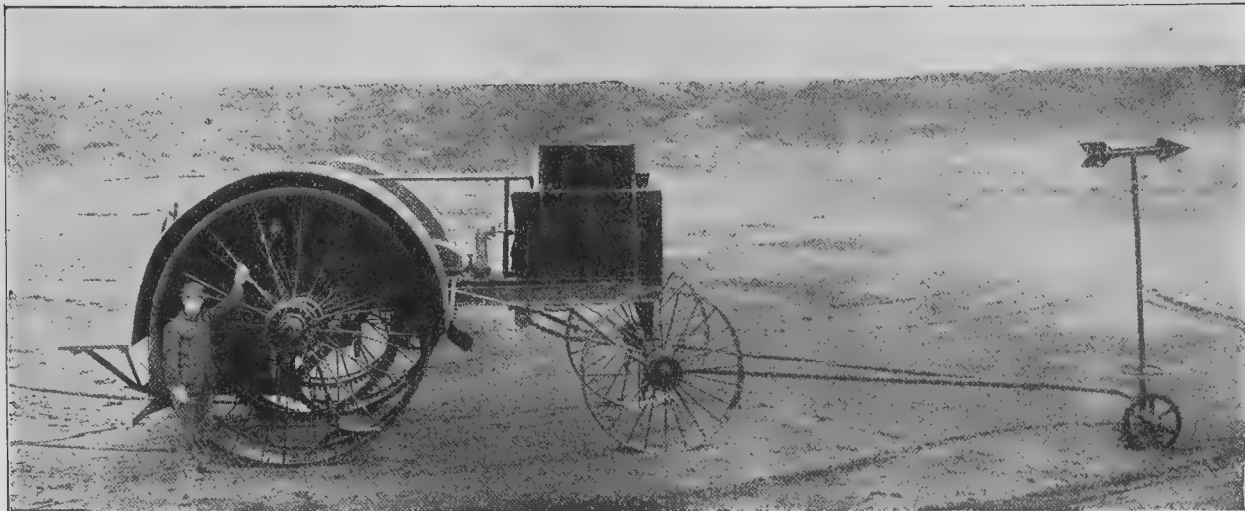
There is little question but that oats grown for green feed will produce more good feed for all classes of live stock than any other annual crop that can be as easily grown. Western rye grass is largely grown and makes splendid hay as well as good pasture. Alfalfa is grown in many places, although as a hay crop for Manitoba it is almost entirely in the experimental stage as yet.

Stubble Cropping.

An Estevan subscriber wants to know if he should disc stubble land, that had not been treated last fall, before seeding to wheat, or would it be all right to drill in the wheat without any further preparation. He also asks if heavy clay land will require more seed per acre than other soil and would we recommend deep seeding where rainfall is limited.

Drilling wheat directly on unprepared

For Every Purpose in Agriculture, the BEST TRACTOR IN CANADA is the



Four Cylinder Gas Traction Engine

Made in Winnipeg by

THE GAS TRACTION COMPANY, LTD.

You must have an engine that is not out of commission a single day in the year. The work of this machine does not begin with plowing and end with threshing. It is perfectly adapted to every purpose in agriculture in which power is required, and in every operation it saves money. It is equally "at home" in grinding feed, sawing wood, road grading, baling hay, breaking, plowing, seeding and in every detail of harvesting, whether as a tractor or stationary power-supply.

Lightly constructed--is this self-steering tractor, not weighing over seven tons. Its strength is equal to many engines of twice its weight, so skilfully is it built of the very finest material. It will negotiate sloughs and difficult ground that heavier machines dare not attempt, while its fuel allowance is not spent in moving its own weight.

Parts instantly replaced and repairs quickly effected. As the factories are in Winnipeg, any Western farmer possessing one of this company's engines will be saved the worry and loss of time that follows any breakage occurring or gear giving out in machinery shipped from distant points.

We guarantee all we claim for this engine--its brake horse power; its fuel bill per acre; the number of breaking plows it will pull; the stubble plows it will pull; the size of separators it will steadily and continuously drive; its material, workmanship and structural details in every particular. Write for one of our catalogues, "The Passing of the Horse," giving full particulars of the engine; but it will pay you to travel a long distance to visit our factory at Elmwood, Winnipeg, where you will be cordially welcomed.

Satisfied customers, in large numbers have written to express their gratification with the fine performances of our engine in the field, after having put it through every possible trial, and the simplicity and ease with which it is operated. These testimonials and references are freely at your disposal.

Have you seen the HANNSMAN BINDER HITCH of which we are the makers? This is one of the greatest of all recent time and labor saving devices. No farm power engine is complete without it and it is indispensable to every harvester who would make the best of his time in the season's rush. Write at once if you cannot visit the factory of the

Gas Traction Company, Ltd.

Factory: Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man.

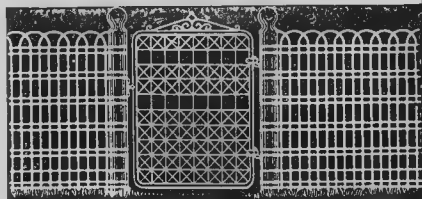
Office: Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg

As handsome as the best iron fence at less than the cost of cheap wood

Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

Peerless Lawn Fence

is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.



Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

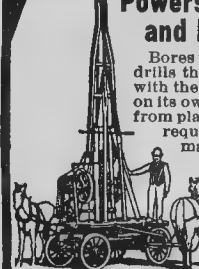
THE BANWELL HUXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Dept. L HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BE INDEPENDENT - HAVE A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN

Powers Combined Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores through any kind of soil and drills through solid rock--all done with the same rig, which is mounted on its own trucks and easily pulled from place to place. No hired help required for ordinary work; one man and his team does it all.

Sold on easy payments. All you need to start is a team of horses and a little money for the 1st payment. \$10.00 a Day Profit. Our catalog is free--write today. LITTLE MFG. CO. BOX 522 Clarinda, Ia.



stubble is very poor farming, to say the least. We should give it a good discing anyway and then drill. Stubble crops pay in some districts where there is not an excess of rainfall. The discing breaks up the surface and helps hold the moisture collected through the winter and early spring. Heavy clay land can stand heavier seeding than light soil. Heavy seeding checks stooling and hastens the ripening process, both desirable features where the growth is inclined to be too protracted.

Where the rainfall is light, fairly deep seeding is advisable. The depth of seeding, in fact, should vary with the character of the soil. The seed should be placed right in the moisture zone and in districts of limited rainfall this will be lower down than where there is an abundance of moisture.

Do the Work Well.

No farmer can control the amount of sunlight and rain that falls on his land; but, by his farming methods, he can do a great deal to assist or hinder nature in her efforts to yield him a bountiful harvest.

Speaking in general terms, it may be said that the chief besetting agricultural sin in this country is the desire to cover too much ground. To the average man the tantalization of unfurrowed acres is so great that he cannot take time enough to handle properly the area that he already has under the plow.

He does not realize as he should the importance of thorough cultivation. And often he makes from three hundred acres a profit much less than he could have from two hundred, if better methods were followed.

Thorough cultivation will do wonders. Intelligently applied, it will work marvels in weed destruction. The killing of a single crop of weeds often means hundreds of dollars. A good harrowing after the plow often saves enough moisture to produce two bushels more wheat to the acre. Time to use a soil packer frequently saves the price of the packer on a single crop.

By thorough and skilful cultivation the soil is broken up, pulverized into the finest kind of particles, so that the warm air and moisture circulates through it evenly and freely, and the hairy roots of the plant penetrate it much more easily. Nitrification occurs more readily, and so there is more available plant food for the crop. Thorough cultivation helps to warm up cold damp soils, and, if properly applied, it tends to prevent the effects of the parching winds blowing over dry soils.

It takes time to give proper cultivation, but it pays. It takes time to clean and select seed, but it pays. It takes time to kill weeds, but it pays.

In entering upon the spring's activi-

ties this year, do not forget that it always pays to do the work thoroughly, no matter if Mr. Slipshod, who lives on the next section, does get a few more acres under crop. It is not the number of acres worked so much as the net profit on the year's operations that counts in the long run.

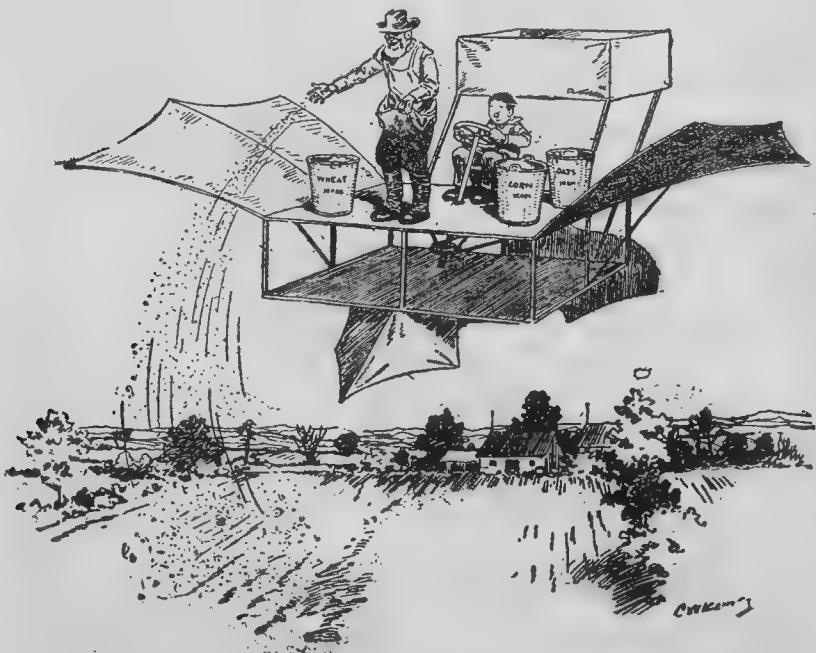
The Best Preventive of Smut.

By a Saskatchewan Farmer.

As the spring is approaching and the Government speakers are going through the country giving advice on how to farm, I know the question of smut and how to prevent it comes in for a great deal of discussion. The papers also carry a great deal of advertising, advising the use of formaldehyde and blue-stone for treating the grain. Yet, the greatest point of all in the prevention of smut is very rarely touched upon, and as I have gathered a few points from observation, in examining smutty crops and from my own farming experience, "for I have never grown smutty wheat," I thought I would just send you this paper on how to prevent smut. I know a great many people will differ with me but that is to be expected.

Now the question is, what is smut? Some say it is a fungus or a spore that attacks the wheat plant, and grows up with it, which they say can be seen, under a powerful microscope, like a black thread running through the straw to the head, which I am not able to contradict, nor am I willing to admit that they are correct. But my opinion is that smut is a disease which either attacks the wheat plant in the stooling or in the blossom, but I believe it attacks the wheat plant in the stooling. For, let any person go into a field that has smut in and he will find that the smut heads are always on the wheat that has stoolled out a great deal, and another thing to notice is that the heavier the crop the more smut. So that proves to me that wheat sown very early, or before the land is fit or warm enough to send the plant right along, the crop is more liable to smut than the crop that is sown when the land is warm enough to send the plant right along.

Again, say smut is either a fungus or spore or disease. It lays in the ground until the warm sun plays upon the land and then it springs into life ready to attack the plant. If the wheat is sown, the same warm sun that germinates it also germinates the smut and it sends forth its disease into the wheat plants and is able to live, not in itself but on the wheat. But if no wheat plant is there it withers, for it is not of long life of itself, but lives on other plants and that on the weak ones, as the strong healthy plants are able to throw the disease off, but the



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weak ones are not, and so it is carried on from year to year.

And now, if you can spare a little more space, I will give you my idea of how to prevent smut. Always get the very best seed that can be secured, that is, always clean the seed two or three times, until all small and poor soft grains are out. "Of course I always treat the seed with formalin." Although I do not attach much weight to the pickling of the seed, I do it because those who are supposed to know, say that we ought to pickle the seed before sowing. But I firmly believe that the best preventative of smut is to have the land in the very best of condition, and seed when we know the land is warm enough to send the plant right along, and not to have the seed laying in the ground for two or three weeks, subject to the cold frosty weather in the spring which retards the growth until the smut is able to get in its work. And it is also necessary to sow the very best seed that it is possible to secure.

Home Made Gas Tractor.

By Newton Brett, Dugald, Man.

I enclose a sketch which I thought would interest your readers—a seven horse power gas engine mounted on a truck made of binder and mower wheels. This machine will pull a 14-inch gang plow about a mile and a half an hour.

We rigged this tractor up last fall, more for experimental purposes than anything else. We just got it in good working order before the freeze up and only had one day to test it. We hitched onto a 12-inch gang and went out to one of the near stubble fields on the farm of Wm. Brett and started to plow. We put the plow down about six inches, and the tractor took it along without much trouble, going at the rate of 1½ miles an hour. We used four horses on this same gang all fall, and they could not begin to handle it all day going at this depth.

We hardly had time last fall to test whether it will stand the strain, but judging by the way it worked to start with, it seems as though it will be a success.

After the freeze up we hauled loads of manure and grain with it.

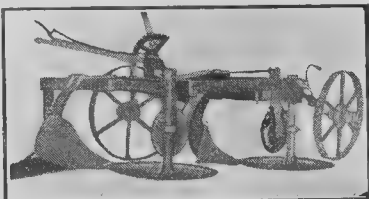
It is a seven horse portable Stickney engine, mounted on two binder wheels for drivers and two mower wheels for the front. The drive chain of a binder is used for the gearing and is driven from both sides. A friction clutch is rigged on the balance wheel for starting or stopping the tractor.

When the land becomes favorable in the spring we will start it to work again and will then probably be in a better position to explain more fully its working ability.

Saskatchewan Farmer Invents Rotating Share for Sulky Plows.

We have a letter from Hugh Monaghan, Togo, Sask., enclosing a photo of a plow fitted up with a new type of share invented by him. The photo, we are sorry to say, is too indistinct for a good reproduction, although we have done our best with it. Mr. Monaghan says:

"I am experimenting with a plow with a view to lightening draught. I have often thought when plowing in the dry falls that there is a maximum of power expended for a minimum of result in plowing; there is too much useless friction and too much power

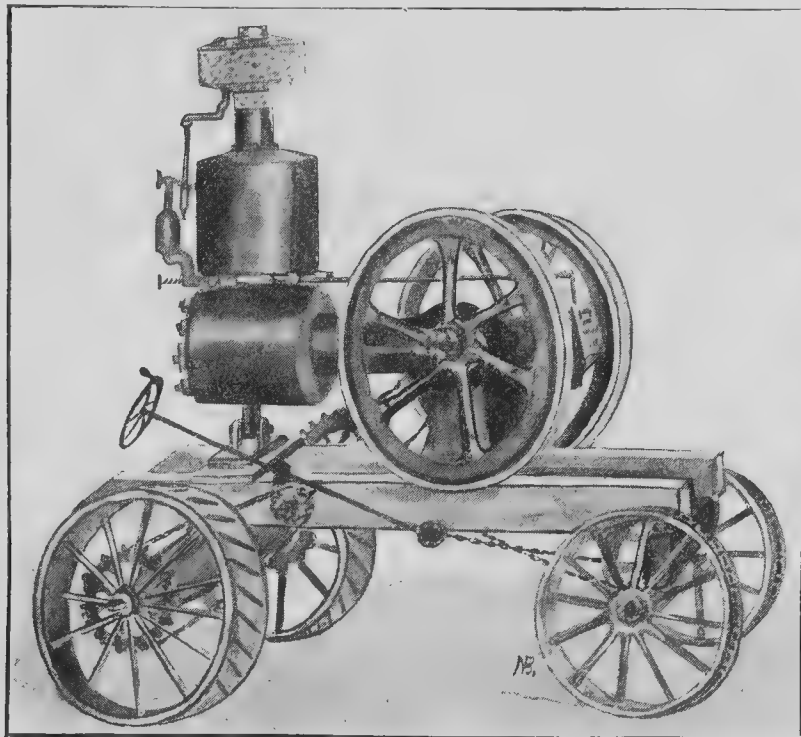


Showing Mr. Monaghan's idea

wasted. There is a heavy side pressure against the landside, caused by turning the soil, and there is additional side pressure, owing to the slant back of the share.

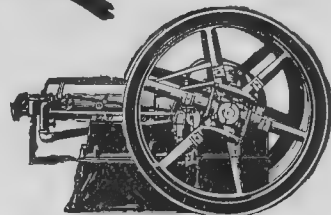
"Some years ago I tried a disc plow, but was not satisfied with the work done and discarded it. Last summer I was struck by a plan by which I could use a rotating share which would reduce friction and at the same time cut a level furrow instead of the objectionable scoop furrow of the ordinary disc plow, and I have had a plow made or rather adjusted to my design. I have a flat disc which cuts horizontally in place of the ordinary share. The disc is double the diameter of the width of the furrow to be cut. One half cuts while the other half is in the bottom of the preceding furrow. I do not know if I make myself clear, but it is something like a rolling colter running horizontally instead of vertically and will rotate for the same reason that the colter does.

"The disc, revolving as it cuts, will do the work easier than any share at present made, and the cutting side pressure will be opposite to, and will neutralise the turning side pressure, thus avoiding friction. The objection to the plow is that it will be less steady than an ordinary plow, as it will have a tendency to swing to the right on meeting an obstruction. There are several ways of overcoming this difficulty. The best way I think is to have strong rolling colters with stiff shanks set well ahead of the share discs. These will act as a guide, and, being well ahead in the solid land, will take the side thrust



Home-made Gasoline Tractor used on the Brett Farm. See article accompanying.

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A pumping engine will solve the wind and water problem; a spraying outfit will enable you to protect your fruit from disease, worms and blight; a sawing outfit will lighten your labor, and a plowing outfit will save your time and horses. Get one, and learn its labor-saving qualities.

There are many styles and sizes, from 1 to 25-horse power—an engine for every section and every problem. Vertical and horizontal (both stationary and portable.) Also gasoline tractors—first-prize-gold-medal winners—the best all-round farm tractors.

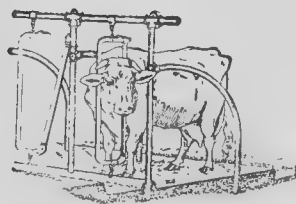
Call and take up the matter with our local agent in your town, or write International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for catalogue and further information.

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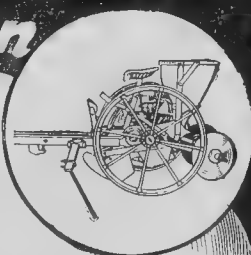
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when needed and will cause no side pressure.

"My plow is all ready and I am waiting for spring to make a test. I have the discs ground on the underside only, as this will allow a tilt forward, which lets the mouldboard underneath the disc at the back, and allows a tilt down to the landside enabling the 'idle' half of the disc to run high and clear of the bottom of the previous furrow.

"I enclose a snap shot of my plow, which though not very satisfactory may convey the idea. I have the standard set over from the centre to allow a full half of cutting surface to the disc. I would like to have the opinion of brother farmers on this plow, there being no need for secrecy as I have my rights protected."

Canada Thistle on Summer Fallow.

A Maryfield, Sask., subscriber writes:—"A ten acre field of summer fallow is infected with Canada thistles. Would it be as well to sow this field down to timothy for hay for a few years in order to kill them, with wheat as a nurse crop? If so, what quantity of seed should be used and if not, what treatment would be best to clean this field?"

Canada thistle is a deeply rooted perennial plant and reproduces both by seed and by extensive root stocks. It cannot be eradicated by sowing down to a grass crop as conditions are then made most favorable for its growth. Canada thistle, sow thistle, quack grass, and all other similar weeds will thrive in a sod. Simply preventing Canada thistle from seeding will not drive it out of a field for then it will do all its propagating by its underground stems. Short rotations with cultivated crops are necessary. If the field were well summer fallowed last year the thistles should be well under control. Deep plowing late in the fall is found very useful. Give this field a good stirring with the harrow as soon as possible and if the fallowing were well done last year—the ground kept black all summer—a quick growing crop might be sowed this year and after harvest when the thistles commence to make growth plow them under. Such perennial weeds can be killed only by smothering. With a well tilled summer fallow this is accomplished, although one year is not sufficient to completely clean a field of them. As the plant roots send up new stems through the summer they must be cut off with a sharp disc or broad shared cultivator. Keeping the tops from growing will soon smother the roots and the whole plant will die. In fields where thistles have been killed we have seen the old root stocks plowed up fifteen inches under the ground. This thistle, called Canada thistle in North America, is the Field or Creeping Thistle of England. It has been introduced into practically all the British colonies and is quite common in both Canada and the United States. It is rapidly spreading in the Western provinces and ranks with the 'Sow Thistle' as being a bad weed.

If there were stock to eat the fodder, and there should be, corn would be a valuable crop to grow for fighting this weed. Being a hoed crop, corn growing would offer a splendid chance for dealing with all perennials. Follow the hoed crop or summer fallow with a quick growing cereal and deep plowing and these weeds may be held down. In Farm Weeds the following advice is given:

"The chief safeguard against Canada thistle and all similar deep-rooted perennials is undoubtedly cultivation. A three years rotation, including two cuttings of early red clover for the first year, followed by deep fall plowing for hoed crops with clean cultivation, and a cereal crop for the third year, will surpress it."

If one can judge by indications, the wild oat is becoming a very popular weed in Western Canada.

F. T. Shutt, on the Pea Question.

Probable Value of Peas as a Crop for the Maintenance of Soil Fertility in The Northwest. By Frank T. Shutt, Chemist for the Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

It may possibly surprise many of you to hear me speak of the desirability, the necessity, of carefully studying the effect of continuous grain growing on our north-western soils. Yet, from such investigations as we have been able to carry on, and from the experience gained in other parts of the world, I am led to say that it is a subject demanding our immediate and serious consideration. It is quite true that much of the soil over the wheat growing districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is to-day very rich, in many cases excessively rich, inducing a growth of straw at the expense of grain if there be an abundance of moisture in the soil. Nevertheless, we have undoubted evidence of the most reliable character that a soil does deteriorate under a system that calls simply for grain growing and summerfallow, and there are not wanting farmers in our Northwest to-day who tell us that after 20 or 25 years of such practice the yield is falling off. But apart from such testimony we have facts as revealed by chemical analysis and which cannot be gainsaid, that soils under such a system of farming are losing considerable amounts of humus and nitrogen in addition to the plant food removed and lost to the soil in selling the crop. All operations that tend to open up the soil—ploughing, harrowing, etc.—must result in the oxidation of humus and the loss of nitrogen. Summer-fallowing causes the loss of a larger amount of nitrogen than is removed in the grain of the following crop. This fact we established by our researches two or three years ago.

But you will say, summer-fallowing is necessary, is indispensable. I believe it. It is necessary for conserving moisture for the succeeding crop, for destroying weeds, for making available plant food in the soil. Nevertheless it is a wasteful practice in so far as humus and nitrogen are concerned. Another and important feature in connection with the loss of humus, is that the fibre that binds and holds the soil is largely gone and as a result there is a considerable drifting and loss of surface soil under high winds. This is very pronounced in some districts where fallowing has been in vogue for a number of years.

Naturally clover, as a legume and a nitrogen gatherer, would at once suggest itself as a crop to repair this waste, and for the past three or four years some farmers in the Northwest have made intelligent and persistent efforts with it, and in many instances they have been successful. Nevertheless, for several reasons, it has not proved altogether satisfactory, and we have been looking about for another legume to take its place, one that will make its growth in the season of seeding and furnish humus-forming material and nitrogen. May not peas fulfill these requirements? It is a fairly quick growing annual, a nitrogen gatherer and one that will give a good yield if climatic conditions are at all favorable. I would suggest—the matter is still in the experimental stage—that in districts where the storing up of soil-moisture is not necessary the peas might be sown in the spring, and the growth would probably be sufficient to keep down the weeds. The crops would be ploughed under when the pods are beginning to set. In some districts it would be advisable to try a modification of this plan, say to fallow the land for a month, till the middle of June, and then sow the peas. The crop would certainly make a considerable draft on the soil moisture at first, but this loss would be reduced as the peas grew and formed a more or less dense mat of foliage shading the land and protecting it from drying winds. Very probably in eight weeks from the time of sowing, the crop would be ready to turn under. In the following table I present

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No harrow for plow attachment has been so severely tested and so universally adopted as the

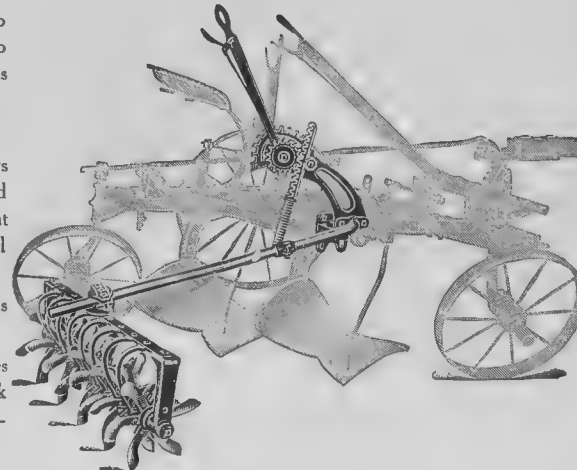
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Material employed is all High Grade Steel.

Its construction does not suggest one weak spot, and its performances on the soil are

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the data from a crop of peas two months old.

PEAS FROM CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM ORCHARD.

Sown, May 27, collected July 26.

	Foliage per Acre		Roots per Acre	
	Tons	Lbs	Tons	Lbs
Yield per acre....	12	1,013	1	1,192
Dry matter		3,376		472
Organic and vola- tile matter		3,010		412
Ash		366		60
Insoluble ash		119		37
Phosphoric acid		32		3
Potash		149		6
Nitrogen		119		19

You will notice that the root system is not extensive, nothing like it is in alfalfa for instance. But in the stems and leaves there are large amounts of humus-forming material and nitrogen. This crop furnished nitrogen at the rate of 130 lbs. per acre, an amount practically identical with many of the clovers. All this nitrogen has not been appropriated by the peas from the atmosphere, but most probably the greater part is from that source, say approximately 100 lbs. per acre. The amounts of phosphoric acid and potash have been drawn from the soil, but in the decay of the peas, subsequent to the turning under of the crop, they are rendered available for the grain of the succeeding season.

It is impossible to say as yet how far this proportion of sowing and turning under peas for keeping up the fertility of our Northwest soils may prove suc-

cessful, but I think it well worthy of trial.

No soil, however rich, can be continually cropped with grain (without manure) without in time showing exhaustion. The most economic way to prevent this exhaustion is to occasionally have a legume crop, and especially is this true when the farmer does not produce manure. We have shown, indisputably, from field and laboratory experiments that the humus and nitrogen contents may be materially increased by this method of green manuring, and we have ample data to show the largely increased yields of all kinds of farm crops succeeding clover or other legume.

Better seed, better cultivation, better crops.

If your land is inclined to blow, plan to seed down a portion of it to grass each year. Grass roots are the needed "surcingle" to hold on the "dust blanket" that our dry farming friends tell us about.

For the encouragement of any who may be inclined to try alfalfa, but who are hesitating, we may say that it has been found that alfalfa hay contains over 86 per cent. as much protein as bran. This means that it is an excellent feed for milch cows and growing animals. In fact, stock fed on alfalfa hay will have very little, if any need, for grain feeds of any kind. The leaves in alfalfa hay are worth more in feeding value than their own weight in bran.



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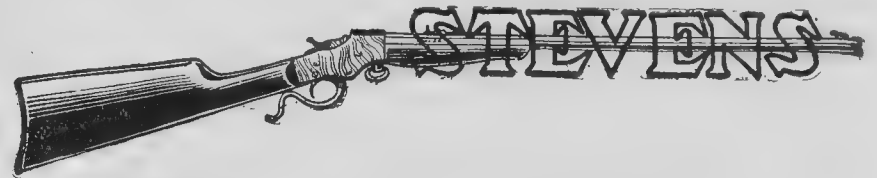
You see the cartridge go into the chamber—you know when the gun is loaded. You have fifteen quick shots without reloading—twelve if you use .22 Long Rifle cartridges. Two Models: one takes .22 short only, the other takes any one of three cartridges, .22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle, but the greatest accuracy is obtained by using .22 long rifle exclusively in this model.

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Who Said Smut?

No one would hear tell of that scourge of the grain crop in a couple of seasons if every man would get an : : :

Owen's Submerging Smut Machine



Has given complete satisfaction to every one who has used it, and we guarantee it to satisfy every purchaser.

It not only treats your grain thoroughly, but it FLOATS out all the smut balls, pin oats, rag weed and other foul seeds.

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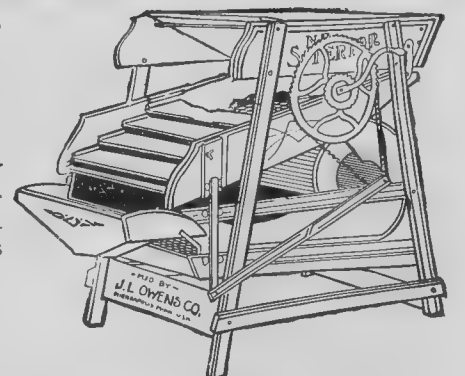
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132 Princess St. Winnipeg



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Diarrhoea.

Subscriber, Sask.—“I have a foal, born last August, which has scours occasionally but is healthy enough otherwise. I kept him tied up during cutting last fall and used to let him loose with the mare at night and only on one or two occasions did he suck when mare was just in from work and then the mare would have walked about half a mile after being unhitched. Colt is running out on fine days with bunch on prairie, but scoured since latter part of November; has been weaned since then and fed 3 quarts of oats and hay per day.”

Answer.—This colt should not be allowed to eat frozen prairie grass, and if he does so when running out with the horses it will be necessary to keep him in. He does not seem to be diseased, but his bowels are too active and should be rendered more sluggish by giving five grains of powdered opium once or twice a day.

Bloody Milk.

C. S. W., Morris, Manitoba.—“What makes a cow give bloody milk from one teat, and what can I do to stop it? A cow gives bloody milk for about three milkings and then goes for three or four days before she gives it again.”

Answer.—Bloody milk arises from the rupture of small blood vessels or capillaries in the milk gland, and unless caused by accidental injury may be looked upon as the result of disease. If there is any hardness in this quarter after milking, the gland is diseased and the milk should not be used. It is a difficult matter to check the flow of bloody milk, and perhaps the best way is to never milk the quarter out completely, and to rub it gently with camphorated oil after milking.

Whites, or Leucorrhoea.

C. M. W., Ryley, Alberta.—Kindly give in your next issue information on whites, its cause, etc. I suspect one of my mares had it last season; her behavior led me to think as much. If such was the case, should I have the same trouble this season?”

Answer.—This is catarrh of the vagina, resulting from several causes. It is likely to recur if the mare is run down from hard work, or exposed to catch cold, but not otherwise. Keep the mare strong and healthy and you will have no trouble.

Oedema.

Subscriber, Man.—“I have a mare, 16 years old, in foal. The last colt she had, about a month before she foaled there was a large swelling on her belly which extended up to her breast. We gave her as much exercise as possible to reduce the swelling but with little or no effect. She foaled when due but the colt lived only three hours. The swelling seems to gather this year again. Is there anything better than exercise?”

Answer.—Mares in foal frequently show this symptom for a month or two before foaling, and in many cases foal alright. It is probably caused by the weight of the foal pressing upon the parts and interfering with the circulation of the blood. Exercise and diuretic medicine are the best remedies. Give two ounces of sweet nitre twice a day for two days and repeat every week.

Lice.

A Subscriber.—“Please let me know a remedy to exterminate vermin on a horse.”

Answer.—Probably the easiest way to get rid of lice is to clip the horse. If this is not convenient, take four ounces of creolin, mix with one gallon of soft water and rub it all over the horse, using a brush to make sure that it penetrates through the long hair to the skin. This will not kill the eggs, so another application should be made a fortnight later, when these will all be hatched out. Keep the horse warm until quite dry.

Three Year Old Colt.

“Delaware,” Sask.—“I have a horse, three years old, which I bought last fall. He was then very poor and tough looking and had been worked since two years old but with the winter's rest he has picked up well and grown a lot and broadened. There is something wrong with his breathing, however, and occasionally his heart beats quite loudly and on the only two occasions when he had been hitched up in the last two months he easily got out of breath and seemed to take a long time to recover it. Hair is a trifle rough and skin scurfy, also his water is a little thick. Has been fed on oat sheaves and such grain as he gets when loose. What is wrong? How should he be treated?”

Answer.—Give two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day and be careful not to feed him straw or coarse marsh hay, but only good, well saved upland hay.

Not Lump Jaw.

A Subscriber, Beckenham, Sask.—“I have a bull rising four years old. A year ago a lump came on his neck. It looked like a swollen gland to me. The man from whom I bought him applied Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and claimed it was killed but it looks to me now as if it were getting larger. It is loose and about the size of a small goose egg. Would that be lump jaw? I always understood that lump jaw was confined to the jaw bones only and that the lumps were not moveable. Would it be advisable to use this bull for breeding purposes? I want to use him also for an ox. Would it interfere with his breathing?”

Answer.—This is a swollen gland and not lump jaw. There would be no objection to using him for breeding, and it is not likely to interfere with his breathing unless it grows much bigger. A veterinary surgeon could remove it by operation but nothing but the knife is any good.

Abortion in Mares.

A. B., Weyburn, Sask.—“I have had three mares lose their foals after about eight months gone. It was not caused by work or the feed, in my estimation. Is there a disease that causes this? What is the cure, and what will I do to prevent it? Is smoke from straw a germicide?”

Answer.—When three or more mares abort, there is good reason for believing it to be contagious, and if there are other pregnant mares on the premises they should be removed from the neighborhood of those that have aborted. The dead fetuses and all soiled bedding, etc., should be burned, and the aborting mares kept away from the others for at least a month. Smoke from straw is said to be an excellent disinfectant and useful for disinfecting barns and stables.

Run-down and Weak.

Subscriber, Roseview, Sask.—“I have a horse 12 years old. When I go to back him up he will come near falling down. He seems to be weak in the back; he eats well but I cannot get him up in shape. There is a swelling on end of sheath which runs down his belly. His hair is very dry.”

Answer.—The following prescription should help:—fld. ext. nux vom. two ounces, liq. ferri perchlor six ounces. Give a tablespoonful in a pint of water three times a day. Feed him well and exercise daily.

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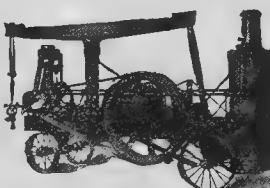
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Rupture of the Navel.

S., Alberta.—"Filly colt, 7 months old, has a rupture at navel about half as big as an egg. Have heard it recommended to place a skewer through skin under it and use silk thread in figure 8 shape to hold skewer in place. Would it be a good thing to do this about April 15, before flies began? Filly does not seem thrifty nor eat well; was weaned a month ago, is stabled, brushed and well fed each day, gets all the pea vine hay it will eat, also handful of oats per day and forkful of oats in sheaf, a few potatoes or carrots 3 or 4 times a week. The mother of this foal has a rumbling in her bowels all the time, so has the filly. Bowels and urinary organs work well. Slight whiteness on lips of vagina and vagina stays open on lower part, about ½ of an inch."

Answer.—Small ruptures such as this can be removed by tying a cord tightly around the sac and allowing it to slough off. The colt should be turned on its back when this is done so as to allow the bowel to slip back. Tie the cord tightly enough to stop the circulation. Any time but fly time should be chosen. This filly may be suffering from worms, and the manure should be watched for signs of them. Rumbling in the bowels is not a bad symptom.

Working Ox.

A Beginner, Viscount, Sask.—"I have an ox which I can't get in condition. He eats well, is full of life and does not seem to be suffering in any way. I am feeding oat straw, hay and one sheaf of oats daily (during winter). It has been suggested to me that he may be suffering from worms. How can I find out if that is the trouble? As he is the most willing worker I've got I am anxious to get some beef on him before the spring work begins. If any of your readers can give me advice on the matter and any other useful hints regarding the management of working oxen I will be obliged."

Answer.—Cattle do not suffer from worms frequently like horses, and it is likely your ox is thin from some other cause, such as indigestion or lack of sufficient nutritious food. This ox is apparently getting no grain, and if you want him to put on flesh, the best way is to give him a gallon of chop twice a day in addition to his other feed.

Lump Jaw.

Enquirer, Asquith, Sask.—"I have a cow, 4 years old. She has a lump on left jaw; first noticed it about last October. It came to a head about the size of a marble in January. I lanced it and it has not gathered since and the hole is still about the size of a marble. The jaw is still hard but not any bigger than when I first noticed it. Would it be lump jaw, and is it catching among cattle? The cow is in beef condition. 2. Is there any drug that can be given to a young bitch to make her come in heat; bitch about 11 months old?"

Answer.—1. This is lump jaw without doubt and should be treated with iodide of potassium as frequently described in this column.

2. The bitch is young yet and you would be wiser to have patience than to try to force nature with drugs. Feed her meat and give plenty of exercise and she will come in shortly.

May be Glanders.

Reader, Sask.—"Three months ago a horse, twelve years old, was hitched to drive to town. I noticed his left nostril bleeding. I drove him slowly and saw no more bleeding. About two months ago his hind legs and sheath began swelling. I thought it was caused by dirty sheath, which I washed thoroughly, but with no effect. I gave sweet nitre. Fore legs began swelling, also lumps under jaw, and from sheath in a line towards each fore leg, which is subsiding and when subsiding shows a tendency to go into lumps. There is no discharge and no cough. A veterinary surgeon gave medicine and bled, also applied liniment to legs and belly. Have given him sweet nitre repeatedly. Both

nostrils are quite inflamed with creamy patches. Is sore to touch across kidneys. Left nostril affected first, also swollen on left side first. I feed oat sheaf morning and night. The horse is outdoors most of the time on prairie and around straw stacks during the day. Has not worked since freeze-up. Has good appetite, feels well but has poor endurance, is very itchy and has broken cracks under left hock. Is it glanders or any other infectious trouble? What is it?"

Answer.—This may be glanders and you had better notify the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Regina and an inspector will be sent to test the animal.

Missed Birth.

B. J. A., Borden, Sask.—"I have a cow that missed birth of calf three months ago. A veterinarian in Winnipeg said the calf was either withering up or putrifying and in case of the latter the cow would die unless attended to by a veterinarian. There is no Vet. here and none of the older farmers know anything about it. The cow went on all right for three months, and two days ago she tried to calve but could not, and has been bad since. Can you tell me what can be done for her, and whether her milk will be good. Will you kindly tell how I may take calf away as I can get no one to do it."

Answer.—Unless you can get a V.S. it will be safer not to meddle with the cow as long as no part of the calf or its membranes makes its appearance. In such cases, the cow generally stops straining after a time, and the calf gradually shrivels up in her. She may possibly give milk and may be fattened for the butcher, but of course will breed no more. It will be different if part of the calf or membranes is seen. In this case the calf must be taken away at once or it putrefies, and although the cow may survive, it will have a very offensive discharge for a long time and will suffer in health. As the method of removing the calf depends upon its position in the womb, we cannot advise in this case how it should be done.

Hog Raising.

M. W. A., Edmonton.—"1. How many 'black tooth' in pigs be prevented? 2. What can be added to soft feed for pigs to keep them healthy while growing? Is boiled ground feed better than raw feed?"

Answer.—1. Black teeth in young pigs is supposed to come from indigestion, and a change of feed is the best remedy. A fresh cut sod is sometimes placed in the pen every day, and sometimes charcoal and ashes are put down where the pigs can get at them.

2. Boiled feed is more suitable than raw, and a small quantity of sulphur, half a pound to 100 pounds of feed, may be added to regulate the bowels and prevent worms. In experiments with hogs to determine the practicable value of cooked feed over raw, various experiment stations have come to the conclusion that the slight advantage in feeding grain or chop cooked is just about balanced up against the extra work required.

Mare in Foal.

J. N. A., Fillmore, Sask.—"I have a mare due to foal on April 19th. She has lost flesh and I'm afraid I shall lose her on foaling. I have been feeding her on oat sheaves and boiled oats with linseed oil. I would like to know if there is anything I can give her which will not injure the foal. I bought her for 9 years old; but am afraid she is more than that. The mare's teeth are all right."

Answer.—Losing flesh is not to be regarded as a serious symptom in an old mare in foal, but indicates that the growing foal is making demands on the mother that prevent her from retaining fat. If she seems hearty, she is probably doing all right, but you may be able to help her by changing her feed. The straw in oat sheaves is rather indigestible and she would probably do better on hay and oats. Oil cake or linseed meal would be better for her than oil.

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Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show.

The most successful show ever held by the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in connection with the Manitoba Winter Fair during the week March 7th to 11th. A total of 1,759 birds were on exhibit. There was not only a large exhibition of birds but the quality was a decided improvement over that of previous shows. A fact worthy of note is that the entry of utility birds is each year becoming larger and better. The Barred Rock class was the strongest this year, containing 193 birds. White Rocks came next in order, numbering 83. There was a very strong showing of White Wyandottes and the quality was of the best. Rhode Island Reds were also a very good class. Buff Orpingtons and Silver Laced Wyandottes were well represented. Mrs. Cooper, of Treesbank, R. M. West, of Glenboro, and G. H. Grundy, of Virden, were the principal exhibitors of the Barred Rocks, Mrs. Cooper being the strongest. K. McGregor, of Brandon, Currie, of Lauder, and Peter Kahler, of Moline, were strong in White Rocks. Mutchmor Bros. and McLean divided honors about equally in the White Wyandottes. Buff Orpingtons had two strong exhibitors in Mrs. Geo. Shaw, of Moosomin, and J. Brady, Ottawa, the honors being in favor of Mrs. Shaw. There was a large and strong exhibit of pigeons, the best ever held in the West. Sharp Butterfield assisted by Geo. Wood, Winnipeg, did the judging. J. M. Elder judged the pigeons; Jno. McLean, Glenboro, the dressed poultry.

The show is becoming too large for any one judge and the time has come when four or five judges for the main show are necessary. Next year there should be at least two judges in the utility classes.

John Knowlton, breeder of White Wyandottes and President of the local Association, was in charge of the show, and deserves much credit for the excellent way in which it was carried on. He was ably assisted by Mr. Frank Booth, Assistant Secretary of the Inter-provincial Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held on the evening of March 8th. The chief matter of discussion was that of affiliation with the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show. After considerable discussion the following resolution was passed:—"Whereas it is in the interests of the poultry breeders throughout the province that the annual show of the Manitoba Poultry Association be held each year in connection with the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, therefore be it resolved that application be made to the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Live Stock Show for affiliation with that institution, and that the constitution of the Manitoba Poultry Association be amended accordingly."

Officers for the following year were elected as follows:—Hon. Pres.—Hon. G. R. Coldwell; Hon. Patrons.—R. P. Roblin, T. C. Norris and J. D. McGregor, President.—W. Anderson, Brandon; Vice-President.—Thomas Chambers, Brandon; 2nd Vice-Pres.—Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.; Sec'y.—Chas. Lamontagne; Treas.—D. Shirriff, Winnipeg; G. H. Grundy, Virden; J. Brandon, Executive.—A. P. Mutchmor, Knowlton, Brandon; J. McLean, Glenboro; A. E. Sheather, Brandon; H. W. Ball, Brandon. Representatives.—To Winnipeg, A. P. Mutchmor; to Portage la Prairie, J. Kitson; to Brandon, H. W. Ball.

The awards in the classes of most interest to our readers were as follows:

White Plymouth Rocks.—Cock.—1. K. McGregor, Brandon; 2. W. J. Currie, Lauder; 3. Wm. Champion, Reaburn; 4. C. O. Turner, Estevan. Hen.—1, 2, and 3. K. McGregor; 4. W. J. Currie, Lauder. Cockerel.—1. Peter Kahler, Moline; 2. W. J. Currie; 3. K. McGregor; 4. W. J. Currie. Pullet.—1 and 2, W. J. Currie; 3 and four, McGregor. Pen.—1. K. McGregor; 2. P. Kahler; 3. W. J. Currie.

White Wyandottes: Cock.—1, 2 and 4. Mutchmor Bros., Winnipeg; 3. J. McLean, Glenboro, Man. Hen.—1, 2, 3, Mutchmor Bros.; 4. J. McLean. Cockerel.—1. J. McLean; 2, 3, 4. Mutchmor Bros. Pullet.—1. Mutchmor Bros.; 2 and 4. McLean; 3. Jno. Knowlton, Brandon. Pen.—1, 2. Mutchmor Bros.; 3. J. McLean.

Orpingtons, white: Cock.—No entries. Hen.—1. J. Wood, Brandon. Cockerel.—1. J. Wood; 2, 3. J. Downard, Winnipeg. Pullet.—1. J. Wood; 2, 3. J. Downard.

White Langshans: Hens.—1, 2, 3; Cockerel.—1, 2; and Pullets, 1, 2. McIntosh Bros., Brandon.

Light Brahmas: Cock.—1 and 2. B. Hickling, Brandon; 3. Jno. Hillman, Brandon; 4. J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. Hen.—1 and 2. Higginbotham; 3 and 4. Hillman. Cockerel.—1 and 3. J. Hillman; 2 and 4. Higginbotham. Pullet.—1 and 2. Hillman; 3. J. Bullied, Carievale, Sask. Pen.—1. Higginbotham; 2. Hillman; 3. W. C. Hughes, Brandon.

White Minorcas: Cock.—1, and Hen, 1. A. W. Shaw, Brandon.

White Cochins: Cock, 1, 2; and Hen 1, 2, 3 and 4. C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man.

White Leghorns, R. C.: Cock.—1 and 4. F. O. Sargeant, St. Louis, Man.; 2, and 3. A. M. Dunsmore, Franklin, Man. Hen.—1. Sargeant; 2, 3, and 4. Dunsmore; Cockerel.—1, 2 and 3. Sargeant. Pullets.—1, 2 and 3. Sargeant; 4. Dunsmore. Pen.—1. Sargeant; 2. Dunsmore.

White Leghorns, S. C.: Cocks.—1 and 2. Mutchmor Bros.; 3. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; 4. J. B. Ober, Brandon. Hen.—1 and 2. Mutchmor Bros.; 3. Heaslip; 4. Ober. Cockerel.—1. Mutchmor Bros.; 2 and 4. Ober; 3. Heaslip. Pullet.—1 and 2. Heaslip; 3 and 4. Mutchmor Bros. Pen.—1. Heaslip; 2. Mutchmor Bros.; 3. R. Robinson, Brandon.

Barred Plymouth Rocks: Cocks.—1. George Wood, Holland; 2. R. M. West, Glenboro; 3 and 4. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank. Hen.—1, 2, 3 and 4. Mrs. A. Cooper. Cockerels.—1. G. H. Gundy, Virden; 2. West; 3. George Wood; 4. J. H. Clark, Virden. Pullets.—1 and 2. R. Lea, Bridge Creek, Man.; 3. J. H. Clark, Virden; 4. Mrs. A. Cooper. Pen.—1. Mrs. A. Cooper; 2. R. M. West; 3. R. Lea; 4. A. M. Shaw.

Dressed Poultry: Turkeys.—1. W. A. Walker, Carnegie, Man.; Fowls.—1 and 2. C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man.; 3. W. A. Walker, Carnegie, Man.; 4. W. E. Bowman, Forrest. Display.—C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man.

Buff Cochins: Cock.—1. C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove, Man. Hen.—1. Milne Bros., Brandon; 2. Wise. Cockerel.—1. Wise. Pullet.—1. Milne Bros., Brandon; 2. Wise. Pen.—1. Wise; 2. Milne Bros.; 3. W. Anderson, Brandon.

Brahmas, Dark: Cock.—1. W. Anderson; 2. W. C. Hughes, Brandon. Hen.—1 and 2. Hughes. Pullets.—1, 2 and 3. Anderson.

Buff Plymouth Rocks: Cocks.—1. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro. Hen.—1. W. H. Vines, Brandon; 2, 3 and 4. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man. Cockerel.—1. Vines; 2 and 3. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro; 4. T. W. Taylor, Douglas. Pullets.—1 and 3. T. E. Taylor; 2 and 4. Vines. Pen.—1 and 2. Vines; 3. T. E. Taylor.

Partridge Cochins: Cock.—1. A. E. Shether, Brandon. Hen.—1, 2 and 4. Shether; 3. W. Anderson, Brandon. Cockerel.—1. Shether; 2. Anderson. Pullet.—1, 2 and 4. Shether; 3. Anderson. Pens.—1 and 2. Shether.

Langshans, Black: Hen.—1. J. H. Kennedy. Pen.—1. Milne Bros., Brandon.

Silver Laced Wyandottes: Cock.—1. A. F. Severn, Winnipeg. Hen.—1 and 2. J. Watson, Brandon; 3 and 4. Severn. Cockerel.—1 and 2. J. C. John-

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LEA'S (late Hodgkinson's) Barred Rocks. At the Provincial Poultry Show, held at Brandon, I won 1st and 2nd on Pullet and 3rd on Pen. Pen No. 1 is headed by the Cockerel taking 1st at 1909 Provincial Show. Pen No. 2 is headed by a bird that has taken 2nd prize at the Provincial Show 2 years in succession and 1st at Winnipeg Industrial. Pen No. 3 is headed by an Imported Cockerel. Eggs for hatching from above Pens, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Stock for sale. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Manitoba.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—I have my pens mated and can supply Eggs any time from my prize-winning White Wyandottes. Customers who had poor hatches last year, or who are dissatisfied in any way, please write to me early and I will supply free setting. I have none but the best birds in my pens this season. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. All infertile eggs replaced free of charge. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina.

MRS. JOHN TURNBULL, Cromer, Man., breeder and importer of S.C. Buff Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, Prize-winning Embden Geese, and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Scarth's Buff Orpingtons: Have bought their stock and business, Menlove Pekin Ducks, and Black Orpingtons. Hen and duck eggs, \$1.50 per doz. Ducks and drakes for sale.

W. H. TEBB, Rosedale Poultry Yards, Gerald's, Sask., breeder high-class Barred Rocks. We are now booking orders for eggs from our real Barred Rocks. Our males are good enough to win anywhere, some of them are imported by us from Bradley Bros., both cockerel and pullet matings. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting, two settings \$2.50.

W. J. CURRIE, Lauder, Man., breeder of exhibition White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. On six entries at Winnipeg Poultry Show won five firsts, one second and five specials. At Brandon Winter Show, three firsts, three seconds two thirds, two fourths. A few grand Cockerels for sale, both breeds.

A. GUILBERT, St. Louis, Man. I have kept out of exhibitions, but I am not out of birds, which are better than ever. Eggs supplied in small or large quantities in Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons and Rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

J. H. CLARKE, Virden, Man., breeder of prize-winning B.P. Rocks. My yards for this season are headed by 2nd cockerel Man. P. Show, 1909, 4th cockerel, Man. P. Show, 1910, cockerel heading 1st Exhibition pen, Winnipeg, 1910. Eggs for hatching: one setting \$2.00, two settings \$3.75, three settings \$5.00.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask., Light Brahmas. Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guinea, Toulouse, and Embden Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

PEARSON'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS won at Winnipeg, Feb. 1910; 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, 2nd hen. Egg orders booked now from pen of selected layers, \$2 per 15, utility \$1.50, \$7.00 per 100. Cockerels \$2.00 and \$3.00. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY FARM'S BARRED ROCKS are noted for exhibition and laying qualities. Eggs for hatching securely packed, per setting \$3, best pens 2 for \$5, others \$2. Can't be beat. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes, at \$1.25 bus. are immense. H. H. Willis, Boharm, Sask.

ACCLIMATIZED UTILITY BREEDS—Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs for Hatching, Poultry Supplies. 16-page catalog mailed free. It gives useful advice. Maw's Poultry Farm, Parkdale, Man.

JOHN STRACHAN, Uphill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of S.L. Wyandottes, S.C. Black Minorcas, S.C. Brown Leghorns, and Pekin Ducks of large size. Stock of all breeds for sale at lowest prices. Can ship G.T.P., C.P.R., or C.N.R.

PETER BUECKERT, Box 20, Winkler, Man. Rose Comb Brown and R. Comb White Leghorns, S. Comb Brown and S. Comb Buff Leghorns. 25 good healthy cockerels for sale. Also eggs in spring from selected birds from \$1.50 up to \$2.00 per setting of 15. Write for information.

"CANADIAN QUALITY" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Barred to the skin. Cockerels for sale now. Eggs for hatching from March 1st. Order now. Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. box 841, Winnipeg.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Winning at Winnipeg Poultry Show on six entries, five firsts, one second and all specials offered. Birds and eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

R. L. DAVIES, P. O. Box 272, Winnipeg. A few fine Rose Comb Brown Leghorn pullets for sale. Also first prize pullet, second hen and third cockerel at Winnipeg Show, 1910. Prairie State incubator, 150 egg size, bargain.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Some fine young birds for sale. Eggs in season. My birds won 11 prizes at Portage, 5 at Brandon, 4 at Winnipeg, July, 1909. Prices reasonable. Rev. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

WM. ABBOTT, Holland, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S. C. Black Orpingtons. Have won more prizes than any breeder in Western Canada from Port Arthur to Regina. Stock for sale.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. My busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rocks again to the front. Eggs from special Exhibition matings, \$5 per 15. From high-class pure bred utility stock, \$2.00 per 15.

F. H. WIENEKE, Stony Mountain, Man., Prize-winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in season.

MRS. F. WALSHAW, Grenfell, Sask., breeder of Barred Rocks, Cockerels \$1.75, eggs \$1.50 per setting. Pens headed by cockerels from George Wood.

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay, fertility guaranteed, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Mrs. Montague Vialoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, pure bred laying strain, 15 eggs for \$1.50. Chickens one week old 25 cents. A few choice cockerels at \$2.00. W. S. Young, Stettler, Alta.

E. H. SHARPE, Union Park Farm, Franklin, Man., breeder of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Choice cocks and Cockerels, \$2.50 each; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15.

FRANK & BLANCHARD, Chamberlain, Sask., breeders of pure S. C. B. Leghorns and Houdans. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$3.00; eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per setting.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Order early and be sure of getting them. 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. Great layers, Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

KENNETH MCGREGOR, Glencarnock Poultry Yards, Brandon, Man., breeder of prize winning White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating list.

WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY—I find them the best general purpose fowl for this country so will breed nothing else in future. Choice birds for sale. T. A. McInnis, Regina.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—\$1.50 each, Pekin ducks \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00 for quick sale. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. K. C. McKenzie, Burnside, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

E. F. FITZPATRICK, Elgin, Man. Best pure bred S. C. Black Minorca, Buff Orpington and Dark Brahma Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.

MCGILL BROS., breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Toulouse Geese. Stock for sale. Now is the time to improve your flock. Write for prices. McGill Bros., Bunclody, Man.

WEST'S BARRED ROCKS have no superiors. They win wherever shown. Look them over at coming poultry shows. A few choice cockerels for sale. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

COCKERELS FOR SALE. Single comb Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single comb White Leghorns, Pitt Games, Prices \$1.00 to \$5.00. F. Hilt, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—The best in Western Canada. Excellent cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Write for prices. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Langshan specialists. Cockerels for sale, also eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alberta.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man. Now booking orders for W. P. R. eggs in season. U. R. Fischel strain. Cockerels all sold.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK—Cockerels for sale, from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B. P. Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season.

J. M. WALLACE, Rosser, Man., breeder of White and Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels of both breeds for sale. Price \$1.50 upwards.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs for hatching. A few choice cockerels left. Write at once. Owen Jones, Souris, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, from Fishel's and best Manitoba strains. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. A. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. Eggs 75 cents per setting, from prize-winning stock. F. E. Fotheringham, Baring, Sask.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., breeder of W. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS for sale; \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. T. R. Field, Langdon, Alta.

RHODE I. REDS.—Rose Comb; Eggs, \$1.25, healthy stock, open run. G. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels for sale, also Belgian hares. For prices apply to Herb. Adamson, Fairlight, Sask.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

ston, Brandon; 3. Jno. Bullied, Carievale. Pullet.—1. Severn; 2 and 3. Johnston. Pen.—1 and 2. Watson; 3. Severn. Partridge Wyandottes: Cock.—1. T. H. Chambers, Brandon; 2. E. P. Elwood, Portage la Prairie, Man. Hen.—1. Chambers; 2. Elwood. Pullets.—1. Elwood. Pen.—1. Chambers.

Wyandottes, Golden Laced: Cock.—1. J. M. Aldritt, Winnipeg; 2, 3 and 4. P. Kahler, Moline. Hen.—1, 2 and 3. Kahler; 4. J. M. Aldritt, Winnipeg, Man. Cockerel.—1. G. Lund, Winnipeg, Man.; 2. Aldritt; 3 and 4. Kahler. Pullet.—1, 2 and 3. Kahler; 4. Aldritt. Pen.—1. Kahler.

Buff Wyandottes: Hen.—1 and 2. F. Hiltz, Kennedy, Sask.

Columbian Wyandottes: Cock.—2. W. R. Pickard, Holland, Man. Hen.—1 and 2. Pickard. Cockerel.—1. Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin, Sask.; 2 and 3. Pickard. Pullet.—1 and 2. Pickard; 3. Mrs. G. S. Page. Pen.—1. Pickard.

Black Wyandottes: Cock.—1. W. More, Brandon. Hen.—1 and 2. J. H. Watson, Brandon.

Guinea Fowls: 1. J. Prichard, Wapella.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds: Cock.—1. J. M. Kennedy, Winnipeg; 2 and 3. E. W. Harrison, Winnipeg; 4. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oakville. Hen.—1, 2 and 3. Kennedy; 4. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards. Cockerel.—1. J. A. Gamble, Regina; 2. Harrison; 3. Kennedy; 4. L. Turnbull, Brandon. Pullet.—1, 3 and 4. Kennedy; 2. Harrison. Pen.—1. Kennedy; 2. W. H. Simington, Brandon; 3. T. Lane.

Rhode Island Reds, R.C.: Cock.—1, 2 and 4. Kennedy; 3. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards. Hen.—1 and 3. Kennedy. Cockerel.—1. D. W. Agnew, Douglas; 2. Kennedy; 3. R. D. Evans, Brandon. Pullet.—1. Agnew; 2. Kennedy; 3 and 4. R. D. Evans, Brandon. Pen.—1. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards; 2. Kennedy. Houdans: Cock.—1 and 2. J. M. Aldritt, Winnipeg; 3. M. Zimmerman, Portage la Prairie. Hen.—1 and 2. Aldritt. Cockerel.—2. Aldritt. Pullets.—1, 2 and 3. Aldritt. Pen.—1. Aldritt.

Orpingtons, A. O. V.: All awards to R. Lane, Brandon.

Red Caps: All awards to J. Bullied, Carievale, Sask.

Hamburgs, Black: All awards to W. Anderson, Brandon.

Hamburgs, Silver Spangled: Cock.—1. Bullied; 2. Prichard; 3. R. Dorsey, Napinka. Hen.—1 and 2. R. M. Matheson, Brandon. Cockerel.—1. Matheson; 2 and 4. J. Ferguson, Portage la Prairie; 3. Bullied. Pullet.—1 and 2. Ferguson; 3 and 4. Dorsey. Pen.—1. Bullied; 2. D. Irwin, Winnipeg; 3. Dorsey.

Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled: All awards to J. Bullied, Carievale.

Orpingtons, Black: Cock.—1. J. Wood, Brandon. Cockerel.—1. A. F. Severn, Winnipeg. Pullets.—1. J. Prichard; 2. Severn.

Games, Black Red: Hen.—1. F. Trent, Brandon; 2. Aldritt. Cockerel.—1 and 2. Aldritt; 3. K. McGregor, Brandon; 4. F. Trent. Pullet.—1. K. McGregor; 2. Aldritt; 3. F. Trent; 4. A. W. McLennan, Brandon. Pen.—1. F. Trent; 2. A. McLennan.

Games, Pyle: Hen.—1. G. Starling, Brandon; 2 and 3. Aldritt. Cockerel.—1, and Pullet 1, Aldritt.

Games, Indian: Cock, 1 and 2, Hen. 1, 2 and 3. F. O. Sargeant, St. Louis, Manitoba; 4. J. Prichard, Wapella. Cockerel.—1. Prichard; 2 and 3. Sargeant. Pullet.—1 and 4. Prichard; 2 and 3. Sargeant. Pen.—1. Sargeant; 2. Prichard.

Games, Birchen: All awards to J. M. Aldritt, Winnipeg.

Buff Orpingtons: Cock.—1. Mrs. G. S. Page; 2. F. Bradley, Ottawa, Can.; 3. J. Wood, Brandon. Hen.—1 and 2. Mrs. Page; 3. M. Zimmerman; 4. J. Wood. Cockerel.—1. Mrs. G. S. Page; 2. Wood, Brandon; 3 and 4. F. Bradley, Ottawa. Pullet.—1. Bradley, Ottawa; 2. Mrs. Page; 3. J. Wood; 4. M. Zimmerman. Pen.—1. A. Scott, Bradwardine; 3. J. Wood.

Leghorns, Brown, R.C.: Cock.—1. K. McGregor; 2. H. W. Ball; 3. W. H. Palmer. Hen.—1, 2 and 3. H. W. Ball, Brandon; 4. Palmer, Winnipeg. Cockerel.—1. Ball; 2 and 4. R. Dorsey, Napinka; 3. W. P. Draper, Brandon.

Pullet.—1. Draper; 2, 3 and 4. Ball. Pen.—1 and 2. Ball; 3. Dorsey.

Leghorns, Black: Cock.—1. Mutchmor Bros.; Hen.—1. Mutchmor Bros.; 2 and 3. J. Wirth, Brandon; 4. A. F. Severn, Winnipeg. Cockerel.—1 and 2. Mutchmor Bros.; 3. J. Wirth, Pullet. 1 and 2. J. Wirth; 3. Severn; 4. Mutchmor Bros. Pen.—1. J. Wirth; 2. Mutchmor Bros.; 3. J. C. Johnston, Brandon.

Games, Pit: Cock.—1 and 2. A. Mott, Brandon; 3. J. Watt, Nesbitt, Man.; 4. F. Hiltz, Kennedy, Sask. Hen.—1 and 4. Mott; 2. J. Pitfield, Brandon; 3. Hiltz. Cockerel.—1 and 2. Mott; 3 and 4. Hiltz. Pullet.—1. Hiltz; 2. C. Stewart, Brandon; 3 and 4. Mott.

Buff Leghorns: Cock.—1. W. H. Boyle, Regina; 2. W. Anderson. Hen.—1 and 2. M. Zimmerman; 3 and 4. Boyle. Cockerel.—1 and 2. Zimmerman; 3 and 4. Boyle. Pullet.—1. Anderson; 2 and 3. Boyle; 4. Zimmerman. Pen.—1. Zimmerman; 2. J. R. Thwaites, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 3. Anderson.

R. C. Black Minorcas: Cock.—1. Ball; 2. W. Lang, Brandon. Hen.—1. Ball; 2. Lang. Cockerel.—1. Ball. Pullets.—1. Ball.

S. C. Brown Leghorns: Cock.—1. Hiltz; 2. H. Wills, Brandon, Man.; 3. H. Dean, Brandon; 4. G. McWhirter, Brandon. Hen.—1. McWhirter; 2. Fred Smith, Brandon; 3. Wills. Cockerel.—1. J. C. Latchford, Brandon; 2. J. Clark, Virden; 4. McWhirter. Pullet.—1. G. Hanley, Brandon; 2. B. Hickling, Brandon; 3. Smith; 4. Latchford. Pen.—1. McWhirter; 2. Hickling; 3. Hanley.

Pekin Ducks: Drake, old.—1. R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2. P. Kahler, Moline; 3. W. Hickling, Brandon. Drakes, young.—1. Bullied, Carievale; 2 and 3. J. W. Collier, Brandon. Duck, Old.—1. Laing; 2. Kahler; 3. Collier. Duck, Young.—1. Kahler; 2. Bullied; 3. Collier.

Rouen Ducks: Drake, old.—1. Laing; 2. Kahler; 3. McGregor. Drake, young.—1. Laing; 2. McGregor; 3. Bullied. Duck, old.—1. Laing. Duck, young.—1. Kahler; 2. Laing; 3. McGregor.

Aylesbury Ducks.—All awards to J. Prichard, Wapella.

Muscovy Ducks: Drake, old.—1. Prichard; 2. W. Anderson. Ducks, old.—1. Prichard; 2. Anderson. Geese, African: Gander, old.—T. Chambers, Brandon; 2. Prichard; 3. Clark. Goose, young.—1. Chambers; 2. Prichard; 3. Clark. Gander, young.—1. Clark; 2. Chambers. Goose, young.—1. Chambers.

Geese, Emden: Gander.—1. P. Kahler, Moline; 2. W. H. Aldred, Buncloody, Man.; 3. B. Lyon, Brandon. Goose, old.—1. Kahler; 2. Aldred; 3. Bullied. Gander, Young.—1. Kahler; 2 and 3. Anderson. Goose, young.—2. Bullied; 3. Anderson.

Bronze Turkeys: Cock.—1. Bullied; 2. J. Chapman, Hayfield; 3. Mrs. Gale, Brandon. Yearling Cock.—1. Mrs. K. McGregor, Brandon; 2. Bullied; 3. McGregor. Cockerel.—1. Wm. Cox, Brandon; 2. Mrs. Gale. Hen.—1. N. More, Brandon; 2. Mrs. Gale; 3. J. A. Chapman, Brandon. Pullets.—1. Cox; 2 and 3. Mrs. Gale.

Turkeys, white: Cock.—1. Anderson. Cockerel.—1. S. Freer, Brandon. Hen.—1. Anderson; 2 and 3. Prichard. Pullet.—1. Freer.

Geese, Toulouse: Gander.—1. Milne Bros., Brandon; 2. R. D. Laing, Stonewall. Old Goose.—1 and 2. Milne Bros.; 3. Laing. Gander, young.—1. Milne Bros.; 2. Kahler; 3. W. Phipps, Brandon. Goose, young.—1. Milne Bros.; 2. Kahler; 3. Phipps.

Chinese Geese: Gander.—1. Mrs. J. S. McKelvie, Brandon. Goose, old.—Mrs. McKelvie.

Dorkings, silver grey: Cock.—1. A. F. W. Severn, Winnipeg. Hen.—1. Severn; 2 and 3. G. Mutter, Brandon.

White Crested Polands, black: Hen.—2 and 3. Prichard. Cockerel.—2. Prichard; 3. Bullied. Pullet.—1. Bullied, S. C. Black Minorcas. Cock.—3. Laing. Hen.—1. Laing; 2, 3 and 4. M. Donaldson, Brandon. Cockerel.—1. W. Laing, Brandon; 2. Donaldson; 3. G. Mutter. Pullet.—1 and 2. W. Laing, Brandon; 3. R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 4. J. M. Donaldson, Brandon. Pen.—1. R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2. G. Mutter, Brandon.

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STANLEY, ALTA.

I bought 200 eggs in the store at Lloydminster and then put them in a lumber wagon and took a five-day journey to my homestead. Then put incubator under canvas tent where the temperature ranged from 50 degrees at night up to 95 when the sun was shining in the daytime, and after all this I hatched 114 good, healthy chicks that are doing well. I think your Peerless incubator about as near perfection as is possible to get.

B. H. TWEDDLE

SANDY POINT, N.S. I started the machine with 100 eggs. At the end of ten days I tested out twenty-eight and opening the shells I found every one infertile. This left 72 in the incubator; of these 61 came out fine healthy chickens, and the balance added in the shell or were too weak to get out.

E. HIRST

BRIGTON, ONT. From my second hatch with the 120 Peerless incubator I got 90 strong chicks. I am more than pleased with the machine.

MRS. TINSIN

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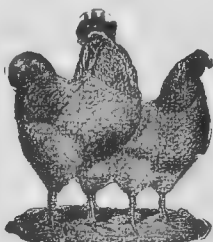
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G. C. Mallory, Box 1482, Winnipeg, Man.

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Eggs for hatching from pure bred Buff and White Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, \$3.00 per 15; White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$3.50 per 9; Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per 9. Special prices on 50 and 100 lots. Address



Price 25c. Postpaid. Leg Bands, fit any fowl, 12, 20c.; 50, 60c.; \$1.00, 100 postpaid. Eoup Cure, one 50c. package makes 25 gals. medicine. Money back no cure. Lice Powder, large, 50c. Head Lice Ointment 25c. Sulphur Candles 15c. Sprays \$1.00. Humphrey's Bone Cutter \$17.50. Seed Potatoes, Gold Coin, \$2.00 bus. Barred Rock Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13. FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask

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and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 876, Freeport, Ill.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS.

We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season.

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From pure bred exhibition Barred and Buff Rocks, \$2 per 15. Every egg guaranteed fertile; also eggs for hatching from Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys. We have a choice lot of Barred and Buff Rock cockerels left yet at \$2 each

W. H. BRETT, DUGALD, MAN.

Buff Cochins, HARE AND HANCHETT STRAINS

Choice stock from prize winning birds for sale. No eggs.

S.C. White Orpingtons

of the famous COOK strain. Choice stock for sale. Eggs in season, \$3.00 per setting. C. H. WISE, Norwood Grove P.O., Man.

S.C. Black Orpingtons

THE REX STRAIN. CANADA'S BEST Cockerels \$5.00 to \$10.00 each, Pullets \$3.00 to \$5.00 each: also a few choice cockerels of the following varieties that are bred from Ontario stock, and first wherever shown: S.C. Brown Leghorns, S.C. Black Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons. Price right; correspondence solicited.

W. E. LAWTON, Nokomis, Sask.

Buff Orpingtons

Forty cockerels \$2.00 each, sixty hens and pullets \$2.00 each. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, \$3.00 per 100.

Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

Nothing but Barred Rocks

And a little better than last year. Both pullets and cockerels.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER

—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

KEystone DEHORNER does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA, St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

The Possibilities of the Dairy Cow.

There may be an honest question raised as to whether the high price of labor precludes profitable dairying under our conditions, but, aside from the cost of labor, there can be no question whatever as to the comparative economy of the dairy cow as a producer of high-class human food.

In connection with this question C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairy Husbandry in Missouri, has just issued a statement that is very striking indeed. Prof. Eckles says:—

A Holstein cow owned by the Dairy Department of the University of Missouri in one year produced more human food in her milk than is contained in the complete carcasses of four steers weighing 1250 pounds each. This state-

the steer's carcass was made from samples taken after grinding up together one-half of the complete carcass and is not in any sense an estimation of the composition of the carcass.

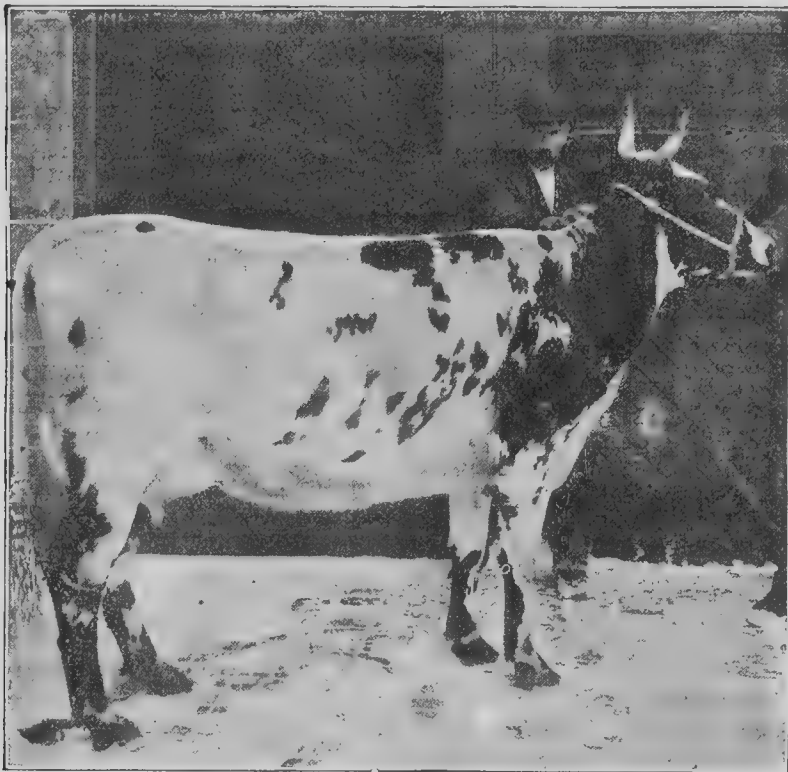
Princess Carlotta produced proteids sufficient for more than three steers; nearly fat enough for two; ash enough to build the skeleton for three, and, in addition, produced 920 pounds of milk sugar worth as much per pound for food as ordinary sugar.

These figures show the remarkable efficiency of the cow as a producer of human food. It is because of this economical use of food that the dairy cow and not the steer is kept on high-priced lands. When land is cheap and feed abundant the meat producing animals predominate, but when the land becomes high in value and feed expensive the farmer turns to the dairy cow.

Let the cows have full access to good clean salt every day.

Milk from unhealthy cows should never be used in the family.

The most desirable temperature for separating cream from milk is from 90 to 95 degrees. This means that the milk should go to the separator as soon after milking as possible.



Ayrshire cow, Beauty of Hickory Hill, winner of first in test under 36 months at last Ontario's Winter Fair. Owned by N. Dymene, Clappison.

ment, impossible as it seems, is not only true; but it does not even do full justice to the cow. The solids in the milk which are completely digested and used by the body are counted against the entire carcass of the steer, which is only in part edible.

The cow that performed this feat of producing the equivalent of four steers is Princess Carlotta. In the year she produced 18,405 pounds of milk. Below is given the amount of proteids, fat, sugar and ash contained in this milk and the amount of the same substances found by Dr. P. F. Trowbridge in an analysis made of the carcass of a fat steer weighing 1250 pounds.

	18,405 lbs. milk	1250-lb. steer
Proteid	552 lbs.	172 lbs.
Fat	618 lbs.	333 lbs.
Sugar	920 lbs.	...
Ash	128 lbs.	43 lbs.
Total	2218 lbs.	548 lbs.

The total amount of dry matter in the milk was 2218 pounds, all of which is edible and digestible.

The steer, with a live weight of 1250 pounds contained 56 per cent of water in the carcass leaving a total of 548 pounds of dry matter. In this dry matter of the steer is included hair, and hide, bones and tendons, organs of digestion and respiration; in fact, the entire animal, a considerable portion of which is not edible. The analysis of

Dairy Bacteriology.

By Dr. Leeming, City Bacteriologist, Winnipeg, Before Manitoba Dairy-men's Association.

The chemical character of milk is such that it is especially adapted for the development of bacterial life. The essential nutritive elements are all present in proportions that enable many disease producing species, as well as a whole host of earth, air and water forms, to find in it suitable conditions of growth.

Milk is an emulsion of butter fat in a serum containing sugar, casein and albumen and certain ash ingredients. Casein is by far the most important of the nitrogenous compounds. Its exact condition in milk is not known satisfactorily even by chemists. It is known that part of it is insoluble because it cannot pass through a filter. It is easily precipitated by the addition of dilute acids, and is also coagulated by rennet and high heat. Under the influence of many bacteria it is rendered soluble or "peptonized" so that the milky whiteness of the fluid quite disappears. Albumen, lactalbumen and lactoprotein exist in only minute quantities.

The butter fat in milk, though the most important constituent from a



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Then look at the **MAGNET's** extra large bowl which is supported at top and bottom when all others have only one end supported. A Perfect Brake which circles the bowl. A skimmer in one piece that takes out all the butter fat at the same time separates all impurities and the **MAGNET** is so easy to operate a child can turn it. If you buy a **MAGNET** the size can be increased to larger sizes up to 100 lbs. an hour in the same machine and a child can turn that size also. Your close examination will show that the **MAGNET** is not slighted in any part and that each part is so built and fitted together that the machine will not wear out in fifty years.

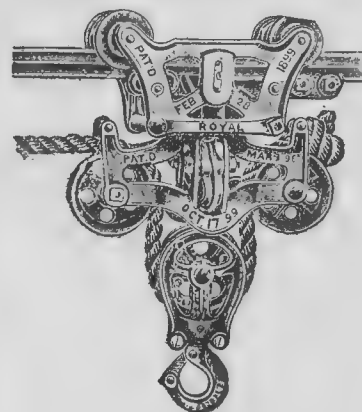
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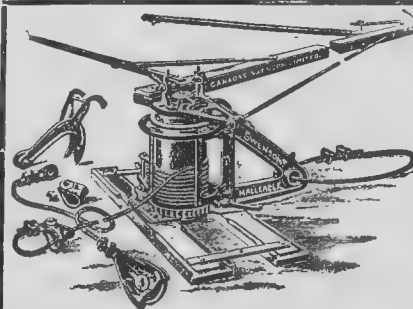
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commercial standpoint, is of little value in the bacteriological view. It is rich in carbon, but the element is in such a combination that it cannot be utilized by germ life as food.

The sugar of milk is another ingredient that is utilized by bacteria, especially by those forms that possess fermentative powers. Those species forming lactic acid, of which there are a large number, decompose this carbon-containing food product very easily.

The mineral salts of potash, soda, lime and magnesium, present in very small quantities in the milk, are essential to the growth of any kind of protoplasm, and are used by the bacteria adhering to the mouth of the material.

Milk as it is formed in the milk glands of a healthy cow is germ free. If it were possible to secure the fluid directly from the gland itself, it would remain sweet indefinitely, but the opening of the milk cisterns to the outside is of such a nature that bacteria adhering to the mouth of the milk duct can make their way up into the milk teat for a short distance. Here they find rich food in the few drops of milk that nearly always remain in the teat, and warmth from the heat of the animal; consequently the small number that gain an entrance increase so rapidly that when the animal is milked the next time these bacteria are washed out into the milk, thus contaminating the whole milking. Owing to the lack of free circulation in the upper portion of the teat and in the milk cistern, the great majority of germs are unable to develop except at the lower end. It is for this reason that the bacteria content of the first or fore milk is so much higher than that which is secured later. These conditions refer only to healthy cows. Animals suffering from disease of the udder, as, for instance, tuberculosis, might, of course, have germs in the milk that were derived from the affected glandular tissue.

Although the milk from healthy cows is sterile when it is in the glandular tissue, yet it is rarely free from germs as it comes from the cow. After it has undergone the usual treatment in the stable, etc., milk will almost always be found to be infected more or less badly with different forms of germ life. The main sources from which milk obtains the great majority of the germs which it contains, may be considered as follows:

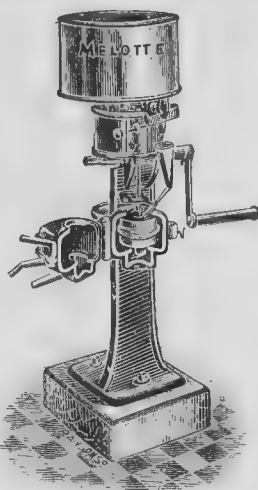
Contamination from the use of Unclean Dairy Utensils.—This applies not only to the vessels used during the milking, but to all dairy utensils that are brought into contact with the milk after it has been drawn—the strainers, the cans in which the milk is set or transported, etc. An ordinary cleansing of these objects is not sufficient, but they must be as near sterile as possible, for if germs are present on the inner surfaces or in the joints of these vessels they easily contaminate the whole milk. A momentary application of hot or even boiling water is ineffectual. On account of the resistant spores that are often present, many germs are able to withstand such a treatment for a considerable length of time. After washing well all the utensils, steam should be used on all occasions as a final cleansing agent. Wooden pails should not be used as they are harder to keep clean, nor should cloth strainers. In order to show the effect of a sterilized milking vessel upon the changes that take place in milk, the following may be mentioned: Two covered cans were taken—one had been cleaned in the ordinary way, the other sterilized by steam for half an hour. The udder of the cow was thoroughly washed, and special precautions were taken to avoid raising the dust; the fore milk also was rejected. These precautions were observed in order to throw out as far as possible all factors of contamination except those due to the pail. Immediately after milking, cultures were prepared and it was found that in the milk in the sterile pail there were 165 germs per cubic centimeter, while in that milked into the ordinary pail there were 4265 per cubic centimeter. The milk taken in the ordinary pail soured in 23 hours, while that received into the

sterile one remained sweet 5½ hours longer.

Contamination by using Milk Cans as Transport Vessels for Waste Products back to the Farm or Dairy from the Factory.—In cases where milk is delivered to a factory or central depot the same cans should not be used to convey the skim milk or whey back to the farm. These refuse products are extremely rich in germ life, especially in those forms causing offensive putrefactions on account of the high temperature at which these products are separated. If the same cans are used, the greatest of care must be taken to clean and sterilize the cans afterwards. A large proportion of the taints and troubles that bother creameries, especially in the summer, are due to this cause. The trouble may spread from one patron to another.

Contamination by means of the Fore Milk.—Another of the chief factors in the contamination of milk, the importance of which is rarely recognized, comes from the bacteria that gain access to the milk by the mixing of the first milkings or fore milk with the whole of the milk. Even when the milking is most thoroughly done, there remains in the milk cistern of the udder and in the teat a few drops of milk that afford ample nutriment for the development of any germs that may gain access through the opening of the teat. Particles of filth and manure, particularly if moist, adhere to the udder and belly of the animal as it lies on the ground. If these filth particles come in contact with the lower open end of the teat, bacteria in this way gain entrance, and when once they have established themselves they easily pass up into the milk duct. Here they find the most favorable conditions for development, and the teat, if once infected, becomes an ideal incubator. Under these conditions, a few germs will multiply enormously, so that if the fore milk is examined, many more germs will be found in this than in the latter milk or strippings. The bacteria that are present in the fore milk are expelled in the first few streams of the milk. It will be seen that a most wise precaution to take for the prevention of the contamination of milk is to discard entirely the fore milk. This will not lessen the commercial value of the milk, as the fore milk has a lower butter fat content than the latter milk.

Contamination from Animal and Milker.—Another most fruitful source of contamination comes from the dirt and filth that is derived directly from the animal and also from the person of the milker. The danger is considerable by reason of the fact that the germs on the surface of the animal are in a dried condition. They are, there-



The MELOTTE

—IS A—

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the most perfect because the least complicated of any dairy machinery on the market. For this reason, it is most easily operated and is popularly known as the

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Why do Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells? Why do Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined? Why is the manufacture of Tubulars one of Canada's leading industries? These facts are invincible proofs that Tubulars are The World's Best.



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A MILE OF 2400 MOVING PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55 and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 Feet. You can see his Thrilling Finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his care taker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the Madly Cheering Multitudes. As a Study Of Horse Motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan!" "Come on Dan!"

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MY NEW MOVING PICTURES MAILED FREE TO STOCKMAN, postage prepaid, IF YOU ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head Each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own?

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IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, For Packing, etc., In Silver or Stamps and I will mail you this Wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, The Fastest Harness Horse The World Has Ever Seen.

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fore, easily dislodged by any movement of the milker or cow, and so gain access to the milk. Improper stable conditions greatly favor the amount of filth that may adhere to the animal. The hairy coat of the animal offers exceptional facilities for the harboring of dust and dirt, and is therefore extremely rich in various forms of bacteria derived from the excreta in the stable, from stagnant water of pools, and from slime and dirt through which the cow has waded. In these ways myriads of germs are always present on the animals' coat, and are constantly being brushed into the milk during milking. What is true of the animal is also true of the milker. Clothed in the dusty garments which he has worn all day, he himself is covered with innumerable bacteria in a dried condition, and his movements during milking cause numerous dust particles, loaded with bacteria, to fall into the milk. Bacteria are dislodged from a dry surface with great ease, but a thoroughly moistened surface, however rich in germs, affords little chance for them to be shaken off. By applying this course of treatment to the cow—thoroughly moistening the flanks and under parts of the animal, especially the udder—wiping sufficiently to prevent dripping, a marked lessening in the amount of bacterial life that finds its way into the milk will be noted. The milker should also observe such precautions. He should be provided with a special milking suit. He should thoroughly clean his hands with soap and hot water and dry them before each milking; and he should avoid the habit of moistening his hands with a few drops of milk, or by spitting on them, just before milking. These remarks apply also to drivers of rigs, etc.

Contamination from the Air.—Besides the dust and dirt derived from the animal and the milker, a large number of germs always find their way into the milk from dust in the barn air, which owes its germ content to several factors. The use of dry fodders like hay, straw, and corn, and the custom of bedding the animals with coarse refuse and litter adds greatly to the number of germs found in barn or stable air. Unless manure is removed frequently, the particles become dried and contribute their microbes to the air. The presence of these dust particles is always accompanied by large numbers of bacteria, so that the air of the barn is always much richer in germs than the open air. Several epidemics of milk troubles have been traced to this cause. It is, of course, impossible, to free the barn air entirely from dust, but much can be done by a little thought. The common practice of feeding while milking, on the ground that the animal is more contented and will give her milk more freely, aids materially in increasing the germ life in the air of the barn, if the fodder is dry. Moistened fodder is not so objectionable, and should be used under these circumstances. If it is necessary to use dry fodder, feeding should be done an hour or more before milking, as then the dust particles with their germs have time to settle—a very short time being sufficient to clear the air of germs. For similar reasons, the animals should not be bedded just before milking.

Removal of Milk from Barn and Straining.—Milk should not be allowed to remain in the barn until the milking is finished, and if it is, the pails should at once be covered. Still more important it is to strain the milk in a separate room. The process of straining exposes so much of the milk to the air, that it should be done under conditions that do not favor the easy access of organisms, as is the case when this work is done in the stable.

Influence of Temperature on Freshly Drawn Milk. In considering the influence of these various factors that assist in peopling milk with bacterial life, another most important element must be included, that of the temperature at which the milk is kept. The actual number of germs present in any milk is greatly dependent on this, for if only a very few germs gain entrance to the milk, these are able to multiply in a short time to an enormous extent, if

the temperature of the fluid is at the best growing point. The warmer temperature, in the neighborhood of ninety degrees F., favor the more rapid growth of germs. Therefore it is necessary that milk should be cooled with the greatest possible speed as soon as it comes from the cow. If the milk is allowed to cool naturally, it will take several hours to reach the temperature of the surrounding air, and during this time the organisms that are derived from the animals are continuing their rapid growth, while those forms that come from dust and dried surfaces, etc., and are quiet on account of their condition, awake, and spores germinate under the influence of these favorable surroundings. If organisms once gain entrance and germinate, it requires a much lower temperature to successfully check development than it does to hold organisms, like spores, quiet in a condition where germination will not take place. A good milk, obtained under all cleanly conditions, may be much deteriorated by failing to observe this precaution of quickly cooling it.

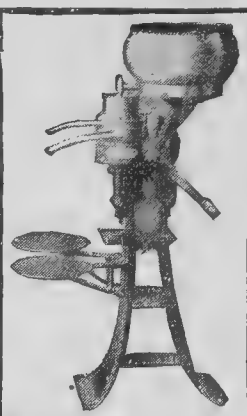
A systematic adherence to the suggestions I have indicated will materially lessen the number of microbes present, especially the more poisonous ones that are derived from filth, and at the same time increase the keeping quality of milk to a marked degree. This is a condition to be desired whether the milk is to be used in its natural state or whether it is to be worked up into other dairy products, such as butter and cheese. The precautionary measures are simple, and can be carried out by every and anyone. It must be borne in mind that all of the fermentative changes that occur in milk are due to the presence of these living germs that largely gain entrance to it after its withdrawal from the cow. If these are excluded, milk will remain normal. To completely exclude all these forms is, of course, impossible and impracticable, but by constant care and watchfulness much can be done in this direction.

Always have an eye to perfect cleanliness, for without cleanliness nothing can be pure.

Always brush the cow's udder and teats with a coarse cloth before sitting down to milk. Treat them to this, and they will soon look for it to be done every time.

When milk is frozen, the water in it freezes somewhat more quickly than the butterfat, but experiments have shown that the difference is not very great, and that the ice in a partially frozen can of milk is almost the same as the unfrozen fluid.

Milk the cows clean. The last milk drawn is two or three times richer in fat than the ordinary milk from the same cow. "Strippings" will generally test 10 per cent. or more of butterfat as against three and a half or four per cent. on the average. The after milking of a whole herd has been found to run as high as 14.1 per cent. fat.



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Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are profitable— which ones are eating their heads off? It will pay you to get rid of the robber cows.

The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit.

The Automatic Scale is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a loose indicator on the dial that can be set at 0 by a thumb screw when the pail is on the hook. Then when the pail of milk is placed on the hook this indicator gives the exact net weight of the milk. It has another indicator that records the same as any spring balance so it can be used for weighing anything up to 30 pounds—larger sizes weigh up to 120 pounds.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is designed especially for use in the dairy and on the farm. It is extremely simple in construction and operation. The working parts consist of but two cut gears and they are enclosed in a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to prevent their catching clothing, towels, etc. It turns easily without vibration or jar. It is sent complete with glassware, bottle brush, acid and full directions for use. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

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Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Good Prospects for Sheep in Alberta.

By an Alberta Correspondent.

There are abundant signs that the sheep industry is going to improve in the western provinces, particularly in Alberta. Alberta has a wide open chance to do good business in mutton in British Columbia, and the local demand has been stiff at between 4 and 5 cents per pound on the hoof for the past four or five years. This is away above average prices for export and butchers' cattle taken together, the wool is extra, and the investment is good and labor need scarcely be considered. Alberta has less than 100,000 sheep, of which number perhaps not more than 25,000 are available as mutton each year. One firm alone handles 30,000 annually, most of which are consumed in Alberta. The number consumed in the province cannot be less than this, and the British Columbia market is still left. They are partial to light meats over there, and it is estimated that, including the Yukon, about 60,000 are needed there each year. These are nearly all brought from Australia and the States and might just as well be produced on the ranges and farms of the neighboring province.

There is at present a widespread demand for a good class of farm sheep and a number of new flocks of registered sheep have been established during the present season. There are not enough of good sheep in the province to satisfy the demand. A few cars of good last year's ewe lambs would find quick sale if they were brought in by the government and judiciously distributed by sales at different points. The Department of Agriculture recognizes the desirability of increasing the sheep interests of the province and are carrying on a good class of lectures and demonstration work in their stock judging schools this season. They are met every place by enquiries for breeders who have good stock for sale.

One of the most favorable signs of revival is the employment of close fencing. The three strand barbed wire fence must be ultimately superseded, and the good year that farmers have had is starting them in on the improving of their fences. The expense of coyote-proof fences has been one of the chief difficulties in the past. The demand for hogs, which also requires close fencing, is helping the movement along.

The demand for sheep on the farms is likely to affect the range industry to its advantage. Ewes four or five years old are being drawn from the range in lots of two hundred and upwards, bred for one year and stubbed off with their lambs in the succeeding fall. It is not improbable that range wether lambs will be drafted to the farms for winter feeding in the future. If the rancher can get rid of wintering his youngest and oldest stock his losses will disappear and he can stock up on ewe stuff and increase his annual output. It is not improbable that feeding enterprises of some magnitude may be established in the Lethbridge district next year. It is hardly possible to forecast anything in regard to the wool situation for the clip now on the sheep's backs, but wool will always hold a subordinate place relative to mutton in this country and it must be regarded as a wholly favorable and suitable phase of growth that more and better mutton is in sight.

When others are going out of any class of live stock is nearly always the best time to be stocking up in it.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

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JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer Prize Herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **S. HETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. R. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brue Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Oringtons.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 18, Holmfield, Man., breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

HOLSTEINS—Choice Bull Calves for sale. J. J. Tannahill, Whites, Que.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

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T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

PEKISKO HEREFORDS, at the ranch of S. M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishoro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. L. MCNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man., Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale.

E. MCIVOR, Routledge, Manitoba. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN HAW, Victoria Farm, Virden, Manitoba, Breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask., breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

R. G. SKELTON, Elva, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man., Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., Shorthorn bulls all sold excepting some good calves. One Yorkshire boar fit for service \$18.00. Three Yorkshire sows \$20.00 each.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE at Bellview Farm, J. S. McKelvie, Prop., Brandon, Man. Bulls for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

I. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires Young hogs for sale.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM—Souris, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. One young stallion rising three for sale, T. H. Perdue.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE, Berkshire Swine, Bees. Write your wants. W. H. Brayshaw, Linden Wood Farm, Kellogg, Man.

J. A. DAVIS, R.F.D. No. 1, Strathcona, Alta., breeder of Improved Yorkshires, young animals from imported stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

R. E. FOSTER, Melita, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, "British Cheer." First in Class at Winnipeg, 1909 at head of stud.

J. C. WHITNEY, Dauphin, Man., breeder of Shropshire sheep. Shearling rams and ram lambs for sale.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires, Yorkshires, Berkshires, and White Wyandottes.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Grisdold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM J. G. Barron, Prop. Carberry, Man. Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Tonsam's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

TAMWORTH HOGS AND SHORTHORN CATTLE at Neepawa Stock Farm, A. W. Caswell, Prop., Neepawa, Man. Seven bulls, several heifers, young boars and sows for sale. Farm adjoining the town of Neepawa. Phone No. 95. Can ship via C.N.R. or C.P.R.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Orders booked for spring litters.

W. SWITZER, Box 1076, Brandon, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud. Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

DUNFIELD BROS., Dauphin, Man., Ayrshires White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Young stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bulls and heifers for sale. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alberta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, Carnegie, Man. Breeders of Clydesdales. A good two year old stallion for sale now.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes. Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man. Importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. M. GIBSON, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg. Holstein cattle. Bull calves for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bulls and heifers. Homer Smith, Box 1894, Winnipeg.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

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RED POLLED CATTLE

"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, champion at four state fairs last year. Stock of all ages for sale.

The J.C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class

CLYDESDALES

Young Stock of both Sexes always For Sale.

JNO. CLARK, Jr., Gleichen, Alta.

HORSES

Going Blind, Barry Co. Iowa City Ia. Can Cure

W. J. SHORT

SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

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I am offering some choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Prospective buyers will be met at train and returned.

For Sale

One section land, bank barn, frame house, granary and out-buildings, mostly fenced, 2 1/2 miles from station. Price on application. Wm. Chalmers, BOX 1052, Brandon

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Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big.

New Importation of Jacks and Jennets.

now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Priced right.

Farin 6 miles from Indianapolis, Call or write.



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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Kills Bone Spavin

Rich Valley, Alta, May 20th. 1909
"I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time and would not be without it. Have killed a Bone Spavin by its use."
O. L. CARLSON.

That tells the whole story. And hundreds of thousands have had the same experience in the past 40 years.

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and all Lameness,

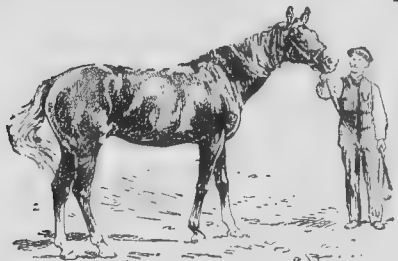
Kendall's Spavin Cure cures the trouble—makes the horse sound and well—and saves money for the owner because it removes the cause of the trouble.

Keep a bottle always at hand—\$1 or 6 for \$5. Good for man and beast. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Spencer's Spaveline

WILL MAKE HIM SOUND



It does not matter whether your horse has a BONY SPAVIN, RING BONE, SPLINT, CURB, SWEENY or BOG SPAVIN "SPENCER'S SPAVELINE" will make him "SOUND." That is a strong statement and a big claim but we are prepared to "MAKE GOOD" by a "SIGNED GUARANTEE" as binding as a contract can be made or written accompanies each bottle.

PRICE \$3.50

Sold at all Drug Stores and also by The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Wholesale Druggists and The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Wholesale Druggists, or prepaid to any address on receipt of price \$3.50, by

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Sole Distributing Agent: Neepawa, Man.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

Calves. Raise Them Without Milk. Booklet Free
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

We Want You to Ship All Your Raw Furs and Hides To Us.

Having contracted for a large number of muskrat, mink, skunk and weasel, we will pay the following prices for all shipments made us within the next two weeks.

	Large	Medium	Small	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Mink	\$8.50	\$6.50	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50
Skunk, nar. stripe	2.25	1.75	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.50
Skunk, brd. stripe	1.75	1.35	1.00	.75	1.25	
Muskats, winters	.60	.50	.55	Kitts	15c.	
Weasels	.80	.60	.30			

All other furs remain unchanged from our circular of November 1st. Please ship furs per express or mail in small parcels. Hides have again declined and we are now paying 9 cents per lb. delivered here.

North West Hide & Fur Co.,
277 RUPERT STREET, WINNIPEG.

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Thoroughly Protected by patents in all countries

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Registered U. S. Patent Attorney,
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Booklet on patents and Drawing Sheet on request

How to Obtain Better Prices for Western Cattle.

Paper Read by R. J. Phin, Moosomin, Sask., Before the General Convention at the Brandon Winter Fair.

Your executive have given me rather a large order in the selection of a subject—"What Should be Done to Obtain Better Prices for Western Cattle?"

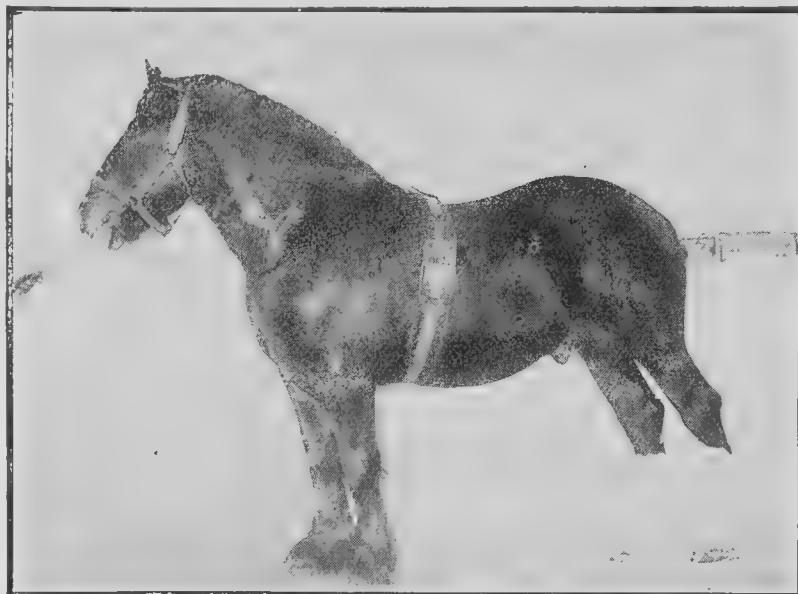
This question covers the entire range of the cattle industry, including production, transportation and best means of marketing.

Production.

First as regards production. Far too many light, or what we call "butcher's," cattle are produced, and our local markets are flooded almost from year's end to year's end, but especially in the summer, with butcher cattle, and our farmers throughout the grain growing and mixed farming districts are the principal offenders in this respect and, generally speaking, the people who produce this class of stock are the grumblers and complainers that we are in the hands of a combine, that markets are all wrong and that there is no money in cattle. But the real truth is that there is no money in this class of cattle either for the producer or shipper, whatever there may be for the wholesaler and butcher, and the only sure remedy I know is to produce

industry should rest until stock trains are run on passenger time. The railways have a special class of engines for passenger service, for heavy freight traffic and yard engines, and I believe the live stock industry is of sufficient importance to warrant a special class of engine for live stock and other fast freight. The heavy engines are capable of making the time, but the train is so long and unwieldy that those in charge are forced to spend far too much time in sidings to keep them safely out of the way of passenger trains.

In connection with railway transportation, it is of the utmost importance that all shippers should be on the same basis as regards freight, feed and yard charges. At the present time in the Montreal yards the C. P. R. charge for hay is \$24.00 per ton and \$40.00 for chop. One shipper has his own yards and supplies his feed at cost, usually from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton. This unreasonable charge falls especially heavy on the western shipper, as our cattle are often in Montreal from two days to a week waiting for the boat. To give you an idea how this works out in practice, my feed bill on a recent shipment in Montreal yards was over \$500. The feed on the boats is reasonable, as it is put on at cost, and I could actually buy hay on the Islington cattle market, in the heart of the city of London, cheaper by the 100 pounds than shippers are charged for it in Montreal in large quantities in the C. P. R. yards.



Earl of Barclay (imp.) (9157) (13457), winner of first prize as a four-year-old at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909. Imported and exhibited by T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. Owned and for sale by Fowle & Sutherland, Prince Albert, Sask.

fewer of them and a larger percentage of exports, as our friends in the range country are wise enough to do.

Far too many of our farmers are indifferent about the breeding of their cattle and cannot be prevailed upon to give the growing animals anything of value in the way of hay or grain to keep them growing, and are even too indifferent to keep them in good pasture in the summer, having but one field large enough possibly for half the number and which gets as bare as your hand in the fall. They possibly have no more pasture land available, but if such is the case the remedy is easy. Farms should be fenced and in such a way that the cattle could have the run of the fallow in the fall, and more or less of some succulent feed should be sown, according to the number of cattle. This not only saves work on the land in the fall, but it is in better condition for growing wheat, especially if straw is inclined to grow rank. Your cows milk as in June, and the cattle you wish to dispose of are either in prime condition to winter feed or dispose of in the fall to advantage.

Transportation by Rail.

Next as regards transportation. The C. P. R. have given a better service both for local and trainload shipments the past season, but I do not think that those interested in the live stock

Ocean Transportation.

With regard to ocean transportation. The boats coming to Montreal carrying cattle are almost all too slow and not built for the purpose, averaging about 14 days. This is likely to be remedied in the near future, as it is probable that the G. T. R. will acquire a fleet and according to the laws of British shipping the C. P. R. will require to thoroughly overhaul all their ships within the next year or two. The only recommendation I would make is that they should not be allowed to carry cattle in the present temporary shed on the spar deck in winter, beginning with the first of November. I doubt whether the large shippers realize the heavy loss they sustain from exposure on the spar deck in winter.

Markets.

Next as regards markets and best means of marketing. This is a difficult question at the present time. I believe we are at the "turning of the ways." It is very certain that the prejudice against chilled and frozen beef is passing away in Great Britain, and year by year the quantity of foreign killed is increasing and the demand for home killed is decreasing, and today ten thousand cattle put on the London and Liverpool markets in one week will break the market probably ten dollars a head. This can hardly be wondered



The Tick Question

Ticks do not develop wings in adult life; therefore never leave the animal except by accident. They not only sap the very life out of the sheep, but also destroy the wool.

Dr. Hess Dip AND DISINFECTANT

is sure death to all sheep ticks. It is also a guaranteed cure for Sheep Scab, Foot Rot and every form of Mange or other parasitic disease of the skin in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and poultry. It is also excellent for disinfecting and deodorizing hog pens, chicken yards, cow stables, sinks, closets, etc.

One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant diluted one part to 70 of water meets the Government requirements for official dipping for sheep scab.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK
ASHLAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army,
Saint Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
I have great faith in your medicine. I cured a bad tendon on a horse which had been fired and seemed beyond all hope. I also cured a sprained tendon in another horse within two weeks.

CAPTAIN J. N. KILLIAN, 3d & Olive Sts., Commissary U. S. Army.

FREEMONT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Freemont, L. I., Nov. 29, 1909. Enclosed check for bottle "Save The Horse." Every horseman around here thought horse was incurable, but don't think so now. Here is what I have done with "Save-The-Horse," and some of these cases were cured two and three years ago, as you know, and are cured to-day. In fact, I am not afraid to undertake any case without the guarantee.

The first case was a gray mare with bone spavin, over three years' standing. So lame everyone thought she would never go sound again. In six weeks' time she did not take a lame step. Let her to the Freemont Golf Club every week day.

The next case was a fine blooded horse with ringbone, belonging to a friend. In two months' time he did not take a lame step. Also cured a Polo Pony who was hardly able to get out of the stable, both hind legs affected with the worst bone spavin I ever saw. Bought him for ten dollars, and everyone said I would have to saw off his legs and have new ones made. The whole luck was affected. He had been fired and blistered three times. I used "Save-The-Horse," and in ten weeks' time you would not know that he had ever been spavined, except for the marks of the firing iron. Have also cured a fine saddle horse of thoroughbred. Will be glad to see anyone regarding these cases. CARL DARENBERG.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bolt, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. paid.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn Street, TORONTO, ONT. and BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

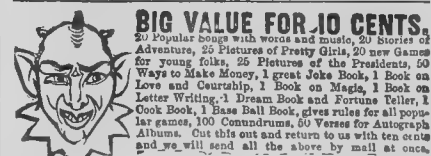
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We want one of these machines on every stump or timbered farm in the country. Write today for catalog L, 21 and free trial offer. (1)

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20 Popular songs with words and music, 20 Stories of Adventure, 25 Pictures of Pretty Girls, 20 new Games for young folks, 25 Pictures of the Presidents, 50 Ways to Make Money, 1 great John Book, 1 Book on Love and Courtship, 1 Book on Magic, 1 Book on Letter Writing, 1 Dream Book and Fortune Teller, 1 Cook Book, 1 Base Ball Book, gives rules for all popular games, 100 Comedians, 50 Verses for Autograph Albums. Cut this out and return to us with ten cents and we will send all the above by mail at once.

Please send silver. Address—George Grattan, New Glasgow, Quebec.

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These 5,000 facts about Canada are arranged alphabetically under subjects, in a book of upwards of 100 pages, tells you all about our great Dominion.

Then the one more fact is about Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure, the greatest, surest and safest wound healing medicine for man or beast. We send you, postage paid, a regular 50 cent bottle of Ulcerkure and this book, all for 50 cents. Address

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P.O. Box 2132 Winnipeg, Man.

Ulcerkure quickly heals burns, scalds and frost bites, without leaving a scar. A valuable remedy in every home.

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12 bulls from 12 months to 3 years, all sired by imported Scotch bulls. Several out of imported dams.

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J. G. WASHINGTON, NINGA, MAN.
Elsie Stock Farm, Breeder of

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

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Holsteins, Yorkshires and Leicesters

"Sarcastic Lad" Champion Bull—Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina Fairs—4 yrs. old. Price \$100.

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Langbank, Sask.

The BOUNDARY SHROPSHIRE

Choice Shropshires, either sex, sired by "Kelso's Rose," champion ram two years in succession at Winnipeg, Brandon and Killarney. Also a few sired by an imported Buttar ram. Type and individual merit our aim. If you want the best home bred rams or ewes, write us.

W. L. TRANN & SON, Crystal City, Man.



ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Book Free.

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Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers

with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity. F. E. MYERS & BRO. Ashland, Ohio.

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S. Editors for Nor'-West Farmer.

SEND 10 CENTS

WE WILL MAIL YOU A
SAMPLE PACKAGE OF
RZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2

BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST
JOHN ERZINGER
McIntyre Block Winnipeg

at because the Argentine, Australia and United States are forwarding enormous quantities of dressed beef landed in fine condition and evidently from prime, well fed, well bred cattle killed in prime condition and selling for about two-thirds the price of the home killed.

At the same time it is also a fact that the prejudice against foreign grown cattle is also passing away. I have had butchers tell me in London that given an American, a Canadian and a home-bred steer of the same condition and quality, they would not make any difference, and in the heat of summer would prefer the Canadian, as the meat kept better.

While this is true, there is still a prejudice against the range steer, and the wholesale butcher is shy of him. They know from experience that he is liable to dress off color, and owing to his wild nature he is sure to be more or less bruised and torn, and is only a shell, as he does not eat or drink well, and by the time he arrives has only a kidney covering as thick as your hand though it was as big as your head when he left the range. If you saw a carload of them in Winnipeg you would not know them in London. So the shrinkage is heavy and the price depressed on the rancher, whereas, if the proper facilities were provided to kill him in his prime near the range and transport him chilled, he would compare favorably with chilled beef coming from other countries. While the rancher could probably get better results by this method, it would take the glut off the London and Liverpool markets in the fall of the year and our domestic cattle shipped alive would bring better returns.

To Summarize.

To sum up. What should be done to obtain better prices for western cattle?
1.—Produce fewer "butcher's" and a larger percentage of export cattle.
2.—Work for faster transportation. We have no conception of what slow transportation has cost the cattle industry of the west, both by land and sea.
3.—Encourage the chilled beef industry to handle range cattle.

Irregularities in American Percheron Registration.

Many of our readers are no doubt aware that for many years Percheron registration in the United States was conducted on a very slack basis. It is not necessary for us to go into the back history of this matter. But it is worth while remarking that we have just received from the Percheron Registry Co., of Columbus, Ohio, a booklet giving a list of alleged Percheron certificates of pedigree that this company does not recognize. They say: "In the course of our business we find it necessary to investigate the pedigrees of all horses as they appear in all other alleged Percheron records. As a result of our investigation of the stud book of the Percheron Society of America we have found large numbers of animals recorded in the several volumes of that book which were not recorded in the Stud-Book Percheron de France. Also a large number of American bred animals tracing in their pedigrees to these animals."

"We made up a list of those recorded as imported animals and sent this list to the Secretary of the Society Hippique Percheronne de France for verification, and he returned the same to us, and his report agreed with our findings in every particular."

"This list is sent you for your protection to guard you against buying animals thinking that they are pure bred Percherons when in fact they are not."

"Our investigation of the stud book of the Percheron Society of America has not been completed, therefore, this list does not imply that there are no other irregularities in that book."

The list is a long one, containing hundreds of names of irregularly registered horses. As to the breeders in the U. S. we are quite willing to allow

them to fight this matter out for themselves, but we may very pertinently repeat advice we have previously given to the effect that no Canadian breeder should ever buy an American Percheron until that animal has been recorded in our own Canadian books. Or, better still, never buy an imported animal of any kind until it is duly recorded in Canada. There are many breeds of live stock whose standards of registration in other countries are lower than in our own.

Saskatchewan Cattle Sale.

There are rather more pure-bred cattle entered for the annual sale at Regina this year than last. The sale animals may be classified as follows: Shorthorn bulls, 49; Hereford bulls, 8; Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 1; Holstein bulls, 1; Shorthorn females, 12; Hereford females, 4. Total 75 head.

The sale stock will be judged on the afternoon of March 22nd, instead of Friday morning, as has been the custom in previous years. This will enable purchasers to examine the stock previous to the sale and as the prize winners will be decorated throughout the fair with the ribbons awarded them, the interest will no doubt be greatly increased. There will likely be a sharp demand for breeding stock this year and a large attendance at the sale is expected. There is at present a splendid market demand for live stock of all kinds. Farmers are realizing that the rate of settlement both in town and country is greater than the increase in live stock. This live stock sale is being a splendid opportunity for farmers to procure good sires and thus build up better herds.

Will Water Containing Iron Hurt Stock?

A Saskatchewan subscriber wants to know if well water that contains a considerable amount of iron will hurt live stock.

Any water containing iron that stock will drink will not hurt them. The iron of these waters does not seem to be absorbed by the animal system to the same extent that some other salts are, as for instance magnesium salts. Much of the well water contains salts of magnesia. These are absorbed by the animal system and often to a harmful extent. It is commonly thought that goitre may be caused by stock drinking water containing magnesium salts. Water containing iron will not hurt them. If it is too strong in iron they will not drink it.

Some Humane Society Hints.

In one of the American cities the humane society undertook at Christmas time to give a Christmas dinner to the horses of teamsters, draymen, cabmen, etc. The society proposed to make the occasion an opportunity for a plea for better treatment of the horse and at the same time of giving instruction on the care of the horse to men who are frequently unkind through ignorance. At the society's dinner for horses on Christmas day every man who called at the hall and gave the number and name of his horses was given a copy of "Black Beauty" and a ten-pound sack of good oats for each horse he owned. On these sacks were tags which bore the following printed horse talk:

Rules for Masters.

"What is good for your horse is good for his master."
"Your horse needs good care as well as good food."
"Never work your horse when he will not eat."
"Water your horse often. Water should always be given fifteen minutes before feeding grain."
"Daily grooming will improve the health as well as the looks of your horse."
"Improper shoeing causes corns and other serious diseases that greatly in-



Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

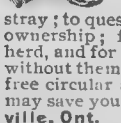


LABELS.

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray; to question of identification, or disputes as ownership; for keeping a record of flock or herd, and for general convenience. Do not be without them. Send your name and address for free circular and sample; it is no trouble, and may save you much.

F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.



Send your name and address for free circular and sample; it is no trouble, and may save you much.

F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. BROWN & SONS, Proprietors, Box 58, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm



SOLD OUT OF SHEEP

SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.

FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

8 exceedingly large sappy bull calves, grand quality, sired by my great Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim," any one looking for a Bull to head his herd should certainly see these Bulls. Show females all ages. Clydesdale mares and fillies, imported, in foal to my Stock Stallion "King's Heir."—Apply to PURVES THOMPSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P. O. Manitoba.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire Sheep
Clydesdale and Hackney Horses

Herd Catalogues on application.
Address: C. W. Wilson, Superintendent, Rockland, Ont., Canada
W. C. Edwards & Company Limited, Proprietors

T. C. NORRIS, Live Stock Auctioneer GRISWOLD, MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

GEO. KINNON

COTTONWOOD SASKATCHEWAN
Breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Five Young Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS



46 splendid Percheron stallions and mares arrived FEBRUARY 9th. These, added to our present stock, offer intending purchasers the finest collection in America. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses.

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of large English Berkshires. A fine bunch of large mature Sows bred for early Spring litters to two of the best boars in the Province, "Concord Dictator" and "Oak Lodge Roy." Roy was first in aged class and champion in 1908, at Toronto and Ottawa; and in 1909 first and champion at Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg. Orders solicited for Spring pigs. Address:

J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.

WM. C. SWANSTON

Glenburn Farm, Pense, Sask.
Breeder of High Class Clydesdales
Also dealer in Percherons. Stock of all ages for sale.

THOMPSON'S HACKNEYS AT DAVIDSON, SASK.

Two STALLIONS and two MARES for sale. Winnings of this stable at Regina Summer Fair included three firsts.

Dr. W. S. Thompson, Prop.

VETERINARY SURGEON
Graduate of Toronto University

CHAMPION JERSEY HERD OF CANADA SASKATCHEWAN STOCK FARM

Joseph Harper & Sons, Proprietors. Kinley, Sask.

Breeders of choicest strains of Island Bred Jersey Cattle. Young stock, both sexes, for sale

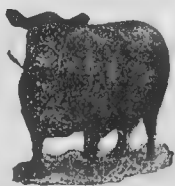
CHARLES LAWLEY

Prairie View Stock Farm, Melita, Man.
Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Young Bulls for sale

ANGUS CATTLE AND
BERKSHIRE SWINE
BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS

Young Stock of both sexes for sale.

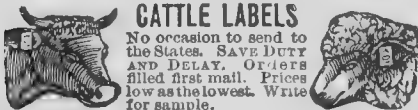
LEW HUTCHINSON,
D'CHAMEL, ALTA.
R.F.D. and Phone, Rosenroll, Alta.



F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and Dental operations a specialty.

OFFICE: 214 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG.
Telephone 295



A. B. CAIL, 425 Main Street, Winnipeg.



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Sr R. P. Cooper's Aberdeen-Angus Steer, Pan of the Burn, Supreme Champion Birmingham Show and Champion at Smithfield. Winner of over \$1,500 in prizes and plate.

terfere with the comfort and usefulness of your horse.

"Give your horse rock salt and head shelter from the summer sun.

"Economize by feeding good oats and good hay.

"Good drivers are quiet, patient and kind and have little use for a whip.

"High checking is not only painful to your horse, but it interferes with his usefulness and causes serious diseases. He should be free to hold his head in its natural position.

"The skin of your horse is sensitive. His long tail was given that he might protect himself against mosquitoes, flies and other insects. Docking permanently deprives him of his best defense against these pests.

"Kindness toward lower animals is not simply discharging a duty to a man's faithful friends and helpers, those patient creatures which always repay love with love and abuse with service; but its exercise promotes the growth of those qualities which make man better in all relations of life."

There is nothing mawkish or sentimental in these hints and rules, and they should commend themselves to the good sense and good feeling of everyone who has to do with horses.

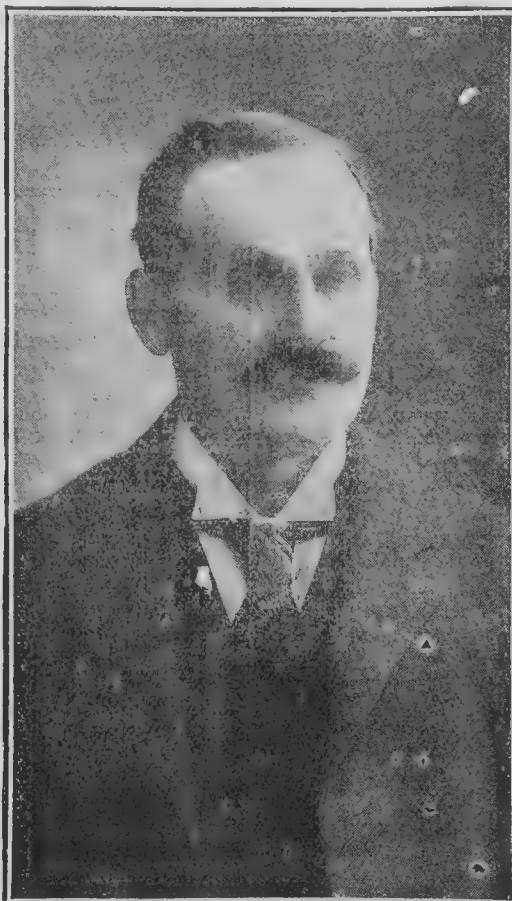
As a mere matter of economy, it pays to treat animals considerably, to house them warmly, to feed them well

and to so treat them as to keep them in health and such spirits as enables them to do good work. It is usually pure thoughtlessness, where it is not ignorance, which leads a man to urge a horse beyond reason or to leave him unblanketed in zero weather. What we need, and all we need as a rule, is a sensible presentiment of the needs of the horse that we may be informed and our sense of justice stirred.

For the Clydesdale Men.

John Bright, president of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in his annual address in Toronto recently, said:

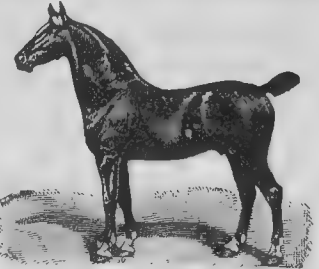
"We are proud to report to you the best year in the history of the Clydesdale horse of Canada, all along the line. There has been a record scored in importation. More horses have been selected and brought to Canada for the improvement of the breed than in any previous year. Not only is this the case, but there has been a great commendable increase in discrimination in the kind of horses imported for this purpose. Never have such a large number of such high class animals



Jno. Bright, Myrtle Station, Ont., President Canadian Clydesdale Association.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Homewood Stock Farm

Galloways, Berkshires, Oxford Down Sheep and Angora Goats.

Also an imported Clyde Stallion, Royal Asco with Macgregor and Prince of Wales for grand sire. He is for sale at a bargain or will exchange for work horses.

Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2

James Bray

Portage la Prairie

Man.

Stop The Leak.



Kills Insect Pests in the Ground

Saves money by stopping losses. Sure death to all Ground Insects. A profitable investment for every grower. Make a trial and convince yourself. Booklet containing full information free upon application.

THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horse Breeders.



Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS
We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid. Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobble, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Spermatozoa, Service Books, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 36, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Increase Your Profits

RUGBY STOCK FARM

MCGREGOR & BOWMAN

—Breeders of—

Large English Berkshire Hogs.

Now Booking Orders for Pigs for spring delivery.

J. D. MCGREGOR, W. R. BOWMAN, Mgr.
Brandon, Forrest, Man.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS
WRITE FOR BOOKLET, CIRCULARS, TERMS, ETC.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
GERALD S. ROXBURGH, B. A. Sc. Resident

15 Traders Bank Building

WINNIPEG

crossed the ocean to Canada in a year before.

"Canada has made historic advancement in horsebreeding and in prestige abroad as well as at home. At the New York Horse Show, Clydesdales from Canada swept the boards; at Chicago Canadian Prestige was upheld as usual. It has become the usual thing for Clydesdales to win at Chicago. While Canadian bred Clydesdales were winning admiration and applause on the shores of the Pacific, at the World's Fair at Seattle, away far across the Atlantic, in the Old Land, that magnificent Clydesdale gelding, Bobby Burns, with his splendid bred mate, were commanding the homage of the best horsemen of the Old Land as they toured Great Britain and the continent in the famous six-horse team of Morris & Co.

"We have with us many horsemen from the great Canadian West. They are as enthusiastic Clydesdale men as any of us. At the present time there are many throughout Ontario and Quebec, looking for just about one thing, and that is Clydesdales. Some of these gentlemen tell me that it is nearly impossible to induce horsemen here to part with them, at any reasonable price. I would say to all, do not hold your spare stock too high. Sell at a fair price, and give the other fellow a chance. We need to encourage the Clydesdale in the West. It is a great country, with a great future, and it will be well to see that the ground work for a great Clydesdale country is laid at the same time."

Big Horse Entries at Regina.

In our next issue we shall report the Saskatchewan Winter Fair, to be held in Regina, March 22 to 25. In the meantime we may note that there are 18 aged Clydesdale stallions entered; 11 four-year-olds, and 22 three-year-olds. All of the classes are well filled and a dozen or more animals in each competition will be the order of the fair. Some strong classes in Percherons will also be shown, and in addition there will be Suffolks and Shires. There will be horses from the old land as well as from Eastern Canada and the United States. In Saskatchewan are some of the best Clydesdales in the world, and it is no idle boast to say that the aggregation that will be exhibited at the fair could hardly be duplicated anywhere. Such well known Saskatchewan stables as those of Mutch Bros., Taber and Pummer, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Robert Sinton, W. H. Bryce, W. C. Swanston, Hugh Gilmour, W. E. & R. C. Upper and H. C. Hutchins will be well represented. In addition, there are several entries of individual stallions and teams. Manitoba exhibitors are not so numerous, but there will be some of the winners from the Brandon fair. Every department of the show will be good.

Profitable Feeding of Export Cattle.

By John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., Before the Gathering at Brandon Winter Fair.

In order to finish export cattle so as to have them command such a price as will be in keeping with the cost of production, with the further cost of carriage to a distant market, and the risk incurred, it is absolutely necessary to have the right sort to start with. Neither mongrel-breds nor steers in which is a mixture of dairy-breed blood can be made to yield any profit. The possible margin of direct gain is too small to admit of taking chances in handling an inferior class, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred will fail to leave a balance on the right side of the account.

The Age of Feeders.

Having secured good cattle, bred along beef-making lines, the next consideration will be as to the age at which the finishing period should begin. The proper reply to that query

is that much depends upon circumstances. With abundance of grass at little or no cost, it will be found more profitable to delay the finishing until three to four years old. Beyond that age steers become in appearance too much like oxen to win attention in the sale yards.

Where good cattle are raised, and finished without changing ownership, on high-priced land, it will always be found more profitable to reach the market at an earlier age. Thirty to thirty-six months should in such cases be the limit. Indeed, as the land increases in value, so must baby beef-making be more closely considered, but that does not concern us now, as it is the export trade which we are discussing.

To command the top price in British markets, it is the thick-fleshed, well-bred cattle we must send across the sea. It is in the high finish that the largest profit is always found, and no country discriminates more in favor of good beef cattle than do the British Isles.

Ways and Means of Feeding.

While feeding to a high finish is so certain to bring satisfactory results at the latter end, we must not forget that in getting that finish we may "pay too dear for our whistle." It is comparatively easy to get thick flesh on our cattle if we have abundance of the right kinds of feed and we keep cost out of our reckoning. To get the high finish at the least cost requires careful consideration and close attention to ways and means.

In Ontario we have concluded that 100 pounds live weight can be secured in field feeding, with plenty of grass and other forage, at one-fourth the cost of getting an equal weight on in stall-finishing. The lesson to be learned is that all the weight and flesh possible should be got in the field and so reduce the heavy stable-feeding to the shortest possible period of time.

With cheapness of production kept in view, we have in recent years started the growing of rape for fall feeding. Then when pastures are usually at their worst, the succulent feed provided by the rape field, together with the dried-up grass, or, if such grass is not in reach, then hay fed in racks, not only prevents a falling off of flesh, but causes a rapid and very cheaply got increase of flesh, of bloom and of weight.

Some Figures.

Having for several recent years experimented along that line, perhaps it may be interesting to state a few of the results.

1905.

Aug. 6—9 steers, 1180 lbs., cost \$435.00
1 mo. grass and 2 mo. rape.... 54.00
1 mo. heavy stall-feeding 54.00

Total cost\$543.00

Dec. 7—Sold, averaging 1453 pounds, at 5 cents, \$654.00.
Then \$654.00 less cost, 543.00, and freight to Toronto, \$11.00, left to profit account, \$100.00.
Cost of grain per 100 pounds, \$4.40.
Percentage of interest on investment, 4 months, 70 per cent.

1906.

Sept 1—10 cattle, 1195 lbs., at \$4.25\$507.25
2 months grass and rape 40.00
1 month heavy stall-feeding.... 60.00

Total cost\$607.25

Dec. 8—Sold, averaging 1407½ lbs., at \$5.00\$703.75
\$703.75 less cost, 607.25, equals \$96.50 left to profit account.

Cost of grain, per 100 lbs., \$4.70.
Percentage of interest on investment, 3 months, 76 per cent.

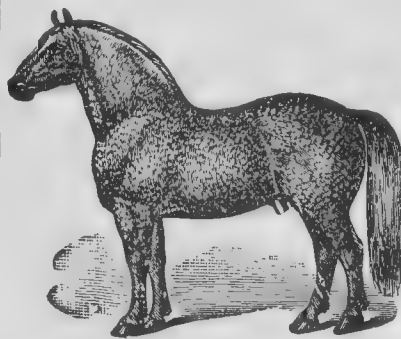
1908.

Sept. 19—10 cattle, 1237 pounds, at \$4.65\$576.00
1½ months on grass and rape.. 30.00
1 1-3 mo, heavy stall-feeding.. 80.00
Freight to Toronto 13.00

Total cost\$699.00

100 Registered Percheron Stallions AND Mares 100

We are offering for sale imported and home bred Percheron Stallions and



Mares, Shires and standard breeds of the very best breeding in the country. We can show you 20 Stallions and 15 Mares as good as those of any one breeder in the United States, or Canada. We invite you to come and inspect our horses and we will prove it to you, that they have the size, action, style, bone, quality and breeding unsurpassed anywhere in the country. Our horses are raised in North Dakota and are better horses for the north west. Our coming three-year-old Stallions came out of the pasture in November. They are raised as they should be and will

prove money makers to the buyer from the start, and you need not experiment with them. Our prices are as low as the lowest considering the size and the quality that you are getting.

E. O. & O. O. ELLISON & SONS, Lamoure, North Dakota

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

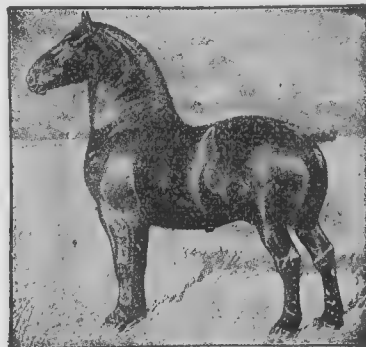


We have ten choice young Bulls of 1909, every one a topper and splendid big fellows for their age, of the low down bulky sort, that sire market topping steers. We also have a few two-year-old Heifers that are good enough to start a foundation herd of show cattle, all are bred to our champion bull, Golden Gleam or Black Bird Brilliant, to drop their first calves in August or September next. Now is the time to make a start with a pure-bred herd of the right sort.]

Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, Man.

ROBERT BROWN, Herdsman.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Prop.



MAPLE VIEW FARM PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES

My new importation arrived on Dec. 25th, in good condition. They are the best which I have ever been able to buy. All of good colors, black and grey, with plenty of bone and lots of quality. It will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to write me or come and see my horses before buying. I can save you money, as I buy my own horses and sell them without any salesman, giving the purchaser the benefit. All my horses are sold under a breeding guarantee. My 35 years' experience in the stallion business enables me to select breeding horses, as my reputation has shown, for I have only owned two non-breeders in 35 years. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Maple View Farm is ½-mile from station.

R. P. STANLEY

Moosomin, Sask.

Shields' Herefords

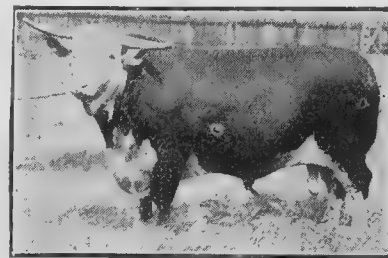
Champions of the Show Rings of Western Canada

Herd is headed by "Domineer" and "Happy Christmas." Five young Bulls and some Cows and Heifers for sale that can't be beat for breeding stock. Young stuff by "Happy Christmas" and "Onward 5th."

WM. SHIELDS, Prop.

Box 583.

BRANDON, MAN.



HAPPY CHRISTMAS (Imp.) 5718 (21442), the unbeaten champion

HIDES AND FURS

We are open to buy all your Hides and Raw Furs of all kinds at highest market prices. Make us a trial shipment and be convinced.

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., LTD.

P. O. Box 1092, Office 172 King Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Six ox team of R. W. Snider, Raymore, Sask. Last summer Mr. Snider broke 100 acres with this outfit, the breaking being in scrubby land where the e was much short turning. As high as three acres a day was turned, but the ordinary day's work was less. An Emerson two-furrow gang was used, the plows each 12 inches. The oxen are shifted to take the photo. Ordinarily two of them walk on the plowed land. Two ordinary three horse eveners are used, and these are attached to a big birch doubletree. Mr. Snider tells us that good oxen generally sell at about \$100 each in his district in the spring. In the fall they sell at any price that can be had.

Dec. 11—Sold, averaging 1378 pounds, at \$6.00, \$826.80.
Then \$826.80, less cost, \$699.00, equals \$127.80 profit.
Cost of grain per 100 pounds, \$7.80.
Percentage of interest on investment, 83 days, 97 per cent.
Profit per head, per month, \$4.70.

It will be noticed that in each case mentioned, heavy feeding in stall during the short finishing period was practiced. The daily ration to each animal was one bushel Swede turnips, chaffed oat sheaves and clover hay. Some whole hay, 8 pounds ground grains, and 4 pounds oil cake.

The advantage of rapid gain in flesh and weight can readily be understood when we consider the little or no increase of weight of frame or offal, while the extra gain is practically all flesh and fat. To insure our getting the most profit in feeding export bullocks, we must aim at getting all the possible cheap gain in the field, especially when the time for stalling is drawing near, and then safely rush the finishing, in as short a time as will be found necessary to get the thick, solid fleshing which will stand the shipping, by rail and on sea.

When export cattle are carried on feed through the winter for spring shipment, it will be found more profitable to give them cheap bulky food during the first three months, and afterwards increase the grain and cake gradually, aiming to have them on full feed the last two months. Swede turnips, with straw or hay, will keep the fall rape-fed bullocks going on nicely the first part of winter, with no grain, though a little good bran added will be found beneficial.

Indirect Benefits.

The direct cash profit may not as a rule figure out large, yet it is in the indirect results that the greatest gain will be found. When we consider that of the nutriment or plant food contained in what is fed to animals, their systems abstract but less than 20 per cent., leaving over 80 per cent, voided

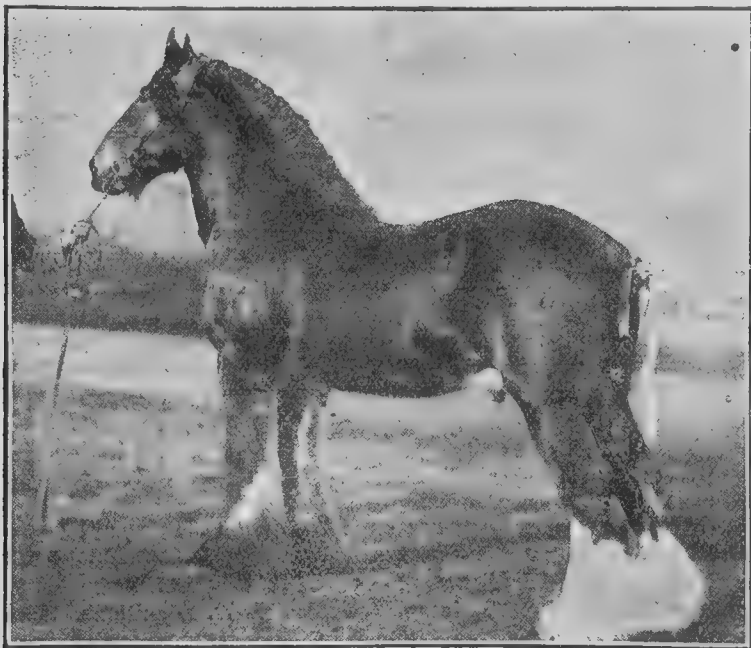
in dung and urine to go back to the land, we realize what indirect profit can be got from feeding what we grow in our stables. We get full market values for the whole feed used, with a margin of cash profit besides, and only part with one-fifth of the plant food contained in all that is fed. The remaining four-fifths going back to the land, maintains and restores fertility to the soil, making our fields more and more productive as the years go by. Such should be the aim of all progressive farmers nowadays. Keep the soil well stored with available plant food, by the regular application of manure from well-fed export cattle, and crops will become more certain and full average yields may be confidently expected. The feeding of cattle must always occupy a prominent place in a grain-growing country, as the full-finishing of the animals means the feeding of the soil at the same time and continuous full production will be the outcome.

Minor Details.

To have export cattle which are fed in stalls for a time ship satisfactorily, a run out to water for 30 to 60 minutes daily is necessary. Fresh water, at will, daily, and a constant supply of salt are details which tend to make or mar, and to which profit or loss may often be traced.

"Plant More Hogs."

One of our readers sends us a clipping from a Texas paper, headed "Plant More Hogs," advocating the raising of more hogs down there, instead of so much cotton growing. We cannot reproduce the article—it is too far afield—but we may quote from our correspondent's letter. In sending us the clipping he says: "That a monumental mistake was made by many in closing out their herds is evidenced by the high price of pork, and the extreme shortage which exists today. No live



The Old Country Shire Stallion, Ivy Forest King, sold for over 600 guineas (over \$3,000). This horse was hired to the Isle of Wight Shire Horse Society for 1908-1909 for 400 guineas

FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Know How Much You Make This Year

No one shall pay a cent for **Bickmore's Farm Account Book**. It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. **64 pages; for ink or pencil.** Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with



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WE have on hand this year the best lot of horses which it has ever been our privilege to offer to the public. We have already made five importations this year, and our sixth will arrive late in December. We would like to call special attention to the large number of strictly first class Percheron mares that were included in J. W. PETERSON the November importation, all of them in foal to the world's F. T. PETERSON, champion Carnot (63666). We will give \$200 for every colt from these mares during the season of 1910, provided owners will want to part with them. We make a specialty of furnishing our customers 80 per cent foal getters. Our horses are all raised or acclimated in the North, which accounts for high percentage in breeding. If you want an animal to make money and be a credit to your community and yourself, call on us before you buy. We stand on our past record, and every guarantee and statement made good. You get the benefit of life long experience. If you do not know just the animal suited to your locality, we will select a money maker for you. Two season's life insurance to extent of half value, carried free. Our new picture, "MARES IN PASTURE", will be sent free upon receipt of 10 cents to cover cost of mailing. Write for it.

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stock guarantees such quick returns as the Irish man's mortgage lifter. That the demand far exceeds the supply is evident. That the prospects of the supply equaling the demand after such depletion of the herds is such an unlikely proposition that there is a double guarantee to the raisers that exceedingly high prices will continue for some time to come. 'Planting hogs,' instead of so much wheat, will give much greater returns, will enrich the soil, will tide over the adversity of crop failures."

Canadian Suffolk Horse Breeders Meet.

The inaugural meeting of the Canadian Suffolk Horse Society will be held in Calgary at the office of P. Burns & Co. (by kind permission) on Monday, April 4th, at 4 p. m.

Horse Prices in the Range Country.

Walter Huckvale, Pres. Western Stock Growers' Association, Macleod, Alta., writes:—"There has been considerable enquiry of late for horses in this district, but the cold weather of the last week or two has no doubt caused the ranchers not to be very particular about troubling to make sales. One lot of horses from the Red Deer River brought in here last week were sold for \$130.00. They were mostly of medium to light weights, but I understand most of them were resold at once at a very good profit. A rancher at Woolchester told me yesterday that he had sold all his coming three-year-old geldings at \$150.00. They would be a good lot. A very nice team of half broken colts, about 1350 lbs., were sold to a local contractor at \$500.00."

Defence of American Abattoir Men.

The great amount of agitation that has occurred within recent months, particularly in the United States, as to the high prices of meats, has resulted in the publishing of many newspaper and magazine articles on this subject. In some instances, without any doubt, the writers either did not know what they were talking about, or else—what is even worse—they did not seriously care to present matters so as to lead the public to a proper appreciation of the truth. We say this not out of love for the packers, but rather out of love for fair play and honesty. On the other hand, we admit that there was abundant reason for a lively discussion of the question of meat prices, and we believe that good will result therefrom.

One of the outcomes of the agitation referred to was the publication of an illustrated article in Colliers' Magazine condemning the packers. This article, in turn, was replied to in the National Provisioner, published in Chicago, the reply being written by James S. Agar, president of the Western Packing and Provision Company, and Oscar F. Mayer, member of the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association.

The American situation in regard to the meat question is not at all identical with the situation in Western Canada, yet it is of interest to us. Likewise, the abattoir owners' argument is not at all taken from the standpoint of the meat grower, but it also is of interest to us. And so we think that part of the article in the National Provisioner is worthy of reproduction in The Nor'-West Farmer. With some of the arguments we do not agree. For instance, we would quote from Messrs Agar and Mayer; near the close of their letter they say: "The real test is: How much profit do the packers make on the sale of goods

marketed by them? Do they make as much as other great industries?" The Nor'-West Farmer submits that this is not the real test at all. The abattoir business, in the main, allows of a very rapid turn-over of capital; some other businesses do not. It would be manifestly more unjustifiable to charge a profit of \$2 on an investment of \$100 if it was to be turned over every month than it would be to charge a profit of \$25 on a similar investment turned over every year and a half. But as we are not endorsing the article, but simply printing it in order to give our readers both sides of the question, we cannot stop to discuss each point. We shall proceed.

Speaking editorially as an introduction to the letter of Messrs Agar and Mayer, the Provisioner says:—

"The public has been taught to regard the meat industry as entirely within the control of a few big packers designated as the 'beef trust.' That hundreds of able and successful packers have built up their enterprises alongside those of the big packers is a fact known to everyone in the trade, but perhaps not so well known to the public which takes its information from that section of the sensational and ignorant press referred to. The American Meat Packers' Association, with its 400 or 500 members, is a monument to the growth and success of the so-called independent packers of the country, and it is perhaps appropriate that a reply to the assaults of the sensationalists should come from two of the leaders in this Association, one its former president and the other a member of the present Executive Committee.

"The following statement was issued this week by President James S. Agar, of the Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, and Oscar F. Mayer, of O. F. Mayer and Bro., Chicago, two of the most successful packers in the country, in reply to a recent article in Colliers:—

Statement by Messrs. Agar and Mayer.

"Our attention has been called to an article in Colliers' Weekly, of Feb. 12, and we have read it carefully.

"It is worth while to note that the article says that several years ago the packers were restrained from underselling local dealers in some places, thereby increasing prices. The present complaint, it seems, from Colliers', is that the packers are not now selling at the excessively low prices which at that time were complained about.

"It is interesting also to note that the article finds fault with the report of Commissioner Garfield, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, because it clearly showed that the packers were earning only a small profit on their annual sales. It also strangely omits similar statements of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, who points out in his current annual report that the increased price of meats is not due to any large profit of the packers. The article alleges that in fifteen years wheat has risen 100 per cent; corn 106 per cent; eggs, 204 per cent; butter 158 per cent; potatoes 100 per cent; and beans 147 per cent.

"Colliers' does not enumerate meats in this category because, according to the most exaggerated figures, beef has risen only about 80 per cent.

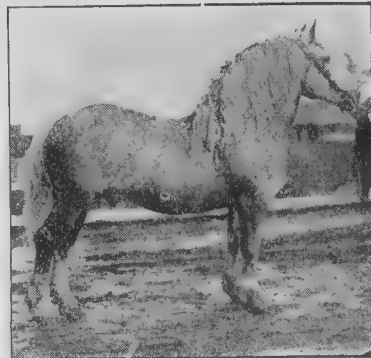
"It is not practicable, because of lack of space, for us to go into a refutation in detail of the many erroneous and misleading statements in the lengthy article. However, it contains misrepresentations concerning which the public should be set right. This is especially the fact because in the efforts to discover and as far as possible to remedy high prices, it is distinctly a loss of time to follow wrong scents or to be misled by unwarranted prejudice.

"Misstatements About Cold Storage.

"One of the features of the article is its statement that cold storage creates an artificial level of prices. It is gratifying to note that Colliers' concedes that cold storage actually levels prices—that is to say, makes them the

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Including several the Summer Fairs don, Regina and these Exhibitions prizes, nine gold silver cups. We rons to select both American cords. Young mares sired by bosse, also choice stock. Western do well to inspect before purchasing mated and will be prices. Terms with satisfactory or come and see phone connection, from town. Visitors met at train.

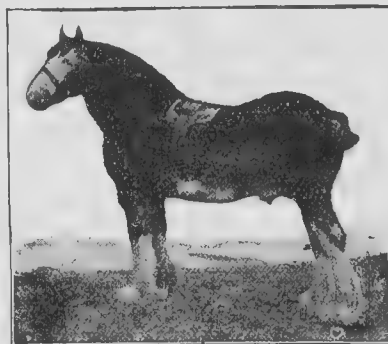


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more nearly uniform the year round. It is also pleasant to observe that it explains that perishable commodities are placed in cold storage during the season of plenty to be sold during the season of scarcity, just as Joseph and Pharaoh wisely saved the crops of the seven years of plenty for use in the seven years of famine.

"But, unfortunately, erroneously and inconsistently, the article goes on to say that the cold storage warehouses are employed to create 'corners' and to manipulate fictitious values. This statement should not be made against cold storage as a system. In fact, it is obviously erroneous. Why? Simply because the goods put into cold storage warehouses cannot be held indefinitely. The owners of the products are at an expense for interest and cost of warehousing, and besides it is obviously impossible to maintain a permanent 'corner' in any large commodity as it is intimated the cold storage men are doing.

"The fact is that, before cold storage, the perishable products of the summer season had to be consumed at the time they were ready for use; otherwise, they were destroyed by decay. To some extent and as to some products, preservation was accomplished in the country by means of cellars and by burying products in the ground. The cold storage warehouse is simply the improved expansion of this practice. It is the making of gigantic cellars at the great food markets where during the season of excess supply the surplus is put away for the season of scarcity.

"It is plain to anyone who understands markets and prices that the cold storage depositors cannot buy more than the surplus of summer or they will greatly advance prices against themselves. And if they buy only the surplus, they can conserve it for the public use for seasons in which—but for them and the cold storage warehouse—it would be unobtainable.

"As to the prices at which cold storage goods are sold—well, goods must be offered at prices which will attract buyers. Goods in cold storage cannot go on accumulating all the time or the warehouses will burst, and also those financing the purchase of goods. As a matter of fact, no wholesale price for cold storage goods now, in these times of clamor about high prices, is as high as the price of the same articles which prevailed throughout the West at many times before cold storage came into vogue.

"Colliers" says that eggs were put into cold storage at 14 to 26 cents per dozen. This is erroneous, as to last year at least. The eggs that were put into cold storage cost more than 22 cents per dozen. They say that these eggs have been and are being sold for 50 to 60 cents a dozen.

"As a matter of fact, the wholesale price of storage eggs at no time has been more than 23 to 26 cents a dozen. The margin of profit is small, if any margin exists over carrying charges. These figures can and will be verified, and proof of them will, if desired, be furnished to Colliers'. Can Colliers' verify the figures which it prints?

"Colliers' Beef Figures Are Conspicuously False.

"But while these and other statements in the Colliers' article are entirely misleading, the figures offered in the article concerning live cost, selling price and packers' profits on beef are conspicuously untrue. We will quote what Colliers' says on the point:—

"For his beef on the hoof the Western cattle raiser is receiving 7 cents a pound, or \$84 as the price of a 1,200-pound steer. The packer takes his profits from the by-products of the steer, amounting to \$20.00 and sells 800 pounds of meat at 11 cents per pound, \$88.00, receiving a total of \$108. The combined packing houses of the beef trust sell \$700,000,000 worth of meat and produce annually, for which reason a small advance in prices yields a vast total."

"The first of the foregoing state-

ments is printed under a picture of cattle on a Western ranch, giving to the reader the impression that the figures quoted apply to the kind of cattle in the picture, bought on the ranch. It is sufficient to say that beef of this grade is being generally sold and dressed by the packers at 7½ to 8 cents per pound. This shows the careless and misleading character of many of the statements in the Colliers' article.

"To fully elucidate this matter, let us take a concrete illustration: 1,200 pound steer at 5½ cents—the market price for steers of this grade alive (Western) figures \$66 cost for the animal. The expense for buying, killing, cooling, loading and other items is about \$2 per head. The hide, fat and all other by-products at actual wholesale prices average not over \$18 per animal.

"Thus the dressed beef costs \$50 and weighs 665 pounds, the cost per pound to the packer being 7.52 cents a pound. Colliers', as stated in the paragraph quoted, says that such an animal as I have described would net 800 pounds of dressed beef, equivalent to 67 per cent. of the animal's gross weight. This is 10 per cent. in excess of the actual ratio which prevails and which every cattleman knows.

"The grade of beef described sells at the packers' establishment at 7¾ cents a pound, wholesale. Thus the steer which costs the packer \$66 plus \$2 for killing, dressing, etc., (total, \$68) returns to the packer, \$51.54 for the dressed beef and \$18 for the hide, fat and other by-products, a total of \$69.54. This is equivalent to a profit on the beef of a quarter of a cent per pound.

"These figures emphatically contradict and disprove the exaggerated statement made in Colliers' that the packer makes a profit of \$18 on handling such an animal as that described.

"The Colliers' article says:—

"It is claimed that high prices for meat are caused by a shortage of supply. The Beef Trust ships a half million pounds of frozen meat to England every year and sells it there much cheaper than in the American market. This photograph was made in New York Jan. 25. The White Star Steamship Oceanic carried 50,000 pounds of American beef to England on this trip. In 1909 the value of the meat and dairy products exported from this country was \$131,390,642."

"As a matter of fact, only about \$12,000,000 of this latter total was cattle and dressed beef.

"Confusing Retail and Wholesale Prices.

"Colliers' says that 'during the height of the present agitation when the packers were refusing to make any notable reductions in prices which are higher than this country has every before known, beef was selling in New York and London as follows:

	New York.	London.
	Cents.	Cents.
Loins	23 @ 28	15 @ 19
Round steak . . .	20 @ 24	16 @ 20
Chuck steak . . .	14 @ 18	12 @ 16

"The foregoing figures appear to be retailers' prices, and they do not relate to the prices which packers charge for beef in bulk. The wholesale price which packers receive for loins, round steak and chuck is less than one-half the amount quoted in Colliers' as the selling price in New York. The packers are not in the retail business, and charge retailers at home and abroad the same prices, plus the freight.

"Colliers' says that for 'the year ending Oct. 2, 1909, Swift & Company could show net earnings of 13.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$60,000,000, which capitalization has been increased \$40,000,000 within the last ten years. The first statement made public by Armour & Company last year revealed net earnings of 35.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$20,000,000."

"Calculation of this sort is misleading. Colliers' statement leads to the conclusion that if the packers were to water their stock, their profits would

Golden West Stock Farm

Our new offering of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and all prices, ranging from \$500 up, both imported and home bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Labori, Acme, Baron Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our success in the show yard and sales ring is known well enough and speaks for itself. Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary, is heading our stud.

Visitors are always welcome and will be met by our own rig at Balgonie Station, C.P. R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina, if notified in right time.

Our Stallions represent the real heavy draft type



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We are now prepared to supply our customers with anything from a range stallion to a **champion show horse**. Also a **choice lot of home bred and imported mares** that can **work in harness, raise foals and win championships**

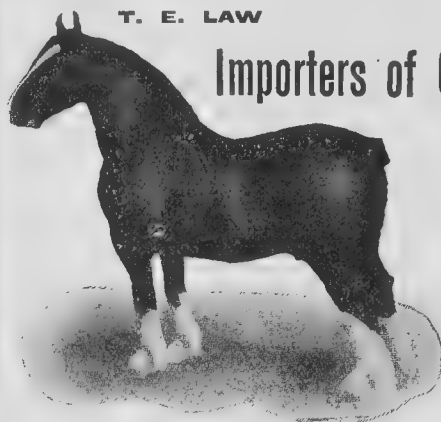
in the best show rings. Young stock from such well known breeding horses as **Baron's Gem** and **Black Ivory**. Write or call over long distance phone for particulars. — Will meet visitors at Condie on C.N.R. or Regina, C.P.R.

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be at a reasonable rate. As a matter of fact, actual values of investments are always hard to accurately determine. The real test is 'How much profit do the packers make on the sale of goods marketed by them?' Do they make as much as other great industries? By no means. Their profit is about 3 cents on each dollar of sales, and from this profit their interest and dividends have to be paid.

"The published statement of Armour & Company shows the capital investment therein to be \$90,000,000; namely, \$20,000,000 capital stock investment and an additional \$70,000,000 capital investment shown herein as surplus. The profits of the Company are, therefore, shown to be less than 8 per cent. on the permanent investment therein, instead of 35 per cent.

"It is unfortunate that, in the present agitation of the public covering the cost of living, that widely read papers such as Colliers' are not more careful to show conditions as they actually exist."

The Hog Louse.

The hog louse is the only insect which causes much trouble in raising hogs, and when it once becomes established in a drove it is not easily exterminated. Fortunately the lice are so large that they can be seen easily, and their presence may therefore be known before they become very abundant. They are liable to appear at any season of the year, and they thrive on hogs of any age or condition. They are found in and behind the ears, back of the

hogs should be rubbed with a mixture containing two parts of lard oil to one of coal oil, repeating twice at intervals of a week. The sleeping places should be thoroughly cleaned, the bedding burned, and the inside of the building thoroughly wet with coal oil."

Even with the most thorough treatment it requires time and patience to clean a drove which has become badly infested, but it must be done if the hogs are to be kept in a thriving condition. It is not difficult to destroy the larger part of the lice, but that is not sufficient, for where there are even a few eggs left in the ears or under the jowls of a single animal the pest will soon become as bad as ever.

Lice never infest clean hogs when they are not brought from an infested drove, and the hog raiser who has a clean herd cannot be too careful to keep it so. No stray hogs should be allowed on the premises, and any which are purchased should be examined very carefully before they are allowed to run with the others. The oil mixture should always be kept close at hand, where it can be used immediately if any indications of lice are seen. It is much easier to kill a few lice on a few animals than to clean a thoroughly infested herd.

Starting the Calves Right.

By A. H. Skene.

Many properly bred calves have their chances for growing into profitable animals destroyed by the want of care during the first months of their lives. Putting calves on separator



Aren't They Beauties?

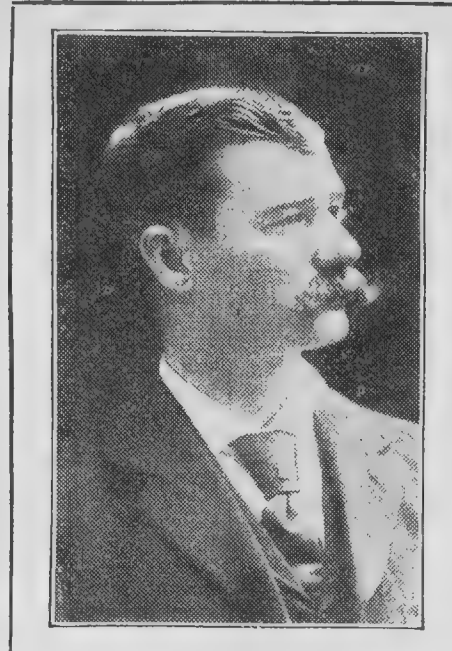
shoulders, and in the creases on the lower part of the ham more frequently than elsewhere; if those places are free from them, there is little danger that they exist on other parts of the animal.

Coal oil is a sure death to every louse it touches, but does not always kill the eggs, and must be used with caution to prevent its blistering the skin of the hog. Upright scratching posts are sometimes set in the hog run with cloths securely tied around them at the height where the pigs will rub, and these cloths are kept saturated with coal oil. Then when the hog rubs, he is smeared with oil at the right place. We have known local hog raisers to adopt this method. A less crude system, which would probably be more adaptable to the conditions of the large raiser, is described by S. M. Tracey in a U. S. government publication. He says:—

"When a large drove is to be treated, the work can be done very quickly by using a spray pump having an attachment for mixing the oil and water, and the pump should be set so that it will use about five parts of water to one part of oil. When such a mixture is only a little of the oil is used to cover the whole animal, and if the spraying is done in the evening, nearly all of the oil will have evaporated by morning, and there will be no blistering of the skin when the hogs are exposed to the hot sun on the following day. So little oil is used in the spraying that few of the eggs will be killed, and the work should be repeated at the end of a week, and again at the end of the second week. If the work is thoroughly done, three sprayings will be sufficient. If a spray pump is not available, the

milk when but a few days old is unnatural. The butterfat removed, nature's tonic for the undeveloped stomach is taken away. To give a calf a chance to show its worth as a maker of beef, it is well to allow it to suckle the cow for two or three days, after which whole milk should be fed for four weeks, then skimmed-milk may be gradually substituted with the addition twice a day of a small quantity of flaxseed (a desert-spoonful at first, and increased to half a cupful at four months, simmered on the stove for a few hours in a pint to a quart of water). Give the calf a small handful of finely ground oat chop at first and increase the quantity as the calf advances in age. Also have a bunch of nice, well cured, sweet hay, as tender and leafy as can be secured, tied in a rope in the pen where the calves can help themselves to it. Never give the calves barley or wheat chop, as such feed is too strong for their young stomachs and too heating for the blood of the young animals. Growing calves should not be fed anything but finely ground oat chop with a very small allowance of flaxseed meal, as it will produce a better amount of bone, muscle and flesh for youngsters and keep their blood in better condition, and the calves will have a better appearance every way. Far too much barley is fed where it should not be fed under any conditions. Through the prairie provinces there is not anything like enough of oats grown for feeding purposes on the farms, and barley is grown instead, with much injury to young stock, such as young cattle

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I now have my Brandon barn full of the best shipment of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, and Clydesdale fillies that I have ever imported. The most of the Clydesdales are sired by that great breeding horse, "Hiawatha." Stallions range in age from two to four years old. I have no pony Clydes; they are all draft Clydes. I invite all lovers of good horses to call and see them. You will see the best lot you ever saw in Canada. I can sell them so cheap you will wonder how I can buy them and sell them at the price.

I sell them cheaper than any other importer for these reasons:—

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Therefore any reasonable business man will understand why I can sell cheaper than any importer in the business. I would be pleased to have you come and see my stock, and get prices before you buy. Terms to suit purchaser.

A reasonable guarantee given with every horse sold, and a quarter million dollars behind the guarantee. For further information write—

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any Stallion dies before the last payment is due he is replaced by one of same price at half cost. Western barns at TROTTERS' STABLES, BRANDON. If interested write to—

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**Clydesdale and Hackney
Horses, Shorthorn Cattle
and Shropshire Sheep**

A good selection always on hand.
Prices and terms right.



under two years old and pigs under four months old.

We have frequently seen calves when a year old not as heavy as they should be at three months, and all because they were half starved on a full supply of milk made unwholesome and largely wanting in nutrition from the causes above stated. The calf flesh lost, and a pot-bellied, half grown yearling the outcome of early mismanagement, are results which we can find by the thousands all over the Dominion.

Feeding Oats Whole or Ground to Horses.

A Boissevain, Man., subscriber would like to know whether it is best to feed oats whole or ground to work horses. He asks if oat chop is better for young and old horses and would it be wise to feed ground oats when it costs eight cents a bag for grinding.

Excepting for young foals and old horses we doubt if there is sufficient advantage in grinding oats to pay for the cost, unless the horses are rushed for time in eating. Young foals should be started off on oat meal because their digestive system cannot handle the coarse hulls of the oat kernels. Old horses with poor teeth cannot masticate properly and therefore can make better use of ground than whole oats. But for the ordinary farm horse, give him plenty of time to eat and feed the oats whole. We have seen men who liked to feed rolled oats, not such as is used for porridge but whole oats run between heavy rollers. This treatment breaks the hulls and crushes the berry so that the digestive juices act to better advantage. At the same time there is none of the flour dust that is present in oat chop. Healthy horses with good teeth can do their own grinding.

Value of the Brood Mare.

There is a great deal talked and a great deal written about the value of a brood mare, but it is curious how little pains is taken to preserve our best mares for our own use in practice. If a man has a big price bid for a mare it is seldom that he resists the temptation of accepting it. I am bound to admit that the temptation is a great one, but a little reflection will readily show that a really good brood mare that has been tried and proved to be a good breeder is so valuable that it is almost certain that the vendor will get the worst of the deal.

Men sometimes run away with the idea that they can "grade up" another mare as good as the one they have sold by a skilful system of crossing. There cannot be a bigger mistake. I was talking with a very good judge and one of the most successful breeders I know not very long since. He is a man who began in a very small way, and who has had for some years a very good stud indeed. I asked him the secret of his success, and his reply was a simple one. "I never sold a filly from any of my good mares," said he, "till she had bred me another filly. Then I sold what I considered was the worst of the two."

He added that it was sometimes hard to turn a keen customer away, especially when times were rather hard, but he was always comforted by the reflection that the mare was as valuable to him as to anyone else. One filly he bred he was so partial to that he would not listen for a moment to parting with her, but said he would think about it when the old mare had another filly. "Luckily for me," said he, "I stuck to my word, and it was equally lucky that the old mare had eight colts before she bred another filly, for the first filly was the best brood mare I ever had."—Looker On, in "Farm, Field and Fireside."

Take pains to exercise the horses and harden them before spring work begins. This is necessary if you wish to avoid delays and risks.

Why Not Mules?

Because mules are not plentiful in the West is no certain proof that they would not be profitable. They are very hardy animals and can be raised and cared for with less risk than horses. It is a common statement that a mule will stand more abuse, do more hard work, and live on less feed than the same sized horse. This may be, and probably is, true but a good mule will respond to good treatment just the same as any other kind of animal. It is true that mules are less subject to disease, they are less likely to be injured from barbed wire cuts, and they are not so particular about what they eat as are horses. The amount of genuine hard work that a mule can do would surprise the uninitiated. They are sound of limb and possess a quality of endurance not often found in horses. Kansas City and St. Louis are the great mule markets. Only a few days ago a big span of mules brought \$685 at public auction in Kansas City. Others have sold for \$750 per span. Such mules stand seventeen hands high and weigh around 1,600 pounds. The old idea of associating mules and stubbornness together was an injustice to the mule. Some mules are stubborn and some men are fools. A stubborn mule and a fool of a driver is by no means the best kind of combination. Sometimes mares will not breed either on account of age or for some other reason. Such mares, oftentimes, when mated to a jack, will bring a good mule. It used to be our custom to breed old mares, those that would not "catch" with the horse, to a good jack. Some mares become irregular breeders when they advance in years, but will nearly always conceive to the service of a jack. There is no place on the globe better for horses and it is our opinion that more mules would be a help to the West. The experiences or opinions of our readers in this regard would be welcomed.

The biggest hog day at Chicago was on February 10, 1908, when 87,716 hogs appeared on that market. The next largest was on January 11, 1909, when there were 77,013 on hand.

Steady, moderate work for the breeding mare will do no harm right up to foaling time. At any rate, she should have exercise. Standing idly in the stall is bad treatment for such an animal.

Never select for breeding purposes the progeny of a sow that produces small litters. "Like begets like." The young sow will likely raise small litters, and one of the essentials of cheap pork production is a low cost of pigs at birth. Largeness of litters reduces the cost per pig.

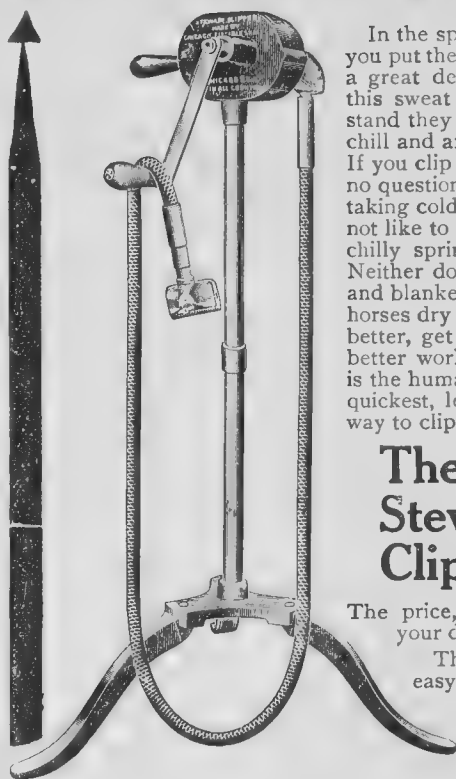
A growing pig will not only show more gain per 100 lbs. of grain fed, when the grain is given along with skim milk rather than water, but he will also show more appetite as well. Thus he will eat more grain and make much better use of every pound he does eat.

Many sheepmen roughly reckon on five months as the period of gestation in sheep. Accurate observation puts the period at an average of 146 days. Some ewes will carry their lambs less than 144 days and some more than 150, but the lambs are nearly always lacking in strength in such cases.

In drawing a rusty nail often the quickest way is to start by loosening it by driving it in just a little farther.

Having subscribed for the Nor'-West Farmer for three months, I find it contains just the reading matter I require to keep me posted on the farm. —Mrs. V. Watson, Strathmore, Alta.

Clip Your Horses In the Spring



In the spring when your horses are soft and you put them at the hard spring work they sweat a great deal. Their heavy winter coat holds this sweat and it dries out slowly. If left to stand they take cold easily and at night they chill and are liable to all kinds of complaints. If you clip them they dry off fast and there is no question but they stand much less chance of taking cold when dry than if wet. You would not like to stand on a raw spring day or on a chilly spring night with a heavy, wet suit on. Neither do your horses. It pays to clip them and blanket, if necessary on cold nights. Your horses dry off much faster, they feel better, rest better, get more good out of their food and do better work. They are better all around. It is the humane and profitable thing to do. The quickest, least expensive and most satisfactory way to clip is with

The Great Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The price, all complete, ready for work, at your dealer's is only . . .

This machine turns \$9.75 easy, clips fast and will last a life time. We

guarantee it for 25 years because the gears are all cut from the solid steel bar. They are made file hard. They are enclosed and

protected safe from dust and dirt and they run in an oil bath. Friction and wear are practically done away with. It is the only ball bearing clipping machine.

It has 6 feet of high grade flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one nut tension clipping knife. This is the noted knife that will stay sharp longer and clip more horses than any other clipping knife ever made. Price of the complete machine, all ready to use, is only \$9.75. Get one from your dealer; if he hasn't it, write us direct. GET ONE NOW.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 107 La Salle Ave. Chicago

AUCTION SALE

--- OF ---

Imported Clydesdales, Fillies and Stallions

--- AT ---

Edmonton, Wed. March 30, '10

15 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES and 3 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, also 2 IMPORTED HACKNEY MARES and 1 IMPORTED HACKNEY STALLION will be sold by Public Auction at.....

Messrs. Taylor and Spinks' Stables

The Clydesdales are bred from such Champion Sires as BARON'S PRIDE, HIAWATHA, GODOLPHIN, MERCUTIA, MARCELLUS, COUNT VICTOR, ASCOT and others. The Hackneys are sired by the Champion MATHIAS ST. THOMAS and GARTON DUKE. See notes on "Among the Breeders" page regarding this Importation. For Catalog and Terms apply to—

S. W. PAISLEY,
Lacombe, Alta.

W. E. BUTLER,
Proprietor



Fairview Shorthorns

A good lot of young Bulls and Heifers by "Mistletoe Eclipse" and "Topsman's Duke VII" for sale. Also some Choice Breeding Cows. Come and see or write. The breeding season is soon here and you'll need a Bull or some Females.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man

Let These Farmers Tell You The

COCKSHUTT

COCKSHUTT
ENGINE
GANG

Read These Names And Addresses

John E. Howey, Unity, Sask.
G. W. J. Barker, Russell, Man.
Henderson Bros., Scott, Sask.
C. F. Tollestrup, Raymond, Alta.
W. E. Newton, Lethbridge, Alta.
Green & Peterson, Craik, Sask.
M. Pickering, Wessington, Alta.
W. G. Groves, Brandon, Man.
Chas. H. Thode, Dundurn, Sask.
James Askin, Macdonald, Man.
Frank Francis, Delisle, Sask.
Fred. Salzer, Crossfield, Alta.
Adolph Roth, Roth, Alta.
S. Swanson, Loringill, Sask.
H. W. Reinke, Warner, Alta.
W. R. Dobbie, Pincher Ck., Alta.
James Little, Lorchill, Sask.
Geo. Simpson & Wilson,
Elm Creek, Man.
Hugo E. Ullerich, Hanley, Sask.
L. F. Rathburn,
High River, Alta.
E. S. Bonter, Lanigan, Sask.
Paling Bros., Lashburn, Sask.
F. E. Robertson, Gleichen, Alta.
Conboy Bros., Asquith, Sask.
Paul E. Doege, Southcote, Sask.
C. H. Stratton, Red Willow, Alta.
Wm. Smith, Lumsden, Sask.
Jas. Russell, Craven, Sask.
G. L. & C. L. Miller,
Starbuck, Man.
Orchard Bros., Borden, Sask.
Foss & Thiel, Rosthern, Sask.
Wm. Innes, Headingly, Man.
H. C. Bosh, High River, Alta.
E. L. Nelson, Dundurn, Sask.
C. B. Fast, Rosenort, Man.
Walter Irvine, Rouleau, Sask.
Henry Butters,
Rocky View, Alta.
G. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Hy. Bohemier, La Salle, Man.
Nels. T. Cleven, Killam, Alta.
R. O. Ross, Lethbridge, Alta.
W. & J. O'Hara, Frobisher, Sask.
J. A. Vanmeer, Carman, Man.
J. G. Welsh, New Dayton, Alta.
Fred. G. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man.
G. W. Babcock, Bienfait, Sask.
A. W. Sunderman, Warner, Alta.
Isaac Thompson, Saltcoats, Sask.
E. Graham, Foxwarren, Man.
Peter H. Wiebe, Aberdeen, Sask.
R. P. Atkins, New Dayton, Alta.

HUNDREDS MORE IF YOU
WANT THEM

A PROVEN SUCCESS

If you intend buying the Engine Gang Plow that has proved itself the only positive success in Western Canada, this advertisement should settle the question for you for all time. We are going to talk straight from the shoulder here, because there are some manufacturers claiming that their Engine Gang plows are equal to the "Cockshutt."

FACTS—NOT CLAIMS

We are not going to waste your time answering these claims here, because we have independent proof—evidence—facts which you must accept if you are determined not to be bothered with costly experiments.

It's an easy matter for any manufacturer to claim this, that and the other—but when it comes to **proving** these claims to YOU (the buyer), then it's a horse of quite a different color.

NOTICE THE UPRIGHT COLUMNS

Now look very carefully at the four columns in this advertisement and you will find the names and addresses of a few Western Canadian farmers who have bought and used Cockshutt Engine Gangs under all conditions.

We say only a few names, because if we had the space we could print hundreds upon hundreds of additional names and addresses of Cockshutt Engine Gang owners right here in Western Canada—over four times more than all the other Engine Gang firms put together could print. These few will do for the time being.

TAKE THE FARMER'S WORD FOR IT

A number of these farmers have tried other Engine Gang plows as well as ours, so if anyone is qualified to say which Engine Gang is the best, you will surely take their word before any manufacturer's.

Consult people who have tried them—demand names and addresses—see what other farmers have got to say, because an Engine Gang plow has to be tested in the field—not on paper.

INSIST ON WESTERN CANADIAN NAMES

And be careful to see that names and addresses are all in **Western Canada**, because there are some plows now being sold here, which are made to suit other countries **only**, but which are absolutely unfit to stand the test of our soils and conditions—as many Canadian farmers know to their regret and expense.

No doubt some of the men whose names we show here live right close to you—go and have a chat with them—ask them how the Cockshutt Engine Gang works. If you drop us a postcard we can probably refer you to one of our customers near your farm.

READ OUR CUSTOMERS' LETTERS

Many of the customers whose names we show in this advertisement have written us letters of their own accord, telling us what the Cockshutt Engine Gang has done for them and what they think about it. We would like you to see these letters very much.

Read These Names And Addresses

Frank Routhier, Altamont, Man.
A. F. McKeage, Loreburn, Sask.
A. B. Zimmerman, Oakville, Man.
Hauser Bros., Strome, Alta.
David Wiebe, Rosenfeld, Man.
T. C. Gorrell, Lorraine, Alta.
W. A. Jansen, Jansen, Sask.
J. J. Anderson, Crossfield, Alta.
James Laut, Crossfield, Alta.
Wm. Stait, Jr., Oakville, Man.
Wm. Hopps, Fairlight, Sask.
C. E. Howe, Rosser, Man.
Jacob Gien, Hirsch, Sask.
A. & C. Blanchette,
St. Anne, Man.
Henry Sorensen,
Strathmore, Alta.
W. R. McGlenn,
Lethbridge, Alta.

Write
For This
Book Now
—To-day

The Cockshutt Engine Gang is made in 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 Furrow sizes. The frame is triangular in shape, made of heavy angle steel and possesses great strength and rigidity. Our beams are straight, which time has proven to be the strongest and most reliable. Arched beams very often become twisted or partly straightened under the strain of traction engines, this of course throws the plow out of alignment. Each plow works independently of the others, either in its own automatic adjustment to the conditions of the land or when controlled by its own lever. The book explains many great advantages of the independent plow principle over gang bottoms, but the fact that practically all others, manufacturers have followed "Cockshutt's" in this important feature, proves that it must be the practical way to meet Canadian conditions.

COCKSHUTT

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATON

SPECIAL FEATURE
COCKSHUTT

The Reasons Why They Bought A ENGINE GANG

COCKSHUTT
ENGINE
GANG

Read These Names And Addresses

J. W. Givins, Arnaud, Man.
R. Pede, Dominion City, Man.
G. Yeaman, Theodore, Sask.
E. E. Bailey, Yorkton, Sask.
Frederic Marion, St. Jean, Man.
Geo. Frazer, Minnedosa, Man.
Alex. Kippen, Strathclair, Man.
P. Yeaman, Theodore, Sask.
W. Nixon, Oakville, Man.
O. P. Wisler & Sons,
Stettler, Alta.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK

They are all included in a handsome booklet, which is illustrated in the centre of this advertisement and which we will send free to any reader. In addition to the ordinary matter regarding our plows, the book contains the finest collection of plowing scenes (all our own plows) ever put together in booklet form.

CONTAINS SPLENDID PLOWING SCENES

In the book, you can see the only perfect plowing score at the recent Winnipeg Motor contest when the Cockshutt Engine Gang turned "half-a-mile furrow straight as an arrow." You can see the two Cockshutt Outfits that plowed over 4,000 acres for Mr. Robert Moir in one season, in addition to the Medal Winners at the Brandon and Winnipeg Motor Trials. There are two illustrations on the centre pages showing Cockshutt Outfits belonging to another customer, the equal of which we have never yet seen.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY

The letters in the book will be sure to interest you. One of our customers will explain the superiority of our "One plow, one lever" system over gang bottoms. We make our beams **straight** and after you have read this book you'll admit what we have claimed, that **arched** beams are **not** suited for Traction Plowing. You will find a letter from one of our customers stating that "without question the Cockshutt Engine Gang is the best and most complete plow on the market to-day." There are many others along the same line.

"DON'T IMPROVE YOUR PLOW"

Another one in Manitoba says that "if you let your plow alone and not put any more improvements on it, you can guarantee it in anything but solid rock." "We have struck large stones," writes another customer in Alberta, "and rolled them out that one man could not load into a wagon and we never hurt the plow."

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS

As for the strength and durability of our plows there is scarcely a letter in the whole book which does not state something on that point. But why go into more details—the book is free and if you want hard, solid facts on the Engine Gang plow question you will find every page in this book bristling with them. There isn't a dull page between the covers—and the pages number up to thirty-six.

SEND FOR THE BOOK NOW - IT'S FREE

We therefore urge every business farmer to write our nearest office at once for a copy of this book before they are all gone. It will certainly guide you right, show you what to look for and what to avoid, besides giving you the experiences of so many successful farmers, many of whom live in your own district. Write for a copy now—to day.

Read These Names And Addresses

T. J. Pentland, Justice, Man.
D. B. Miller, Spring Coulee, Alta.
W. H. Watson, Alameda, Sask.
E. Snell, Balmoral, Man.
J. F. Crosby, Warren, Man.
O. T. Wilson & Sons,
Camrose, Alta.
Alex. Collopy, Frobisher, Sask.
Ed. Brandsey, Claresholm, Alta.
Hopkins Bros., Maryfield, Sask.
A. Johnson, Fannystelle, Man.
John Durnin, Brandon, Man.
J. H. Pilkey, Lang, Sask.
J. T. Heninger, Jr.,
Magrath, Alta.
Ed. Evenson, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Thos. Wynn, Methven, Man.
H. H. Hall, Otterbourne, Man.
B. A. Rose, Yellow Grass, Sask.
S. G. Sims, Argyle, Man.
Phillip Demaree, MacLeod, Alta.
Aime Benard, Eustache, Man.
H. L. Thomson, Kimball, Alta.
G. F. Hanson, Lajord, Sask.
Harris & Salmon,
Raymond, Alta.
Lester Boice, Govan, Sask.
J. Smidstad, Claresholm, Alta.
Ross Bros., Duval, Sask.
Laycock Bros., Foxwarren, Man.
J. G. Hilbery, Red Willow, Alta.
A. H. McLean, Kronau, Sask.
H. J. Flock, Spring Coulee, Alta.
F. B. Peters, Plum Coulee, Man.
J. Harradence, Langdon, Alta.
Jno. B. Ballard, Kronau, Sask.
J. P. Ross, Granum, Alta.
W. P. Perkins & D. Ruse,
Bradwardine, Man.
A. Dow, Macdonald, Man.
Harry Rands, MacLeod, Alta.
Jas. Hewitson, Saskatoon, Sask.
Edward Smith, Richer, Man.
Cridland Bros.,
Summerview, Alta.
A. G. Lucht, Unity, Sask.
Lambert & Roy, Eli, Man.
Henry Bros., Claresholm, Alta.
W. J. Moore, Wilkie, Sask.
D. J. Bell, High River, Alta.
L. G. Wood, Zealandia, Sask.
David Blett, Clear Springs, Man.
J. C. Himm, Claresholm, Alta.
D. & J. D. Knapp, Juniata, Sask.
Mike Mohan, Craik, Sask.

HUNDREDS MORE IF YOU
WANT THEM

Don't
Forget
To See
the Nearest
Cockshutt
Dealer.

FEIRES OF THE
UTTGINE GANG

OW
PANY
ITED
SATION

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

The top of each standard is fitted with a set screw for adjusting the "suck" of the share and levelling up the bottom. By using the set screw and loosening the bolts in the slotted holes in the standard, each bottom can be adjusted to as fine a point as desired. The gauge wheels can be raised or lowered to suit the different heights of the breaker and stubble standard. They can also be put back close to the shares for breaking, thus protecting them from stones, or can be transferred forward to make room for swivel rolling colters in stubble plowing. The hitch being direct from the centre brings the plows close up to the engine and thus utilizes all the power. One man standing on the roomy platform can operate all the plows quite easily. Write for the book to day—learn how this plow is made and what hundreds of our customers have to say about it.



Just for Today.

Lord, for tomorrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Keep me from sin and stain and wrong
Just for today.

Let me both diligently work
And duly pray;
Let me be kind in word and deed
Just for today.

Let me be swift to do Thy will,
Prompt to obey;
Help me to sacrifice myself
Just for today.

Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthine say;
Set Thou a seal upon my lips
Just for today.

So, for tomorrow and its needs
I do not pray;
But keep me, guide me, hold me, Lord,
Just for today.

—Selected.

The Dwellers.

By E. Nesbit.

We live at Yalding in a big, square, red house with servants and gardens and gardeners, and a carriage and three horses and dog-cart, and a donkey and a cart of our own. The other things are father's and mother's. I tell you this not because I am a purse-proud aristocrat like the unfortunate perishers in the French Revolution, but just to show you that we do not live in horrible alleys, where the light of day hardly penetrates, and we are not villa-dwellers either. It was Uncle Reginald who told us about villa-dwellers, and of course lots of our friends do—villa-dwell, I mean; and he also told us about lake-dwellers and tree-dwellers and cave-dwellers, all of it most interesting, though, I believe, perfectly true. They have found the bones of cave-men mixed with bears and mammoths, I believe, and they used flint weapons, and used to draw pictures in dark caves, and it is considered mysterious how they could see to do it—because matches and candles had not yet been thought of. And the lake-dwellers did not live in the lake, like the cave-dwellers did in the caves, but in houses built on stilts, that had their feet in the water. And the tree-dwellers lived in trees, as naturally they would. Uncle Reginald said he did not think there were any tree-dwellers alive now, except our poor relations. He meant the monkeys. But he said people still lived in stilted houses, and also in caves. If you are going to understand our story at all, you will have to attend to what I am now saying, even if I do seem instructive. I give you my word I will not go on being—not a single moment more than necessary. I do not like it myself. These different kinds of dwellers I have been telling you about were ferocious savages, who sometimes ate their enemies. They were as fierce as they could possibly be, and wore hardly any clothes—only beast-skins. They were all like this except the villa-dwellers, who are

quite different, and just like other people. That is all the instructive part; we now come to the narrative.

I will begin by saying that I am Clifford, and there are four others, not counting Madeline, who is but a mere cousin, and not really one of us. The other names are Olive, Alan, Martin, and Laura. I never can see that it is any use telling people's names if you don't at once tell what they are like. But the finest authors do it—so I suppose it is right.

I need not really have said anything about Martin and Laura, because they were having measles, and were in bed at the time, and so were wholly out of it—I mean, out of the adventure.

Their measles condition was half the cause of everything that happened. Measles is an infected disease, which means that if you are anywhere about where it is you catch it. It is a painful and snivelling disorder. I wonder Madeline did not catch it. She is always catching hay fever, and I should have thought one sniffing disease was as easy to catch as another. But Madeline thought otherwise. She often thinks otherwise. So when the fell plague had become known, and the others were put to bed, Olive and Alan and Madeline and the present author were sent off at once to stay with our uncle at Chislehurst, a spot we had never before visited. He was a newish uncle, having but recently retired from the army (artillery), in which, and in India, he had spent most of his manhood's prime. Uncles who have been in the army are more difficult to please than the plain kind of uncle. Accustomed as they are to the unquestioning obedience of their regiments, they jump down your throat if you do the least thing. And there are not many books in their houses that you care about reading. At least, this was the case with the uncle on whose hospitable shore we were cast up by the measles. Noise upsets this kind of uncle more than you would think when you remember how noisy drums are and soldiers' boots to say nothing of trumpets and the clash of battle. When we had been at his house about 48 hours we were as near bursting as I ever wish to be. We seemed to have been holding our breaths ever since we came, and there was no getting away from uncle. He pounced on you in his stiff military way, in spots you would have thought far out of his beat. But the artillery motto is "Ubique," which means allover the shop, and I suppose he had to practice being it.

It was on the second morning after breakfast, which was porridge, eggs and bacon, cold beef, marmalade and toast, and only speak when you're spoken to. We met together in cautious despair in a summer-house—very tidy and shiny with green paint, at the bottom of the garden, and Alan said: "Measles lasts three weeks."

"More than we shall if this goes on," said Clifford.

Madeline said: "I shouldn't mind it so much if everything was different."

And Olive said: "Well, it is different from home but it's no use repining."

"No," said Clifford; "we've jolly well got to stick it."

"Couldn't we tame him?" Madeline suggested, as if retired colonels were mice.

"It isn't taming he wants, my child," said Clifford; "he wants warming. It is iced water that flows in those veins—not blood at all."

"We could do something to wake him up," said Alan cheerfully.

"Let sleeping uncles lie," said Clifford. "What we've got to do is to



About New Clothes For Women and Children

You can now have new dresses for yourself and the children in all the latest shades and styles, and at little expense with the aid of

DIAMOND DYES

Perhaps you have some last season's dresses that are too good to throw away. Perhaps they are a little soiled, or faded, or the color is out of style.

It's as easy as washing a handkerchief to give them handsome, new shades with Diamond Dyes. And Diamond Dyes will make them look like new, too.

And not only look like new, but the chemical action of the dyes will add life to the material. And give it longer wear.

You may have tried dyeing some old material before, and were not satisfied. But it wasn't Diamond Dyes you used. Diamond Dyes are far superior to any in the world, and give perfectly splendid results.

After trying them once, you'll use them with pleasure on many things you have in the home that seem too good to throw away.

There are a thousand uses for Diamond Dyes and each one will save you money.

You Take No Risk with Diamond Dyes

You can use Diamond Dyes and be sure of the results. You can use them with safety on the most expensive piece of goods and there is no danger of the goods becoming spotted or streaked or harmed in any way.

Faded hosiery, silk gloves, veils and feathers can be made like new with their use.

Portieres, couch covers, table covers, ribbons, sashes and trimmings of all kinds are given new life and added beauty.

And for dyeing dress goods, faded garments, skirts, waists and suits—Diamond Dyes are invaluable, both in economy and usefulness.

There is no other dye made that will do the work of Diamond Dyes. There is no other dye that you can use with such perfect safety to the material.

Diamond Dyes are "The Standard of the World" and no other dye is so **perfect** in formula, **positive** in action, certain in result.

The Truth About The Use of Dyes

Diamond Dyes are the Standard of the world and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the real Diamond Dyes and the kind of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intend to dye.

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He was a newish uncle but recently retired from the army.



We knew it was the Bishop's.

devise a plan to alleviate our desperate existence. Can't anyone think of anything?"

Curiously enough, nobody could. Only at last Madeline said: "We might take him out into a wood and leave him there."

This was what we once did to her, though very sorry for it afterwards.

"I think some noble task would help us most," said Olive, taking no notice of Madeline. "I shall buy some blue wool and knit him some bed-socks—in two shades."

"My only comfort," said Clifford, "is that my collars won't hold out. Three a day isn't what they've been used to."

It is rare indeed for an uncle to notice what you have got on. Aunts are more observant.

"I suppose it's being tidy himself," said Olive. He was tidy; more so than I have ever seen any one human shape. No matter where he went, he never got dusty. The muddiest day had no power over his boots. He never got blacks on his nose, even in trains. There are few uncles like him in this fair and untidy world. This was why he was always sending Clifford to put on a clean collar, little knowing how near the end of them was.

"But what can we do?" Martin impatiently asked.

"Grin and bear it," said Clifford.

"I will bear it," said Madeline, who always thinks what you say is exactly the same thing as you mean. "But grinning is vulgar, and it wasn't my fault I upset my coffee at breakfast. I expected it to be tea, and it upset me when I found that it wasn't."

Nothing whatever came of this talk. I only tell it to you to show you what it was like staying with that uncle.

Up to now the uncle had not punished us, and we had really not done anything

deserving such conduct either. But he had jawed, and that was enough to show us what it would be like when he did begin to punish. And we knew it would be improbable for us to go on doing nothing to incite his just vengeance. We feared the worst—and the worst happened, as it often does, quite unexpectedly.

Like Minerva out of the head of Jupiter, the worst sprang full-armed out of a tea and address to Serious Sergeants. The tea was in the garden, with lots of buns and cakes, and the address was not quite fair really, because, when once our uncle had got the Serious Sergeants there, he loosed a whole pack of addresses on them—all old gentlemen, very long-winded and eloquent, and they jawed quite without pause or tiredness. They were good stagers. One was a bishop.

We fled the scene as soon as the buns were over. The time seemed ripe for a game of silent "I spy," which we had long thought would be the bow-what-do-you-call-it of excitement. We never thought we would get to do it: but now everyone was out in the grounds—even the servants—being addressed like mad, and the large, quiet house, with three staircases, lay waiting for our manoeuvres. It is rather a fine game, really. Clifford invented it. Instead of shouting "I spy" you exchange meaning glances with the found, and there is always a paralysed period of glare before you start running or he starts catching you. The others have to take their chance. You run as quietly as you can; but somehow your movements are usually heard by the others.

Before beginning the game, Clifford thought he would do a kind act for the tidy uncle. There was a bit of string with a knot sticking out from behind a piece of furniture, and Clifford cut it with his knife and threw it away. Then, with a happy something-attempted-something-done sort of feeling he started on "I spy." It was all right till Madeline and Olive were chasing Alan and me, and we came down the front stairs, and they came down the back to head us off, and we met at the hat-stand in the hall. We were all going at a pretty good lick, and it was like four locomotives meeting at a railway accident—or rather five, for the hat-stand took a sudden and spirited part in the game. It waived itself a little in the air, and then down it came, burying us under an avalanche of coats, while high hats thundered around us on the marble floor like discharges of artillery. There were losses on both sides. The hat-stand lost several pegs, Madeline's head was bumped, Olive hurt her elbow, and I know I felt the place on my back for weeks. We freed ourselves from the hurtling hat-stand. It turned out afterwards that it had always been of a wavering disposition, and had to be controlled by string, which was what I had cut. And how was I to know? The uncle was simply frightful to the butler about it afterwards—said it was a living lie, and he ought to have lead nailed



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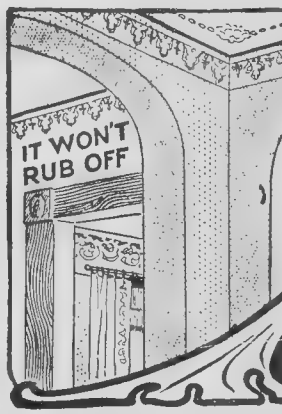
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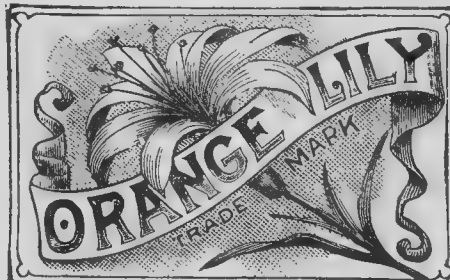
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under it, if it wouldn't stand upright by itself.

And when we had got free, and gazed around on the wreckish results, the stoutest of us quailed. There was a Chinese jar that a missionary had looted from China and given to the uncle. It must have been a noble smash, if only we could have seen it. And a brass tray dented. Three umbrellas smashed right through their ribs, looking like broken winged birds. But the high hats! The others did not seem to know; but Clifford knew, for he is nearly a man. They were bent and rubbed up, and scratched. The hat-stand had fallen on one, and Olive had sat on another. All poetical dreamers, who ever imagine anything, must have imagined sitting down on a high hat as one of the heights of worldly bliss; but to do it like this, without knowing anything about it at the time, is not at all the same thing—it is a wasted joy, besides a devastating accident that no being awfully sorry for can wipe out. And of course, when we picked up the most firmly sat-on hat, we saw the loops of cord, and knew it was the bishop's. It would be. Life is like that.

We looked at each other, and at the ruins of that once happy hat and hall and hat-stand. And we heard the Serious Sergeants clapping one of the addressers—we never knew which.

"Oh," said Madeline, "I can't bear it! Let's hide until he's got over it a little."

"We ought to face the music," said Clifford, who wishes to be a conscientious hero.

"We needn't face it yet," said Alan. "Wait till the Serious Sergeants have gone."

"Let's fly," said Olive. "We can come back and face it better, when our hearts aren't going like this, and when we've had time to find out exactly where we're hurt, and how much."

"We'll leave a letter then," said Clifford. And with fingers that trembled, not from fear, but because the hat-stand had trampled on them with its mahogany foot, he wrote on a leaf of his pocket-book:

"We are guilty, and we will come back and suffer it when the Serious Sergeants are over."

We signed our names, put the paper amid the ruins of the bishop's hat, and stealthily fled. Clifford had the sense to conduct the flight by a round-about route that did not pass the addressed lawn, and that did happen to go through the pantry. Here the instincts of a born general taught him to provision his men for the march. We took bread and jam tarts, cake, and the departed remains of what was once a large fowl; also cold sausages; and some stoned raisins he found in a basin—ready for a pudding, I suppose.

Clifford, at the risk of capture, honestly went back and wrote on the paper: "We have taken some grub—necessity knows no law." So it was not stealing.

We fled to the fence that is the end of uncle's domain. But this did not seem far enough, so we climbed the fence. I don't know how we got Madeline over, but we did, and the tear in her frock has been mended since, and does not show so very much.

"Only a fence, a simple oak fence," like they say in books about faded flowers; but what a difference! The uncle's garden was tidy and gravelly—you couldn't drop a bit of silver-paper off butter-scotch or spit out a cherry-stone without its showing. But here all was wildness and adventure. The trees were much taller, the undergrowth was thick and close like in tropical forests; there were ferns and brambles and dried branches and dead leaves thick and deep and rustling; and here and there patches of fine green turf and soft, cushiony green moss.

"No human eye," said Clifford, throwing himself down on the green cushioniness, "can mark our proceedings."

"It is a jolly place," said Allan, and he sat down too, and so did Olive.

But not Madeline. Oh, no. She said it was sure to be damp, and she thought the nice dry leaves would be much better for us. So she went prowling about looking for an extra dry place.

Clifford was lying on his injured back, looking up into the trees, where it is so light and green, and you would like to nail a house up there and live like the Swiss Family Robinson.

He had just cut off six-foot lengths

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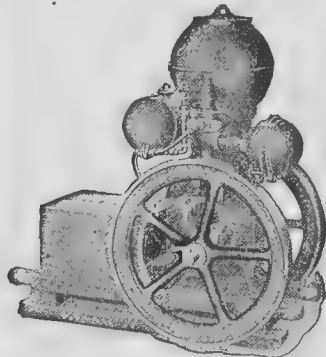
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of nine by two and a half dream-boards with an imaginary saw to begin making the house, when howling met his ear.

Madeline, a prey as usual to conflicting destiny, was rustling and struggling among the leaves, and saying "Ow! Ow!" with despairing violence. She appeared to be on her knees.

"Ware snakes," said Clifford, with calm decision, and we all went—really quite quickly—toward Madeline.

We were nearly there—only the brambles were strong and twisty, because we went the nearest way, and interpede our advance—when Madeline began to disappear. I saw her head going lower and lower, and if I had not known geography I should have said a boa-constrictor had entwined itself about her reluctant form and was dragging it to its fell lair. But, of course, in Chislehurst this would be far from an everyday occurrence. On the other hand, if not a boa-constrictor, what was it.

This was the question we all asked. "What is it, Mad?" we asked, in varying tones. "What is it?"

We now saw Madeline, buried in the leaves up to her elbows, which she was leaning on.

was vain. You can't hold a great girl like that up with one hand. As it was, Clifford's arm was very nearly disconnected at the socket.

"Ow!" said Madeline just before her head went under the dead leaves.

The last that was seen of her was the ends of her hair. Then they vanished with a quiet rustling of the leaves.

And there we were in the wood—just three of us, who had been four—and Madeline had disappeared into the ground.

We listened in vain for the sickening thud that always happens in newspapers when people fall from any height. There was none, and the leaves seemed to have closed over her disappearance like waves. Only some of the damp leaves turned up from underneath marked the fatal spot.

We hastened to clear away the leaves in armfuls. They were very thick indeed. The voice of Madeline suddenly yelling thus underneath us made us stop for a minute and then go on harder than ever, replying to the buried one by whispered yells, so as not to be heard by the Serious Sergeants, of "All right," "You hold on," and "We're coming."



Easter Flowers.

"What is it?" we kept on saying. And she answered in the following remarkable remark: "I have lost my legs," was what she said.

Again the serpent writhed through the fragile brain of Clifford, but was rejected as not likely in the garden of England, which I believe Kent is called.

"Lost your legs?" said Olive. "You can't have."

"Hold onto me," said Madeline, in accents of great terrifiedness; "if you don't I shall lose all the rest of myself."

"Why," said Clifford, declining the serpent for good and all, "you must have fallen into a hole." And he caught her by one arm singing to Alan to catch the other.

But Alan was not quick enough. Already the hem of Madeline's dress was standing up round her in a frill. It looked like the petal of a black rose, which is a silly romantic idea, and it was Olive who thought of it afterwards. And now, before Alan had time to obey the ready Clifford and catch her other arm, Madeline's arms went up over her head, and she sank out of sight.

I need not assure the reader that Clifford held on as long as he could, but all

We had lifted away quite a lot of leaves—you see they kept tumbling in from the sides and chocking up the hollow as fast as we made it—before we found the hole in the ground through which our cousin had happened to sift.

It was just about big enough for a man to get through, not more.

"Are you hurt?" "Where are you?" "Can't you get out?" we now said all at once.

And Madeline replied from the depths of the earth: "I'm here—no, of course I can't. It's all soft leaves. I'm not hurt. I wish you'd come down and help me."

Clifford's ambition is, of course, to be the bravest brave that was ever tolled for, but he owns that he said: "Is it far?—far down, I mean?"

"Oh, no," said Madeline, "you can drop quite easily."

So then he put his boots into the hole and followed them. No hero can do more.

He felt about with his feet, and found stones sticking out of the side of the hole that he might have climbed down by, but he thought it safest to drop from the top in case dropping became

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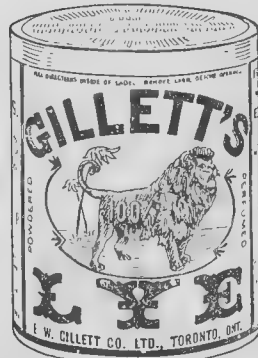
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needful further down, at some spot where he couldn't get a good grip and swing clear.

You would not believe how little he liked to do that drop into the unknown, and perhaps on to Madeline, though he had already shouted "Stand from under!" before inserting his boots.

Well, no matter what his feelings, he did drop—and it was a much longer drop than he expected, though I don't suppose Madeline meant to deceive. He fell quite soft, into a heap of dry leaves and crisp twigs. And when he had recovered from all fours, which is what he landed on, owing to the springiness of the leaves, he stood up and felt for solid ground and found it.

Then he said, "Where are you?" And Madeline said, "Here, of course!" and he struck a match and lit a bit of candle. All us boys always carry matches and candles. You never know. And how true that was in this case.

The unwitting explorers found themselves not, of course, in a serpent's lair, nor even, which Clifford had also thought of, a bear-pit long disused since the days in history when they used to bait them. No; it was better than that by long chalks. It was, quite really and truly, and with no nonsense about it, a cave. It arched up over our heads about as high as a ceiling, and quite as white. The floor, except where the leaves had fallen through the hole and heaped up under it for countless ages, was covered with smooth sand. And it was large—not just a hole-and-corner sort of cave, but a big cavern that stretched out behind us and before us like a winding underground tunnel.

"I want to get out," said Madeline. "I daresay you do," said Clifford brightly, and he looked up at the roof of the cave where the hole was that we had come down by. Of course, it was far beyond reach.

"Hi!" was now heard to be being shouted by Olive and Alan above, "what is it?"

"It's a cave," said Clifford; "a jolly big one."

"I say—I'm on," remarked Alan. And, as the hole shut up, I knew he had put his boots into it.

"You can't get out again!" I shouted, but too late; his boots and his body had shut off our voices from his ears. Next moment he stood beside us—on all fours.

"Stay where you are!" Clifford yelled up to Olive. "Look here, you mustn't come down. I'm sorry for you—you'll have to break it to Uncle, and make him send ropes and rescues. I should wait till the Serious Sergeants are out of the way. We shall be all right here."

She said it was perfectly beastly of us, shoving it unto her; but Clifford explained patiently how we couldn't help it. We got her to roll most of the grub up in her pinafore and drop it down the hole, in case of the Serious Sergeants being a long time going.

"And now," said Clifford, "I vote we explore a bit." We explored. It was like the Hampton Court maze, only, instead of being hot sun, and grit under your feet, it was quite cool, and soft sand, and very dark. And it went on and on. It was rather like the crypt of Rochester Cathedral, only the pillars were too big, and not carved at all. There were rough arches in the walls here and there, and flat stones inside, something like the tombs in a church, only much rougher. And he went on and on and on, and it was most interesting—even Madeline said so. We ate our grub in one of the tomb-like arches, and there was a stream running along through the sand in one place that we drank out of like dogs.

And then we suddenly remembered that it was time to get back to the hole we had tumbled in by, so as to be ready to be hauled up by ropes and royally rowed—which we knew must be, however undeserved. You will hardly believe that Clifford had quite forgotten the injurious hat-stand, and the others said afterwards that they had too.

"We came round by that pillar," said Madeline.

"It is the first to the left," Alan said.

And perhaps it was. Only what happened is exactly what you are expecting, so why waste pages and pages in working you up to it, as if I was a grown-up author? The plainest words are the best, as some great author beautifully observes. And no decorated words can express our horrible state better than

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these plain ones: We were lost in these caves, and we could not find the hole we had come in by.

The author begs you to stop and make despairing reflections, which you can do quite as well as us, especially when you learn that we had not thought we should be lost, and so had spend the candles with the freedom of a royal ransom.

There was about two inches of candle left; it was in two pieces.

When we had owned that we were lost, and I am sorry to say blamed each other, which I will draw a veil and dots over, Clifford assumed command.

"Out with the candles," he said, and suiting the action to the word he blew. The darkness was like black velvet.

Madeline screamed.
"Do not scream," said Clifford patiently; "it won't do you any good and it makes your throat sore if you go on. Yes, certainly; Alan and I will sit each side of you and hold your hands. There's nothing to be afraid of. When they find we aren't in the opening, they'll send down the butler or one of the footmen to hunt for us with stable lanterns."

Clifford said this, but he did not altogether feel it.

We sat down in the sand and were silent.

"We'd better yell every now and then," said Alan presently. I do really think Alan and Clifford behaved rather well. Madeline, also, might have been worse. She pinched our hands like mad, and burred, but she did not yell. And the darkness went on being like black velvet.

We said poetry and tried to tell each other tales, but it was difficult. It we had had more candle, of course we wouldn't have given up like that; but it is easier to sit in the velvet dark if you know you can light it up whenever you choose, than to have no candle ends left for emergencies.

We explained this to Madeline so often that I think in the end she began to understand that there might be something in it.

And after a very long, dark time, when our ears had got quite stiff with listening to hear if anyone was shouting to us from the hole, Alan suddenly said: "see a light—sunlight, I think. Let's go to it—perhaps it's another way out." And then, like a true duffer, he struck a match, Clifford blew it out again at once, but of course we couldn't see anything for ever so long afterwards.

But at last, by Alan explaining very carefully what he meant, and it was a streak of yellow light, we crawled towards it, and it got brighter and brighter like a star would if it was shaped like a line instead of a point

(Euclid), and then Clifford, leading as usual, saw many stars, because he bumped his head. It was against the wall of the cave, we found when we lighted a match, and the light proved, when darkness again appeared, to come from under a wall. So then we all knelt down and began to scratch away the sand with our hands, digging exactly like you have seen your fox-terrier do when he is gardening in the flower-beds of your kind parents. And we dug and scratched, and the sand was very loose—and the light got larger. And the light was redder than we expected, and we thought what hours we must have been there, and that it was sunset.

And at last the hole looked big enough to crawl through. So we tried—but of course it wasn't. So dog-digging was resumed. And at last it was big enough, and Clifford crawled through flat on his front, like a serpent is doomed to go. He had to shut his eyes because of the sand, and when he felt he was through the hole he opened them again, and the light was gone, and all was black velvet once more. It was a baffling moment, and if Clifford's voice was choky as he said "Hold on!" and struck a match, I for one do not blame him. He lit his candle, and looked, and it was just another cave that the young explorers had so carefully dog-dug their way into.

"Come on," said Clifford, "it's just another cave, but there must be someone here, because of the light." So they came on, hoping to find the human aid which is so often despaired of. But we couldn't find any. And the candle was nearly all gone when we heard a confused sound of voices very loud and echoing. They were quite close—just a turning or two off, I should say, and we could hear all their words very distinctly. But we could not understand them. And almost at this same moment I stumbled over something, and it was a pick-axe, very old and worn. And then the voices grew louder, and there was a peal of fiendish laughter.

Clifford caught Madeline's arm. "Back!" he cried—"back to the dog-hole! They aren't human aid; they're cave-dwellers!"

We all backed for all we were worth, but we couldn't find the dog-hole—of course. But there was an arch, and the roof or the sides or something had fallen in and made a mound that nearly reached the roof. We climbed up to this, and lay flat on the top of the mound under the roof. There was just room.

I will not deceive the reader. Our

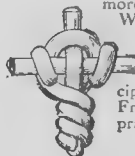
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EPPS'S COCOA
A delicious food and drink in one.

Grateful A cup of "Epps's" at breakfast Warms and Sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect. Comforting

Here Are the Two Strongest Fence Locks Ever Made

The Frost Woven Fence Lock is the strongest and most secure Lock known. It will not work loose or slip. One reason is because it possesses more inches and weight of Wire than any other



Then see the wonderful triple "Knot," with its ends cut close. (These closely-cut ends prevent springing.) This triple "Wrap" makes the Frost Lock doubly secure.

The picture, alone, of the Frost Lock should prove that no other Lock on earth is so secure.

Lateral Not Kinked

The Frost Lateral is not kinked.

The Lateral in nearly every other Fence is kinked. This weakens it. And when subjected to great strain: snap! she goes. Because all contraction-strain falls on the Lateral.

No other Fence Maker can make this Lock. We own the patent. And we build our Machines in our own Machine Shops.

So, you see, this wonderful Frost Lock cannot be duplicated—nor even imitated.

Frost Metal Lock

The Frost Field-Erected Fence Lock permits the use of No. 7 Hard Steel Stays (a sizes larger and heavier than the Uprights used in Woven Fence). These are immovably bound to unknicked coiled Laterals.

The Lock on the best other Fence made is about 60 per cent. weaker than the Wire.

But the Frost Lock is the strongest part of the Frost Field-Built Fence. Fallen trees, and other unusual tests, which have smashed other Fences to smithereens, have left the Frost uninjured.

This Frost Lock is the safest Field-Built Fence Lock ever made. It is the only secure Lock which will not injure the Wire in a Field Erected Fence.

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There are extreme weather changes in certain sections of Canada which mean a mighty short life to most Wire Fence.

Very little Wire is made to fight off this Wire enemy. Such Wire might fill the bill in some climates, but it's simply unfit for Canadian conditions.

Heretofore we used ready-made Wire

ourselves. But we had it made under our own specifications. It always gave good satisfaction, but we wanted better. The only way we could get it was to make it ourselves. So that's what we're now doing.

We've engaged a Wire Expert with 25 years' experience behind him. And we've built special Wire-Making and Galvanizing Mills, and installed the most modern machinery made.

Through scientific Annealing, all Frost Wire is even in temper. It will stand against Canadian weather, no matter how severe.

Two-Thirds of Its Life

Two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon its Galvanizing. When this two-thirds is killed—eaten away by rust—the other third is as good as dead.

Yet nearly all Wire is Galvanized too thinly. And, besides, it's merely "coated." That's because Zinc costs four times more than the Wire itself.

(We pay the highest price for Zinc,—and we get the best.)

But Frost Wire is Galvanized doubly thick. And it is not merely "coated," either. The Zinc goes down into the Wire, making the Galvanizing a part of the Wire itself. This prevents Frost Wire from scaling.

This is possible only by the Frost "Pickling" and "Cleansing" process. It simply scours Frost Wire of every particle of grease and scale, leaving it as clean as a pin.

Frost Galvanizing will now stick to the Wire through thick and thin. No Galvanizing enemy can rust it. That's why the Frost Fence will last 12 to 15 years longer than most others.

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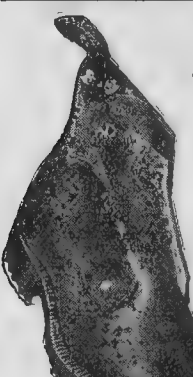
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FIFE BOOTS

FOR FARMERS
GAMEKEEPERS,
SHEPHERDS,
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You Can't Do Better.

More Canadian Testimony

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I have received the "Fife" boots you sent me. They are substantial, an excellent fit and perfectly watertight.

WHEREVER THE MAIL GOES—THE "FIFE" GOES.

The repeat orders received from all parts of Canada are the best evidence of the merit of the "Fife".

Made in the old country by a practical country shoemaker, the "Fife" is honestly built from finest Waterproof Zug, Beva, Chrome, Crup or Horseskin Leathers, and can be had with or without hob nails as desired.

PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID

Send size or draw outline of foot and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo F. O., Scotland. Send for the "Fife" Family Catalogue Free.

A. T. Hogg, No. 99 Strathmiglo, Fife, Scotland
The Pioneer and Leader of "Boots by Post Trade."



Send \$4.95

Receive by mail postpaid, this beautiful new style one-piece dress. The material is fine French Lu tre. The shades are navy, cream, black, brown and green. The style is the latest, made with lace yoke and broad trimmed cuffs and belt, and new pleated skirt. It is a striking, handsome and stylish suit, finely made and nicely finished, and you will be proud to wear one of them. Give length down back, down arm and down front from bottom of collar to bottom of belt, length of skirt, and around waist, but and hips. We guarantee this suit to fit as perfectly as a suit can fit. Send \$4.95 to-day. Same dress in all-wool Panama, same shade as lustre above, \$5.95. Add 30c postage. Order dress 1910.

Southcott Suit Co
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No. 1910.

TRENCH'S REMEDY
—FOR—
EPILEPSY AND FITS

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A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

This important change permits of prices being reduced to those prevailing in Europe, namely:—Full package, \$12.00; half do., \$6.50; quarter do. \$3.75; postage or express charges extra.

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Beware of spurious imitations. All packages of Trench's Remedy must bear our trademark seal in unbroken condition on each end.

hearts were not strangers to alarm. We knew all about cave-dwellers, you remember, and how fierce they were, and what, very likely, they ate—and about their axes (pick ones as well, no doubt). In fact, I scorn to deny—we were jolly frightened. Villa-dwellers we knew still existed, also lake-dwellers. Why not cave-dwellers, who had gone on unsuspected by the busy world—like in Mr. Wells' "Time Machine"—lurking underground. I did wish then that I hadn't read the "Time Machine."

We lay there flat and frightened, and we heard the voices go by, and light shone on the stone roof just above our faces. And again we heard the voices, and could not understand a word they said.

They did not now sound fierce. The present writer thought their tones were more as if they were having one of their primeval jollifications than as if they were up to any of their dark cave-dwelling dodges. But he felt it would not do to trust to their feeling jolly at the moment. For of course they would never let anyone out who could tell the people outside about how the long-lost cave-dwellers still subsisted in their primitive way unknown to police, and most likely living by secret burglary when people were asleep in their beds.

You cannot look down when you are lying on your back on the top of a mound, but we heard the voices go by, and lights gleamed on the chalk roof that our faces were quite close to. Some of the dust had got into Clifford's throat, and he wanted to cough more than he ever has in his life, and he was holding his breath, and determining to choke rather than betray his presence in that silly way, when suddenly the worst—once more—occurred. There was a rattling, rustling sound, a stifled cry, a scrabbling and a scratching, and one of us rolled from the top of the mound down its earthy sides. Need you ask which one? It was Madeline. And Clifford hastily rolled over on his front in time to see her land bang in the middle of the astonished cave-dwellers. He only saw very dimly, because her rolling had made clouds of dust. He scrambled down after her.

I do not say it was a heroic deed. I only say it was better to do that and feel comfortable in your inside, than to wait where you were and be discovered later feeling like a skunk. And the end would be the same anyhow. As he scrambled, he shouted, "All right, Mad, I'm coming!"

[This was really all he did, but when it came to facing the uncle, the way Madeline told about it made the uncle a different thing. He was most frightfully jolly afterwards, and said things about heroes, and the hat-stand was forgiven and forgotten.]

All this time Madeline and our young hero were in the cave surrounded by the crowd of dread cave-dwellers. It was an awful moment, you will think? You are wrong. For, strange to say, they turned out not to be cave-dwellers at all, but a party of Italian tourists being shown over the caves by a proper English guide with a lantern. And the caves are just show-caves, though very old and wonderful, and every one knew they were there except us! It was a silly ending to the finest adventure we ever had.

Only there was some glory in it—because nobody knew of the hole we had fallen in by, nor yet the hole we had scraped under the wall. The part we fell into was unknown to man, and the guide who proved most jolly, said he should call that part "the Clifford Caves." What we fell down was a den-hole. If you go to the Chislehurst caves you'll see it. But it is better to go in by the front way.

Hair brushes need a weekly cleansing; for this purpose add one tablespoonful of soda to a quart of hot water, dip the bristles—not the back—into this and shake well, until perfectly clean. Rinse and stand on edge to dry.

Never use a duster in a sick-room. Wipe off any dust that has accumulated with a damp cloth, and before brushing the dust from the floor tie a wet cloth over the broom.

Spring.

I hear the wild geese honking
From out the misty night,—
A sound of moving armies
On-sweeping in their might;
The river ice is drifting
Beneath their northward flight.

I hear the bluebird plaintive
From out the morning sky
Or see his wings a-twinkle
That with the azure vie;
No other bird more welcome,
No more prophetic cry.

I hear the sparrow's ditty
Anear my study door;
A simple song of gladness
That winter days are o'er;
My heart is singing with him
I love him more and more.

O, spring is surely coming
Her courtiers fill the air;
Each morn are new arrivals,
Each night her ways prepare;
I scent her fragrant garments
Her foot is on the stair.
—John Burroughs.

Our Children.

A Discussion of the School Problem by
Brenda E. Neville, Cottonwood, Sask.

Wheat, wheat, wheat! and cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry—what are they all worth compared to the value of our boys and girls?

What importance can be attached to trees, shrubs, vegetables or flowers, if the welfare of our children is neglected?

Is the country as a whole paying sufficient attention to the education of the rising generation? No, I firmly believe that the people as a whole are as yet dead to their responsibility in this matter.

Here and there may be found a district that seems really alive to this all-important question. Such neighborhoods demonstrate to a nicety what might be done by all. The people in such a district understand the value of a good, live, enthusiastic teacher. They would not let him go at any price. They have a small attendance, and occasionally a protest is heard against paying so high a salary when so few children are to be taught. The majority, however, see the value of having such a man in the district. His influence in the school and out of it is worth more than dollars and cents to the people.

Such districts are much too far apart. In most schools it is thought enough if the teacher has a certificate. Probably the trustees are themselves so uneducated as to be unable to detect the faults in the teachers. They are probably not aware of what stuff a true teacher should be made.

Besides, true teachers are exceedingly hard to find. Many of our schools would go untaught if none but highly educated, refined, earnest minded men and women of matured intellect were allowed to teach in our schools.

The greater number of teachers teach for the sake of the money they can make. Many of these strive to fulfil the requirements of the law. Others try to slip over their work in as easy a way as possible. They see that the scholars and rate-payers may be easily hood-winked, and they act accordingly. They are late to reach school in the morning, and whenever an excuse appears they shorten the working hours of the afternoon. They exercise no control over the children during play hours; even their control during school hours is weak and uncertain. Unconsciously the children feel the influence of such a teacher. Without understanding why it is so, or what motive prompts the teacher's actions, the children feel that it is nothing serious to disobey as long as the teacher's temper is not roused. The subjects as laid down by the Department of Education are not taught as they are meant to be taught. If a time-table is made, it is not followed; but is kept nice and clean to show to the inspector when the dreaded day of inspection comes. On other occasions the children

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

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Send \$4.95

Receive by mail postpaid, this beautiful new style one-piece dress. The material is fine French Lu tre. The shades are navy, cream, black, brown and green. The style is the latest, made with lace yoke and broad trimmed cuffs and belt, and new pleated skirt. It is a striking, handsome and stylish suit, finely made and nicely finished, and you will be proud to wear one of them. Give length down back, down arm and down front from bottom of collar to bottom of belt, length of skirt, and around waist, but and hips. We guarantee this suit to fit as perfectly as a suit can fit. Send \$4.95 to-day. Same dress in all-wool Panama, same shade as lustre above, \$5.95. Add 30c postage. Order dress 1910.

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CAUSE OF ECZEMA EXPLAINED.

Germs Fester in the Skin and Blood
Cures are Impossible.

After years of debate medical authorities are now agreed that Eczema and other skin diseases are not seated in the blood, but are caused by germs in the skin. Myriads of microscopic animals gnaw the flesh just below the epidermis. The patient is perfectly healthy, it is only the skin that is diseased. Hence, scientists are now agreed that you must cure the skin through the skin.

The remedy that will search out and destroy the disease germs, stop the itch and soothe the healthy tissue is that mild, clean compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., known as D. D. D. Prescription

The instant you wash with this soothing liquid you will find the itch relieved. We positively assure you of this.

Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. L, 23 Jordan St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove it yourself. For sale by all druggists.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once ROYAL IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 935, WINDSOR, ONT.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. W. Summers, Box W. 95, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

We Treat You 30 Days FREE



Blood Poison can never be cured with mercury or potash. You might as well know this first as last. Medical authorities say so. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms will break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth will begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs will show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Any medical authority will corroborate these statements. The remarkable vegetable Obbac Treatment does not drive in the

Blood Poison

but drives it out. It positively contains no mineral poisons whatever, so that once cured by the Obbac Treatment you never run the terrible risk of having your bones soften, your nerves collapse, your teeth fall out, your kidneys degenerate or your brain weaken. The Obbac Treatment is a marvel, producing remarkable changes in only 30 days. This is why we offer to any blood poison victim living, no matter how bad a case, a

30-Day Treatment FREE

You want to be cured and cured quick—not poisoned with mercury and potash for years. A 30-Day Treatment is yours for the asking. You will open your eyes at what it will do for you in a month. We treat you free for a month. Just write to us and get the treatment free. Then if you are satisfied it is the most remarkable treatment you ever took, you can continue if you wish. Never in your life will you ever again have such an opportunity for a complete cure, as is given you by this

Great Obbac Treatment

This is a square deal. You sign nothing, no notes, make us no promises, except to take the treatment.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, proves that the body is completely purified by the Obbac Treatment, and that mercury and potash do not cure blood poison. Sit down and write to us, giving a full history of your case in detail. We will treat your letter as a sacred confidence. Consultation and advice free. We will send you also the remarkable book, "Driving Out Blood Poison" free.

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Waist No. 15

SEND \$2.75 receive by mail postpaid this beautiful cream net waist No. 9. Made with extra deep pointed front panel, formed by 2 wide lace bands, crocheted button trim and a lace-trimmed band at the bottom. Twisted or ar. lined in silk. Add 15c for postage.



Waist No. 9

Standard Garment Co., 24 Coote Block London, Ont.

are made to believe they are studying. Text-books are placed in their hands, and they are bidden to study. Poor little creatures! What do they know of the reasons for this and that great battle? How should they be able to study intelligently about the trade winds and the ocean currents when they have not yet learned that the earth is round, or that it is we who move, and not the sun?

I have known a child that was supposed to be capable of studying by herself all the subjects allotted to grade four, who still believed the clouds to be solid masses; who did not know the shape of the earth; who could not tell directions on a map; who could not find a word in a small dictionary; who did not know the names of the provinces of Canada; who knew nothing of multiplication; and whose idea of addition and subtraction was exceedingly limited. Yet the teacher made no attempt to remedy this matter; and other children in the school were almost as ignorant of the things they should have known.

These children were given text-books and told to study! Even oral reading was seldom asked for. As to teaching a lesson, as that expression should mean, the thing was never attempted.

Now this thing is hard to prevent. There will always be shallow-minded teachers whose consciences are sound asleep; teachers who no more realize their responsibility than the children themselves realize it; teachers who, if they did realize it, do not care one iota for it, as long as they can earn

over the work with the teacher. These meetings should be held in the evenings, and be made interesting by having occasional readings, recitations, songs, and other amusements. In this way the educational problem would become one of general interest to the whole community.

Ladies of the district can find plenty to do if they will. School houses have a way of getting dirty. They are not such big things to clean if several people help. Why could not the women see that a clean, pretty school room is provided for their children to spend the greater part of their time in?

Then the school grounds deserve a great deal of attention. Groves of trees should be planted for shade and shelter. Flowers, too, will add much to the general appearance.

Indoors and out, the school should be the pride of the district, and a place to which the children will go with pleasure, and of which none need be ashamed.

It is great and grand to grow a fine farm crop, but the greatest and grandest thing of all is to have close to your heart a good, true, honest boy and girl. To do that, you yourself must be all you would have them be.

"To make the path a little plainer for other feet; to add a little to the light that is battling with the gloom; to make the world a little better, cheerier and happier for our presence in it—this is the debt we owe the world."



A Family Holiday.

six or seven hundred dollars a year to help them to some other profession.

There are other teachers who would like to do the best for the scholars but who really do not understand. They are plodding along in a worn-out rut, unable to see beyond the daily routine. They have tried and feel discouraged. The children seem stupid and careless, no life or energy seems to be possible to arouse.

It is to these teachers that the inspiration of teachers' conventions should reach out helpfully. It is also these teachers who would be helped by the sympathy and help of the parents in their districts.

How many parents visit the schools, and take a daily interest in the welfare of the pupils? How many parents talk over their plans for the education of their children, with the teacher? How many of them ever properly understand why their children go to school?

It would be of great value to the schools, to the children, to the teachers, and to the parents themselves, if they would meet together often to discuss school questions. Once a month would not be too often for a public day to be held at the school, when all who would might pay the school a visit and see what work was being done, and how the scholars were progressing. At least once a quarter such a day ought to be held.

Apart from this day, which would usually take the form of a public examination, frequent meetings should be held amongst the parents to talk

Worry and Trouble.

Worry and trouble are cowards, Afraid of the strong and the brave: They come in the night to their victim, Attempting to make him a slave. They fatten on grieving and sighing, They glory in sight of your tears; But they vanish when merriment cometh And fade when good nature appears.

Worry and trouble sneak slyly Into hearts that are burdened by care; Their weapon is deep melancholy, And brooding is part of their snare. They rejoice in a mind that is dismal, They thrive on a heart that is sad; But they shrink from the battle like traitors

The moment a heart becomes glad. To arms! Come, to arms! Let us trample

On worry and trouble today! Let us laugh them to hurried retreating, And smile them to utter dismay.

From the ramparts of home let us drive them,

From life let us turn them in scorn; For worry and trouble are cowards, That fly when good nature is born. —Selected.

Give the babies shoes that are plenty big enough. Who knows how much the little chaps suffer?—and they can't tell a thing about it. Poor little fellows! Look out for them, for they can't look out for themselves.

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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FARE AND ONE-THIRD

for the round trip between
all stations.

Tickets on sale March 24th
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TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
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Watch Need Fixing?

Send your name and address for a
Mailing Box. We guarantee you satisfaction.
Ask us about our price of any article
of jewelry you want. We give you best
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J. K. CALLAGHAN

Brandon, Man.

STUDY AT HOME
**FARM
BOOKKEEPING**
The only Strictly Farmers' Course.
Farm Business from Start to Finish
Address Correspondence Dept.
The WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
BRANDON, MANITOBA
F. E. WERRY, ALLEN E. BOGS, Principals

The Deacon's Philosophy.

I remember when a boy
How I used to just enjoy
Riding with old Deacon Hill
When we used to drive to mill.
Skittish nag the deacon druv
For he had a kind of love
For a good, free-actin' colt;
And he'd keep an easy holt
On the reins and when she'd shy
He'd just drawl, so kind of dry,
"There, there, colt! Now, now, no
tearin'!"
No use cuttin' up and rearin',
Just keep right down in the road.
No use fretting at the load,
Steady pull's not half so wearin'.
There, there, colt! Now, now, no
tearin'!"

Years ago that boyhood day;
Colt and deacon's passed away.
I ain't young's I used to be,
By a good deal, no, siree!
Coltish then, I must allow,
Well broke into harness now,
'Cept when things go wrong, then I
Want to rip and tear and shy.
Then inside me, kind of still,
Seem to hear old Deacon Hill:
"There, there boy! Now, now, no
tearin'!"
No use cuttin' up and rearin'.
Just keep cool and peg away
Do the best you can each day;
Just keep patient and forbearin'
There there boy! Now now no
tearin'!"

—Robert Seaver in Youth's Companion.

Smiles.

Tommy (after a long lingering survey of his uncle who has lost an arm and a leg whilst fighting for his country): "It that why you are on the half-pay uncle?"

Sunny Jim (suffering from sore throat—Say doctor have you discovered what's the matter with me?)

Doctor—Oh yes! Yours is a case of aggravated pericapillar oethinal-toemia.

Sunny—Indeed! That's just what it feels like.

Basil—Mamma tell us a story about fairies and witches and imps.

Mother—There was once a little imp and its name was Basil.

Basil—Perhaps you'd better keep to witches and fairies.

"Are we free men or are we slaves?" thundered the orator. "I pause for a reply."

"Some of us are married," came the answer from the last row of seats.

Youngwed—I always crack up my wife's biscuits.

Mr. Bachelor—Heavens! Are they as hard as that?

Dewitt—Does your wife follow the fashions closely?

Jewitt—I should say so; she has one of these "standing room only" dresses.

Young Man—I have no words to express to you my feelings for your daughter. I—

Old Man—Well, I've got to run down and fix the furnace. You may study the dictionary while I'm gone.

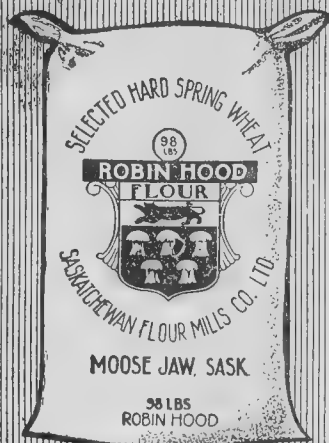
"Do you ever scold your husband?"
"Land sakes no! I ask him for more money."

"Don't you believe," queried the fair advocate of woman's rights, "that men live faster than women?"

"I sure do," replied the mere man. "I was just ten months older than my wife when we married; now I am 42 and she was 30 last week."

Scott—See that man who just went by? He landed in this city with bare feet and now he's got a million."

Mott—Great Jupiter! That beats the centipede to a frazzle.



ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

This is the Wonderful New Flour

that has made such a sensation throughout Western Canada.

Made of highest grade Saskatchewan wheat, in the newest, best-equipped, largest mill on the prairies.

Made with the determination to give users better flour-value, greater certainty of baking-success, fuller satisfaction with the final result, whether with biscuits, cake or bread.

Housewives throughout all the West admit that Robin Hood Flour gives all this. Therefore, Madam, it is the flour for you.

This flour cannot be described in an advertisement. We use this paper merely to give the introduction—to say:

"Let us make you acquainted with Robin Hood Flour."

It is the guaranteed flour. If you are not satisfied with it after two fair trials, ask your grocer for your money back. He will give it to you.

Add more water than usual when using Robin Hood Flour. Made of such hard, dry wheat, it absorbs more moisture—producing a larger, whiter loaf.

The difference between Robin Hood Flour and other flours you have to find out for yourself. That there is a difference every woman who now uses Robin Hood admits.

SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS CO.

LIMITED

1

Moose Jaw, Sask.

CENTRAL CANADIAN

BRANDON

Operating in
Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan

Subscribed Capital \$365,000.00

Substantial Cash Deposits with
**THREE PROVINCIAL
- GOVERNMENTS -**

FIRE INSURANCE
All Classes of desirable risks insured

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE**
Protection against Loss from Accident
and Disease

Full information on application to any Local Agent or
the Head Office of either Company

INSURE WITH HOME COMPANIES

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
CANADA

THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO.
REGINA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Rubber Goods.

We carry a complete stock of
**FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, LADIES' WHIRLING
SPRAYS, E. EMAS, TRUSSES**, and all rubber appliances at lowest prices. Write us to-day.

Brown's Drug Store,
291 Market St., Winnipeg

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

From A Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

A little bit of patience
Often makes the sunshine come;
A little bit of love
Makes a very happy home;
A little bit of hope
Makes a rainy day look gay;
A little bit of charity
Makes glad a weary way.
—Isabel Thomson.

A FRIENDLY EXCHANGE.

This department is open to those who would like to talk over matters of general interest to women. Letters will be welcomed.

Address: Margaret Freeston, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

AN EASTER THOUGHT.

The later version of the legend of Pandora's box is to the effect that it was filled with winged joys, every god having put in it some blessing for the human race; but no sooner was the box opened than all the blessings but one flew away, and Pandora only managed to shut it in in time to prevent hope from escaping. Hope and only hope was left.

And so Pandora's box retained our Easter thought—hope. A certain joy was once possessed; it looked as if it could never be otherwise, but the years carried it away. Joys confidently counted on for the present have not come. All joys are winged, but this one of hope; that may be a permanent possession.

Nature fosters this spirit of hopefulness. As the days lengthen, and the winter passes, thoughts go out from the present to the promise which the coming spring holds. The dull, chill days of March are bearable because of what the coming months will unfold. And is it not Nature who teaches all the truest lessons? Is she not the greatest demonstrator of the wisdom of fostering every good quality. The present, the immediate future seem unpromising and empty as a March, but may not the glories of spring lie just ahead for our encouragement? Suppose they do not, and one March must succeed another ere in our life the wished for joys appear, is not the waiting time blessed by hope instead of darkened and made more difficult by fretting? The effort of hope is always rewarded by the power to be yet more hopeful. What more unpromising for the glories of a spring than some of the days which precede it!

We must encourage this habit of hopefulness for the sake of our work, for the sake of ourselves, and for the good of those around. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence for good of one who is hoping continually.

Even dyspeptic Thomas Carlyle wrote:

"Give us, oh, give us the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time; he will do much better, he will persevere longer. One is scarcely sensible to fatigue whilst he marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony as they revolve in their spheres. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous."

Yes, but what about the interrupted friendships we can never continue on earth, the bright little faces, and the dear ones gone beyond? Here lies the strength of the Easter message, for the strongest hope to the persistently hopeful is that of a springtime when the day breaks and the shadows flee away."

"Can friend lose friend? Believe it not! The tissue whereof life is wrought, Weaving the separate into one, Nor end hath, nor beginning; spun From subtle threads of destiny, Finer than thought of man can see. God takes not back His gifts divine; While thy soul lives, thy friend is thine."

SAVING STEPS AND SAVING TIME.

A certain lady, on waking in the morning, and before getting up, would spend about five minutes planning her day's doings, giving special thought to the parts of the work which seemed hardest to her. In those few quiet moments some little way in which to make that particular piece of work easier would occur to her. She found, too, that by planning one thing could be fitted in with another, and often save going over the same ground several times. Almost any hard piece of work can be eased by persistently thinking how to improve it.

It is easy to get into a bad habit of making needless trips from one room to another while in good health, and not realize it until some infirmity comes upon us. Here again much can be accomplished by fore-thought. If we are orderly, having a place for all things and keeping them there, much labor is saved. The interior arrangement of the house, and the way the utensils are placed make a very great difference in the number of steps to be taken. Too much time cannot be given to planning out where things shall be put, and if it is found that something we have placed is not as convenient as it might be, scheme around to make a better arrangement.

If at all possible have some kind of a sink, waist high, for use in the summer time, with a waste pipe connecting with the outside. It will save much heavy lifting and many trips. Only a very few are fortunate enough to have the water brought into the house, but anyone can have the sink and waste-pipe arranged with very little trouble or expense.

A tall stool will prevent many a back-ache, and add much to the housekeeper's comfort, before the work is over. She can sit on it while mixing bread or cake, peeling potatoes, or washing and wiping the dishes. One can be improvised by cutting the back and arms off a child's high chair.

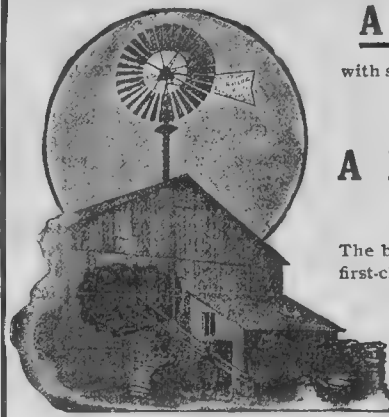
A pail or large pot which has a little hole in it, and cannot be used any more for water, is splendid to hold refuse, placed very close to where one is working. The pail is kept clean by means of a newspaper placed in it before it is used, and also can be well scoured on washing day in the suds.

Trays of some kind are a necessity. The number of steps they save is amazing. Always use a tray when clearing away a meal or setting for one. When washing the dishes drain them on one tray, and as they are dried place them on another, so that they may be carried to the cupboard without further handling. A simple way of making a tray for dry dishes is to take a board, or two boards if they are narrow, nail all round the edge a piece of narrow wood, or beading, to keep anything from slipping off.

In threshing time, when there are so many dishes to wash up, it is a good plan to take an old dish pan which may have a hole or two in it; bore a few more holes, and place this pan over another. After washing your dishes pile them loosely in this perforated pan, and pour a kettle of hot, but not boiling, water over them. Then let them drain, and very little drying indeed will be necessary.

Take a piece of dark material, stitching on it two large pockets, one above the other. Then stitch these pockets down the middle to divide them. Nail this contrivance up on the inside of the cupboard door, where it can hold the dusters in daily use, string, the paper bags the groceries come in, and which will do to hold the children's lunches; or it will hold any other little odds and ends which you don't know just what to do with. It's splendid for keeping the cupboard and the kitchen tidy.

The one thing necessary for all workers is to keep above the thought of drudgery; to think more of the results of what they are doing than of the monotony. Many a time when we think we are suffering from overwork we are really suffering from drudgery. For work well planned, and thoughtfully



A 12-Foot Star Windmill

with shafting, grinder, guy rods, etc., ready to erect.

for \$100.

A Pumping Mill and Tower only \$60.

The best value ever offered to the farmer. Guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

Cater's Wood and Iron Pumps

lead in the West. Write for Catalogue

Address:

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS, Dept. B., Brandon, Man. (H. Cater, Prop.)

A Man's Book



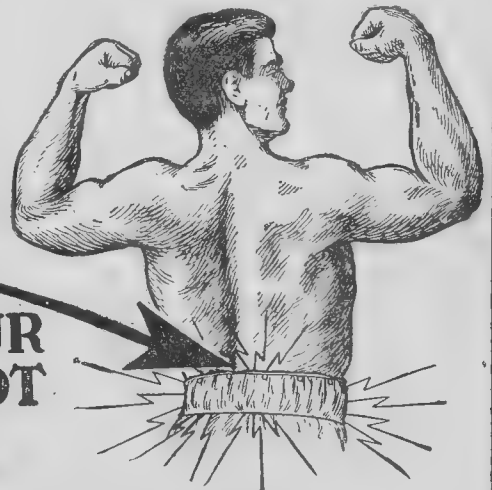
A PRIVATE TREATISE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, RELATING TO DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE, EFFECT AND HOME CURE.

Let Me Send It To You FREE!

Here is a little volume of cheer and helpfulness which all men, young and old, can read with great profit; it contains much valuable information of a private nature, is fully illustrated, and represents the practical knowledge I have gained from forty years of actual experience in giving help to upwards of 100,000 enfeebled, nervous discouraged men. Just a postal card with your name and address, and the book will be forwarded free, sealed, by return mail, and with it, as well, I will enclose a full description of my new 1910 model Electric

HEALTH BELT

If you need new strength this wonderful appliance must appeal to you. It generates a pleasant, exhilarating current instantly felt, though it can be made any degree of strength from mild to strong by simply turning the needle of the current regulator; worn nights while you are sleeping, it pours quantities of health-giving, soothing electricity into your sick, weak nerves; you get up mornings feeling bright, strong, full of courage and ambition; it takes all the weakness and pain out of your back; it is a great remedy for your kidneys, bladder, stomach, liver and other vital organs; it cures rheumatism in all parts of the body; it is a courage-giver of the highest order; it brings new strength where weakness exists; it will restore you to vim, vigor and true manhood as sure as night follows day; it makes you feel young and look young; you will live longer for its use, you can throw away all drugs and commence to live as nature intended you should—a man among men, healthy, happy and vigorous. I can send you thousands of testimonials, if you care to see them. In all instances I concentrate the full positive current at small of back? It thus enters the system at the nerve and vital centre, passing thence through the different weakened organs, giving them new life and force.



THAT'S YOUR WEAK SPOT

FREE UNTIL CURED

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Send your address on postal or fill in coupon; or call at my office if you live in or near this city. Advice concerning your case will be cheerfully given without charge or obligation.

Dr. D. L. Sanden Co., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Please forward me your Book as advertised, free.

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ADDRESS.....

done, while it may be hard and heavy and tiring, is free from strain, and it's the strain and the wrong way of looking at it which wears us out.

THE TRYSTING PLACE.

She waited patiently and long,
The evening hours were fleeting,
And marked the happy, careless throng
Of people who were meeting.

She gazed around and scanned each face,
As couples passed together,
Then sadly waited in her place
Despite the sombre weather.

Although she watched throughout the night

Her faculties untiring,
No much loved figure came in sight,
With cheery words inspiring.

But do not moan this maiden's lot,
Nor think her life ill-fated,
It was (to mention I forgot)
At table that she waited!

—Leslie Mary Oyler.

OUR FLOWER GARDENS.

The arrival of the seed catalogue is often the starting point of our planning for next summer's garden. The bewildering array of asters, peonies, or sweet peas on the one side, and the wonderful grouping of turnips, beets, etc., on the other stirs our pulses, and the frosts and biting winds are temporarily forgotten in the vision of the glories of summer. That's the moment to begin planning out the garden.

Probably the first thing that will dampen our enthusiasm is the thought of last summer's failures. We may have had a dozen splendid successes but the memory of the things that failed to grow will discourage us a little.

There are three groups of flowers we ought to grow each year: first, those we made a great success of last season; second, those we failed with last year; third, one or two that we have not before tried to grow, so that we may have the added interest of fostering and watching them. We enjoy variety in our clothes, in our cooking, equally in our flowers.

To begin with, in planning our garden, we take into consideration the space available and the amount of it we can afford, in time and money, to lay out in flowers. Shall we attempt formal beds and borders or just plant the seeds in clumps in such a way that we know neither the colors nor the sizes of the plants will conflict? Shall we lay out the flowers so that the effect is finest from the road, or shall we have a root of this and a root of that snuggled away in unexpected places and a particularly fine show just where we can enjoy it from the kitchen window or door? Shall we plant our flowers in a spot where the whole family can best enjoy them, or where they will look best when neighbors come to visit? These, and many other questions will crop up during our planning.

With the season for growing flowers out of doors as short as it is in some parts of our Western provinces, we cannot afford to do our gardening "hit or miss" fashion. We must try and fit things in so that we will have one or two flowers which mature early, and then others to succeed them as the summer advances. Also it is advisable not to plan more than we can properly care for. Better have finer flowers and fewer.

As regards cultivation of the soil; there are so many kinds of soil that each person will probably know the best method of cultivation for her particular district.

Some people like to start their seeds indoors, and when the weather permits transplant the roots. This method is not best for all seeds, but does well with asters, pansies, verbenas and some other varieties. Plant them in 3 inch deep wooden boxes, boring holes in the bottom, and after filling the box with earth to within half an inch of the top, and pressing it down gently, sow the seeds evenly, but not too thickly. Then use just enough earth to cover the seeds, and sprinkle lightly with water. To keep the surface from drying too quickly, or baking, spread one thick-

ness of cheese cloth over the box, and sprinkle the water through this, removing the cloth when the first shoots appear. Be sure and keep the earth moist, but not soggy.

But, after all, the most interesting question is "What flowers shall we have?" Always, surely, a few sweet peas, and some fragrant mignonette to go with them. Also some kind of a vine, virginia creeper, canariensis, hop vine, or what? Stocks, larkspur, candy-tuft, nasturtiums—the choice is without end, and we can each have according to our liking. The gladiolus grows and blooms readily, and with very little care. Plant the bulbs about four inches apart as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The bulbs can be taken up in the fall, and if properly kept, replanted the following spring. Gladiolus cost only from 2½c. to 10c. each, according to the color and variety.

Flowers are so pleasant a means of enriching our life without taking us away from our duties, or making us neglect anything. In fact, is not the cultivation of flowers one of our duties, for in what better way can we draw and keep the different members of the family together than through a common interest, and what interest is there more wholesome, more absorbing, more uniting than the care of flowers?

A SIMPLE RECIPE FOR SOAP.

This soap is simple, and only takes one half hour to make. Five pounds of drippings, one can of lye, one half pound of borax, one half cupful of ammonia.

Take your lye, dilute it in six cupfuls of cold water. Then add the borax and household ammonia after the lye is thoroughly dissolved. Have the fat melted, but not hot. Add the lye mixture to the fat, stirring slowly with a long stick for eight minutes. Then you will find it gets like honey. Have ready a large cardboard box, or wooden one. Into this pour the mixture. In half an hour you can cut out with a knife the sized cakes you want. Then let it stand for six or eight hours more to harden. This soap gets the same as castile when hard, and it floats. If you do not happen to have drippings, get six pounds of scrap fat from the butcher. This when fried out will give you five full pounds.

"TOO MANY OF WE."

"Mamma, is there too many of we?" The little girl asked with a sigh: "Perhaps you wouldn't be tired, you see, if a few of your child's should die."

She was only three years old—this one Who spoke in that strange, sad way, As she saw her mother's impatient frown At the children's boisterous play.

There were half a dozen who round her stood,

And the mother was sick and poor,
Worn out with the care of the noisy brood,

And the fight with the wolf at the door.

For a smile or a kiss no time, no place,
For the little one least of all;

And the shadow that darkened the mother's face

O'er the young life seemed to fall.

More thoughtful than any, she felt more care,

And pondered in childish way
How to lighten the burden she could not share

Growing heavier every day.

Only a week, and the little Clare

In her little white trundle-bed,
Lay with her blue eyes closed, and the sunny hair

Cut close from the golden head.

"Don't cry," she said—and the words were low,

Feeling tears that she could not see—
"You won't have to work and be tired so,

When there ain't so many of we."

And the dear little daughter who went away

From the home that for once was stilled,
Showed the mother's heart, from that dreary day,

What a place she had always filled.

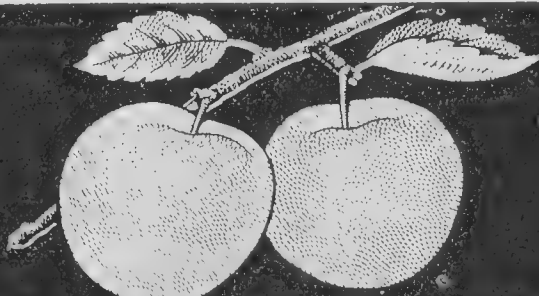


There is hardly a farmer's daughter in Canada who does not know Windsor Salt.

It has been the universal standby for years.

Practically all the prize winners at the fairs have used Windsor Salt—last year, 95% of those winning cash, medals and premiums, made their prize butter with Windsor Salt.

If you have not been using Windsor Salt for butter making, get a sack and try it. You will then see why the prize butter makers use it.

KALEDEN, B.C.
Many people will spend their retiring days amid the orchards and flowers of **SUNNY SOUTHERN OKANAGAN**. This lovely valley abounds in charms of climate, boating, fishing, etc. **Wouldn't you like to own a profitable orchard and beautiful home at KALEDEN—you may**
WRITE ME FOR PARTICULARS
T.G. WANLESS, SALES AGENT, VERNON, B.C.

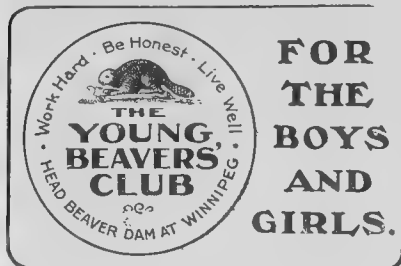
Plow and Harrow at Same Time

This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.

The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. (1)

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 116, LEROY, ILL.



Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

The Prairie Fire.

Vermilion, Alta.

Dear Editor.—I am going to tell you about a true event that happened here last fall. My father and I were working on the road. Each of us had a team and we were grading at the side of a slough. We had been working thus for some time when we suddenly looked up and saw a dense cloud of smoke which was travelling at a fearful rate, and we knew at once it was a prairie fire. My father immediately sent me over to locate it, as we could not see where it was from where we were working. When I was returning I met my father,



Little Willie.

who had guessed where the fire was and was going home to protect the building. When we were within half a mile of home, we saw that we were being intercepted by the fire. We wheeled the horses around and ran back faster than we came, for the fire was overtaking us. When we were going over the rough ground the reach broke, but we did not stop to repair the damage. At last we reached a ploughed field and had the greatest difficulty in saving a neighbor's property from destruction. When the fire went past we went home and found three of our hay stacks in ashes. There were thirty-six tons of hay in the three stacks. Yours sincerely, Howard McPhee, aged 14.

A Bear Hunt.

Wynyard, Sask., Feb. 17th, 1910

Dear Young Beavers.—I am going to tell of a bear. It came to one of our neighbor's in the summer of 1906, in June, and took a month-old calf. It carried it out into the woods and ate it there. Then about two weeks later it came again. It jumped through an open window of a milk-house and drank a gallon of cream. Then it took a 30-pound butter tub, and carried it out through the window and took a good

bite. The neighbor did not like this, so he got my father to help him shoot the bear.

In the evening my father was there. They put a pailful of milk for it to drink, and then they were going to shoot at it. They went into the house and stood by the window till 12 o'clock. Then they saw something black come along in the darkness. They opened the window, and my father was going to shoot, but the rifle did not go off. Then he went out of the house because the bear had moved. Then the shot went off. The bear took a jump and ran as fast as it could out into the woods. They could hear a noise from the woods. There came a path through the woods where the bear had run. It broke small trees. They went on the track and tracked it for half a mile. There it lay and was going to stand up but my father shot at it again. Then it screamed so loudly that it echoed in all the woods around. Its weight was nearly 500 pounds. They got \$20 for the dead bear.

We have a colt named Bob. It likes to drink milk and eat candy, and so does my dog. Yours truly, Bjarni Bergmann.

A Valentine Social.

Vegreville, Alta., Feb. 18, 1910.

Dear Editor.—I just dropped in to see if I might join the Young Beavers' Club. My brother and I drive to the Vegreville school, my brother to the high school and I to public school. The Junior League had a valentine social on the 16th of this month. There were quite a lot of people there. We all took valentines to put in the valentine box for our chums, and then the names were called out and each person got his valentines. I sent 16 but did not get that many in return. We had several games and then candy was passed around. We all enjoyed ourselves very much.

Do many of the beavers skate? I love to skate. There is a large skating ring in Vegreville, also three curling rinks. I do not skate very often in town as a neighbor has a large rink on a slough.

There was a carnival not long ago on the skating rink at Vegreville. I dressed as a Turk. Neither of us got dressed as a Turk. Neither of us got a prize. I did not expect to get one as I merely dressed for fun. Wishing all the beavers success, I will close. Yours truly, "Crocus."

Moving to California.

Stony Plain, Alta., Feb. 18, 1910.

Dear Editor.—I suppose you will all have to work hard, as the beavers are all good workers. The beavers must have good teeth as they cut down all their logs and building material with them. There is a nice lake about three miles from our place, where we used to go fishing and bathing last summer. The name of the lake is Edmonton Beach. Many people camped out there last summer, as it is a very pretty place. There were boats there so we used to go boat-riding.

Papa is going to sell this place and go to California in the spring. We are having an auction sale and then I am going to sell my two calves and my little sleigh and wagon, and with the money I get I am going to buy an acre of land in California and plant orange trees on it.

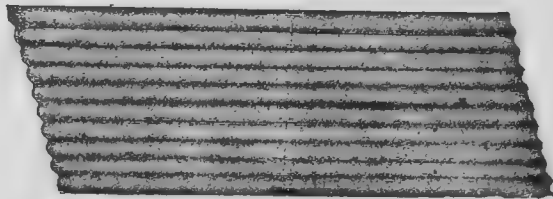
We hope to have the Nor'-West Farmer come as regularly down there as it comes here. Wishing the Young Beavers' Club every success. Roy Vollum.

Lots of Rats.

Morris, Man.

Dear Editor.—My two little brothers have two sleds that Grandpa gave them on Christmas. They are out most of the day finding hills to slide down on. They slid down on the straw stack till their path is worn down so much that they cannot slide down it any more. Sometimes they waded up and down in the cat tails where the snow is soft. Sometimes they sink down

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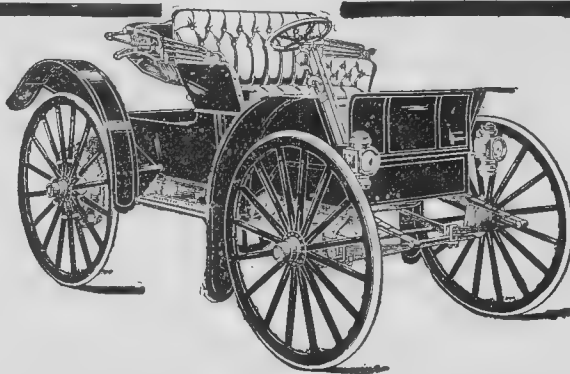
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Poultry Wrinkles. By Michael K. Bover. Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal, author of "Poultry Secrets," etc., etc.

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J. W. RIDLEY, Proprietor

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almost to their necks and have a hard time to get out.

The rats are getting very thick around here. Mamma put a little bag of suet out on the summer kitchen table and they chewed a big hole in the bag and ate a lot of it. Another time they ate nearly half a bag of barley that was left out there. Yours truly, Annie Stevenson, (aged 10).

From a Little 6 year old American Girl.

Hastings, Minnesota.

Dear Editor.—I am going to school now. We play in the snow. We slide first reader. I like to go to school. I like to go to school. I wear a red coat and cap. I go to Sunday school in town. On the way we cross the Mississippi river on the ice. Esther Taplin, (aged 6).

Little Gleamings from Other Letters.

Below are stray shots from many other letters that we did not think well to print in full. We do not send books to the writers of these, but the extracts are all very interesting:—

Douglas McIntyre, Argyle, Man.:—Let me tell you about a pet pigeon I had. When I got him he was only young, so I had to hand-feed him. I kept him in a box and after he could eat on his own account I let him out. Then he took up his abode in the hen house. When you would go past he would come out and land on your shoulder or your head and peck you. He went on like this till he came to grief. One of the cats got into the hen house one night and killed him.

Bessie Morgan, Lucky Lake, Sask.—I would like a shower of post cards on my birthday, which is on May 8. I will return all favors. I would like to correspond with some of the beavers my own age (11).

Abram Harrison, Holmfild, Man.—I can swim like a duck and dive like a stone. My father is a miller and his brother has the mill. My father is kept busy all summer fixing threshing machines and automobiles. There are three automobiles in Holmfild.

Ernauld Golden, Yorkton, Sask.—In the early part of the winter my brother and myself used to take our cattle over to a big slough to water. We had a few muskrat traps and we used to set them when we went over in the morning and go again and see them in the day. We caught a few muskrats this way and hope to make some money with them.

Percy Sturgeon, Portage la Prairie, Man.—I have nine pigeons. Last spring I had only two. One that came here has a tuft of feathers on its head. We call it Topknot. Our hens chase the pigeons but they can never catch them.

Daisy, Holmfild, Man.—How many of the girls are collecting post cards? I am and have about 150 now.

Jack Quinn, Sheho, Sask.—Besides my brother and myself and another little English boy going to our school, all the rest are Galicians. Last year after we had done threshing my brother and I went over to the straw pile. After a time we got on top and as I was sliding down the side of the pile I fell in and had a hard time getting out. When I came out I found that I had left my hat in the pile. In the winter when my father was getting a load of straw he found my hat.

Vera Lamont, Whitewood, Sask.—We have for pets two dogs and two cats. I have six rabbits and three quinea pigs. I am gathering buttons and want to get a collection of them. If any of the beavers would send me a button I would be very thankful for it.

Hazel Pottinger, Brandon, Man.—Mother has a lot of house plants. We have twin calves. They were born this morning. I have a saddle and my oldest sister has a pony. She calls him Peter. I herd cattle on his back in the summer.

Clarence Burke, Carnduff, Sask.—There are a lot of hockey matches in our town. I go in to see some of them. I am thirteen and go to school but we have no school in the winter so I have to study at home. My father takes your paper and thinks it is the best farm paper in Canada or the United

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We make a strong point of our "Free Sample" offer because the smallest sample of Amatite speaks for itself. It is more convincing than yards of talk.

There are all kinds of ready roofings on the market—so-called "rubber roofings," so-called "guarantee roofings," so-called "sand surface roofings."

The "rubber" roofings are no more made of rubber than a cow is made of saw-dust. The "guarantees" that are promiscuously handed out with many brands are

hedged around with so many provisos that it will take three lawyers to dissect them and find out what they are all about. The "sand surface" has little or no protective value.

The point to remember is that all of these roofings have to be painted every year or two to keep them tight. In other words, it is the paint that protects, and not the roofing. If a man will sit down and figure out exactly what this paint costs, he will find that it is more than the roofing itself. Amatite, on the other hand, has a surface of real mineral matter and we sell the goods on the broad statement that you need never coat or paint this roofing.

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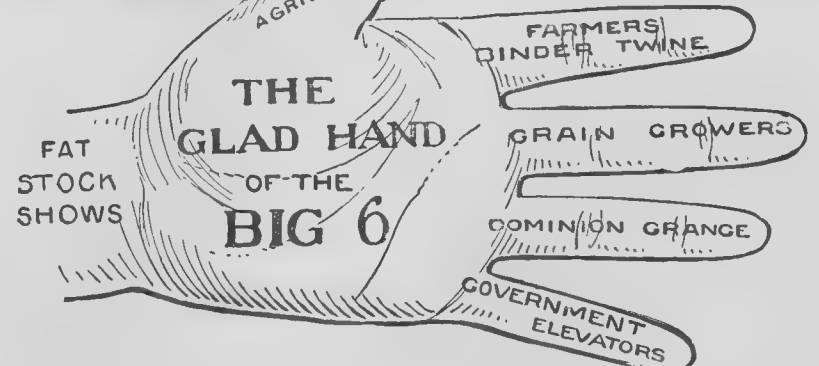
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JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager

States. We came from the United States nine years ago and we like it very well here. This is a fine place to hunt ducks, chickens, wolves, rabbits and foxes, and in the fall there are lots of turkeys.

Bertie L. Harold, Caron, Sask.—There is a rink at Caron and I and some of the other boys at school go skating every Saturday afternoon. There was a carnival at the rink about two weeks ago. There were a great many costumes such as, Peary, Happy Hooligan, Father Time, Fairies, King and Queen of Hearts, Queen of the Snows, Indians, cowboys, clowns, soldiers, office boys and Scotchmen. I did not have a costume.

Cornelius L. Toews, Stern, Alberta.—I was at our new town yesterday. The name of the town is Acme. The men were very busy building railroad. The machine with which they build it got there just the same time as I was there. There are nice and big buildings in Acme already. A very big hotel but not quite ready yet. A livery barn, several stores, meat market, a post office, barber shop and blacksmith shop.

Ruby E. M. Johnston, Markerville, Alberta.—I would like if all of the members would send me a piece of silk with their own name worked on it so as I could make a cushion and I will return favor. I will tell about camping out in the summer in my next letter.

Agnes Vollum, Stony Plain, Alta.—We all like the Nor'-West Farmer very much. Papa decided to give up one of his newspapers, so we voted on whether it would be the Nor'-West Farmer or not. We all voted to keep it. There are two railroads going through here, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Canadian Northern have graded their line through our farm and are going to lay the steel through here next summer. I suppose we will see the trains going through our farm then. Well, spring will soon be here and I am glad as I can get to planting my garden and picking flowers. Then in the summer there are lots of berries to pick and lots of picnics too. Sometimes we take a lunch with us and pick berries and have a good time.

Jacob T. Janzen.—We were on a deer hunt once, but didn't get any. We came within 35 yards and then my father shot. But the bullet was afraid of the deer and went out of the way, and Pa fired again. That bullet went close, but did not quite hit him, but he made a tremendous bound. Then he never stopped I think. Then he began to run faster and faster until he was out of sight for it was almost dark and we could not find his track anymore. [Jacob did not sign his post office address, so we do not know where he lives.—Daddy Beaver.]

J. J. D. Hagerty, Stony Beach, Sask.—I wonder if any of the young beavers have cut down many trees yet.

Norris Seney, Delisle, Sask.—We have four dogs. Their names are Duke, Floss, Jip and Fido. I have a little buckskin pony and I can tell you he can go some. Our dog Jip is a great dog for doing tricks. She will smoke a pipe and sit up and do lots of other tricks.

James H. Blackmore, Cardston, Alta.—My father has a bunch of cattle and calves. I like to ride the yearlings and steers which come here. I am thrown off sometimes, but it does not hurt me badly. I can stay on most of them until I get tired.

Thompson Wilson, Wawota, Sask.—We have a debate going on at school now which is the more profitable horses or cattle?

Nina Young, Rosburn, Man.—One game we play very often at school is English and French. We have played it ever since Christmas. As some of the young ones would like to know how to play it I will tell. First get a lot of sticks. Then put them down in a straight line. Divide the people up evenly. Get an even number of sticks or stones. If one side is all in prison they are beaten. If one side gets all the stones they beat. [It looks a little as though Nina forgot to give us some of the particulars about how to play

this game. Try it again, Nina.—Daddy Beaver.]

Neil D. Laut, Ena, Alta.—I am anxiously waiting the coming of the gophers as I received a 22 rifle for a Christmas present.

Elsie O. Stephens, Heron, Sask.—We had a school concert and box social on the 23rd of December. I was in four songs, three dialogues, one recitation and a prologue. I was dressed as a Scotch girl in a duet we had. It was called The Crookit Bawbee. I had a plaidie over my shoulders, wore a red tam-o-shanter with a white feather in it and had an old penny hung around my neck. The concert was a splendid success. We made out of the boxes and lunches together \$91.25. We had one last year too. We had over \$80 at it. The teacher is getting a library for the school district. We have over 80 books and a nice elastic book case.

Arnold Stevenson, Morris, Man.—We get ten papers and think that the Nor'-West Farmer is one of the best. I dug a snow house out of a snow drift but I made it too big and the roof fell in. Pa said that he would give us five cents for every two rats we caught and he would give us the traps.

Maud Cleines, Somerset, Man.—Before Christmas holidays the girls built a big snow man. I will tell you how they did it. The first thing they did was to roll three snowballs, one for the feet and one for the body and one for the head. Then they got two sticks for arms and some coal for eyes and nose and mouth and coat buttons.

Lena Caul, Cartwright, Man.—I mind the hens and gather the eggs. I own a cow and milk her. Her name is Dakota. She was born when we were moving from Dakota over to Manitoba. So we called her Dakota. I intend to sell her this coming summer.

McGregor McIntosh, Stonewall, Man.—The government irrigation canal, which is three miles from here runs across the bog to the Red river and fish are sometimes caught in it. There are a great many prairie chickens near here as we can hardly drive a few miles without seeing some. I have read a great many books and I have a lot of my own. My favorite authors are G. A. Henty and H. Alger.

Oscar B. Miner, Ferry Point, Alta.—One of our neighbors has two hounds. He has caught about twenty coyotes this winter. I would like to exchange post cards with some of the members.

Florence M. Peck, Balcarres, Sask.—About two weeks ago the pig pen was burned down and burned fourteen pigs to death. The men were at dinner so did not know till too late to do any good.

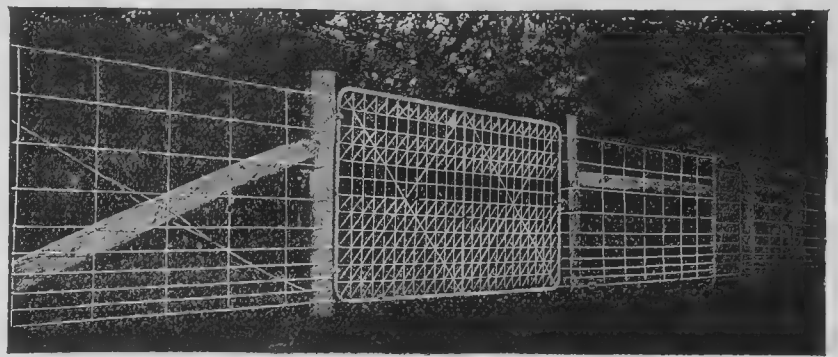
Euphemia Riddell, Hamiota, Man.—Our school sent a Christmas box to the Children's Home at Winnipeg this year. We sent them clothing, toys and dolls. We made a number of the dolls and I hope the little children that got them had as much fun playing with them as we had making them.

Elizabeth Kalbfleisch, Carlton, Sask.—We live about half a mile from the Saskatchewan river. I am very fond of riding horseback. My sister and I got first and second prizes as lady riders at the Duck Lake Exhibition. I got first and she got second.

Roy T. James, Grand View, Man.—There are quite a lot of deer around here just now. We saw two moose last Sunday about thirty rods from our house. The snow is very deep here. My mother is visiting in Ontario just now and we are baching (Oh what is home without a mother!). We are doing fine, though.

Thos. Bonney, Neepawa, Man.—I have only a pet dog now, but I had four pet rabbits last summer. Two of them died and the other two lived. They would drink milk just like a cat. One of them stayed around the wood pile for quite a long time.

John Hayes, Brewery Ranch, Fort Steele, B.C.—There is a creek close to our house. We have a boat in the summer time, and in the winter it is frozen over, but not thick enough to skate on.



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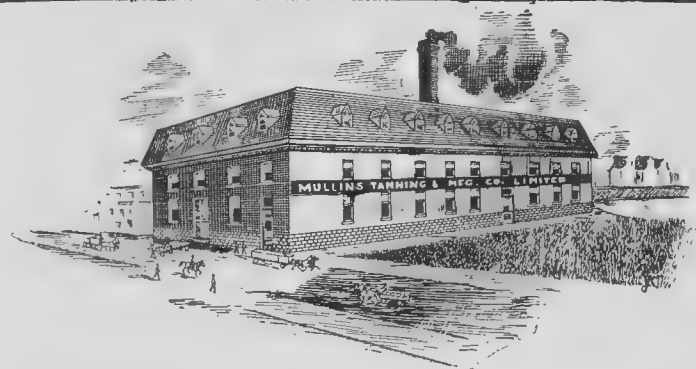
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Small seeds are often sown far too deeply, and they, therefore, fail to give a stand of plants above ground. A few years ago experiments were undertaken in Wisconsin in sowing clover seeds at different depths, the experiments being so extensive that about 45,000 seeds were used.

It was found that shallow planting, between one-eighth and three-quarters inch deep, was most favorable to rapid germination; planting between one-quarter and three-quarter inch produced the highest percentage of germination in a majority of cases; when the seeds were covered with one inch of compacted soil less than one-half of them germinated; and when covered with two inches of compacted soil less than one-fifth germinated.

Many garden seeds are smaller than clover seeds and will stand even less covering.

The Vegetable Garden.

By Hy. Saville, Wiwa Hill, Sask.

At this season of the year when our thoughts are filled with plans for work during the spring and we are busy making preparations and lubricating the wheels of industry in order to facilitate smooth and quick running during the sowing season, it may be well to give a little attention to the farm garden as well as to the larger cultivated areas. This part of the farm grounds is one that as a rule does not receive the attention of which it is worthy, for most farmers think it too much trouble to attend to and that there is no profit to be derived therefrom, and the result is that most of the work of planting and caring for vegetables falls to the lot of the already overburdened housewife, and its progress is far from being satisfactory.

It is not my purpose to give a lecture on vegetarianism, but in many cases there is altogether too little attention given to raising a crop of wholesome fruits and vegetables for home consumption, and too much care given to the products of the hog pen. The main object of all our industrial pursuits is that we may obtain the means whereby to live happily and comfortably, but in order to do this we must first of all be fitted with a sound constitution and enjoy good health, and one of the most important factors is the eating of good nourishing food, of which fruits and vegetables form no insignificant part. For this reason we should decide to have a more productive vegetable garden and pay more attention to its keep.

Plan Carefully.

Before buying his seed-wheat the farmer knows just what fields he is going to sow with this grain and how much seed he will require, and our calculations should be the same before ordering our garden seeds. First determine how much land will be set aside for vegetable growing, and, in order to decide this, estimate the amount required as indicated by the size of the household at present, during harvest, and in the following slack time, so that there will be a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables during the summer and a store of canned goods put up for use during the winter. Also the tastes of the several members of the family should be considered so that at the end of the year there will not be a pile of one variety left over because no one can eat them.

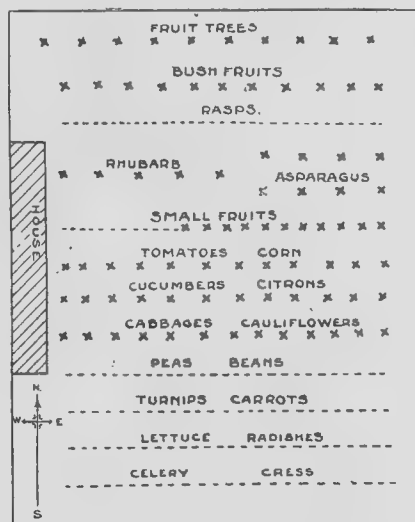
The Windbreaks.

If there is a permanent area allotted to this purpose at the back of the

house, it should always be sheltered on the north and west sides by a substantial artificial or natural wind-break or shelter-belt of trees in order to protect the plants from the prevailing cold winds during spring and early fall. Where such a plantation exists, the mistake is often made of sowing vegetable seeds or planting fruit trees too close to the windbreaks, and the result is that those plants nearest to the trees are robbed of the moisture so essential to their welfare, and they do not thrive or become as productive as those nearer the middle of the garden. The shelter-belt should enclose sufficient space so that the area planted to vegetables and fruits may be adequately large enough without any bush or plant being located within about 10 to 12 feet of the trees, but this distance may be varied in proportion to the size of the trees and the stretch of ground drained by their roots.

Facilitate Cultivation.

The setting-out of the rows and the positions of the different varieties should be so arranged as to expedite cultivation during the growing season as much as possible. Many men are willing to sow a few seeds in the spring at odd intervals in their field work but a great stumbling block on the road to the eventual harvesting of a goodly store is that they feel they cannot spare the time requisite to keep down weeds in the garden and stimulate growth of the vegetable during the summer. Early cultivation and plant-



Mr. Saville's Garden Plan.

ing should be done in such a way that subsequent maintenance tillage may be carried on in the least time and with the expenditure of as little labor as possible. In the first place, all rows should be as long as the garden will allow, leaving sufficient headland at the ends to enable the horse drawing the cultivator to turn easily without either treading on any of the plants or breaking branches of the tree forming the windbreak; and also, the rows should run north and south, for in this way each side will receive an equal amount of sunlight and the growth of the plants will be straight or with a slight leaning towards the south; but if the direction of the rows is east and west one half of each plant will receive practically no stimulus from the sun's rays whereas the south side of each will be unduly stimulated and drawn in that direction with the result that growth will not be regular and even all round.

The Lay-out of the Grounds.

There will be in every garden both perennial and annual plants, that is, some when once planted will continue flowering and producing fruit or seed from year to year, but with the others the fruit may constitute the bulk of the plant or the stem and leaves may be the edible portion and they are removed bodily from the ground when mature, and fresh seed has to be sown each spring. The ground occupied by permanent bushes or plants does not require plowing each year as does the remainder of the garden, so that they should be set out on one side of the

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It is the **thinnest-skinned** Oat. The Government Seed Department, Ottawa, tested it against **Banner** and **Abundance**, and the **Orloff** showed about 4% less hull than the others.

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It matures in **same time** as barley, makes as good a **cleaning crop** and produces **more grain**.

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Muskmelon—Montreal Green
Nutmeg
Watermelon—Cuban Queen
Onion—Yellow Danvers
Onion—Prizetaker

Parsley—Champion Moss curled
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Squash—Hubbard
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1910 Seed Catalogue

which in itself is a mine of valuable information. Don't miss this.

J. A. Simmers,

Seeds, Plants, Bulbs,

TORONTO

ONTARIO



New Russian Apples

This shows a branch cut from one of our New Cross-bred Russian Apples, originated specially for the Prairie Provinces, and offered only by us. We will send one dozen of these hardy apples for \$6.00; two trees each of six different varieties. Also one dozen of our new hardy Bush Cherries for \$2.00. As easily grown as currants. All kinds of nursery stock adapted to the Prairie Provinces; also Seed Potatoes.

Buchanan Nursery Co.

WINNIPEG

(St. Charles P.O.)

MANITOBA

allotted area, preferably on the west, so that all the land requiring to be plowed may be in one block, and thus much time and trouble saved that otherwise would be spent in turning over narrow strips of land between rows of permanent plants. Also, the rows should contain plants descending in order of size from the west—or next the perennial patch—so that no small ones will be next to large ones and thus be robbed of sunlight and moisture, but as a general rule each variety should be neighbor to a similar sized variety wherever practicable and so be able to obtain its share of warmth.

Taking each row separately and in turn beginning on the west side next the windbreak, we have first the best location for fruit trees, that is where these are included in the kitchen-garden and not relegated to an orchard by themselves. The distance between each tree and each row should be determined according to the size they will attain at maturity, but should not be less than 10 feet each way. To the east of these may be planted the bush-fruits, such as gooseberries, currants and the like, and they may be set closer together than the trees, but not so as to touch each other when full grown, as the picking of the fruit is much facilitated if the picker is able to ap-

proach close to every side of the bush. Raspberries are often planted in separate clumps with good results, but as a rule a continuous row of canes is more desirable and when they become tall and spread out across the pathway, stakes should be driven in near each side of the row at convenient intervals, and a string run from one to the other to hold the canes a little more in an upright position so that they may be easily passed on either side. The next row may be an extra wide one and divided between the perennials—rhubarb and asparagus or similar vegetables, for usually half a row of each of these will provide a plentiful supply of the vegetables for the use of an ordinary household, and in the case of asparagus a rectangular bed gives better results than if the plants are in a single row. Following these we have a desirable position for small fruits like strawberries, but if economy of space in the garden is an important item, and the fruit trees first mentioned are young and not very branching, the small fruits may find sufficient room for a year or two if planted in rows between the trees; but when the latter have attained a considerable size and offer too much shade to the lowlier

fruits below, these should be relegated to a more open position. We should now give attention to those vegetables—such as, tomatoes, pumpkins, citrons, squash, cucumber and corn—that require sowing in "hills" instead of in compact rows. These hills should as a rule be about 3 feet apart each way to allow for the spreading tendency of the branches of the full grown plants, but corn may be set out a little closer or somewhat in rows about 2 feet apart each way. Cabbages, cauliflowers, and several large varieties of vegetables require plenty of room to expand whilst growing, so that each individual should not be less than eighteen inches from its neighbor in the same row and about 2 feet from the nearest one in the next row, and then cultivation between each may be carried on until the plant has attained a considerable size.

Peas and beans, on account of their habits of growth, demand a little more room than do many edible rooted vegetables, so that we may sow our peas in the next vacant space. These legumes thrive best and yield heavier crops if allowed to practice their climbing tendencies to an unlimited extent, and an excellent and economical way to enable peas to do this is to drive in fairly strong stakes at intervals along



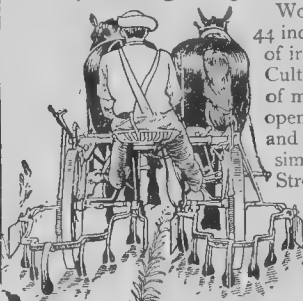
This picture gives a good idea of how trees and shrubs, judiciously planted, improve the appearance of the farm home. The tall trees are native Spruce. The flowering shrubs are the Tartarian upright Honeysuckle and the climber on the verandah is the Virginia Creeper.

the row a little to one side of where the seeds were sown and to stretch ordinary chicken or net fencing from one to the other and nail it on securely. Although many people may think that wire is too expensive to buy for such a temporary purpose, and will substitute binder-twine in its place, it will be found that a little more expenditure at first will pay in the long run, for not only will the pea crop be larger, but when the peas have all been gathered and the dead vines stripped from the netting, the stakes may be pulled up, and, without detaching the wire, the whole rolled into a compact bundle and laid aside in the tool shed where it will be ready for use for the same purpose the following spring. A similar form of support should be provided for the climbing varieties of beans, and in each case the distance between each row should be about 3 feet.

The remainder of the garden will be occupied principally with the large root forming vegetables, but also with the small leafy varieties; and of the former turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, etc., are best sown in rows about 2 feet apart, so that each plant will be fairly close to the next in the same row.

planet Jr. 2-row Cultivator

The Planet Jr No 72 two-row Pivot-Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger is the greatest implement ever invented for saving time and money on large crops.



Works two rows at one passage, all widths from 28 to 44 inches,—and what's more, works crooked rows, and rows of irregular width; and surprises everyone in check-rows. Cultivates crops up to 5 feet high. Covers two furrows of manure, potatoes or seed at a time. Never leaves open furrows next to plants. The Planet Jr is designed and built by a practical farmer and manufacturer. It simplifies the work and prepares for big results. Strong, compact and lasting. Fully guaranteed. Write today for 1910 illustrated catalogue of all Planet Jrs, including 55 kinds of horse and hand implements for every farm and garden need. Mailed free. **SL Allen & Co Box 1107N Philadelphia Pa**

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The Spring Park Nurseries, Ltd. Brandon, Man.

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B. D. WALLACE, General Manager.



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—a fence that won't break, and a post that won't rot.

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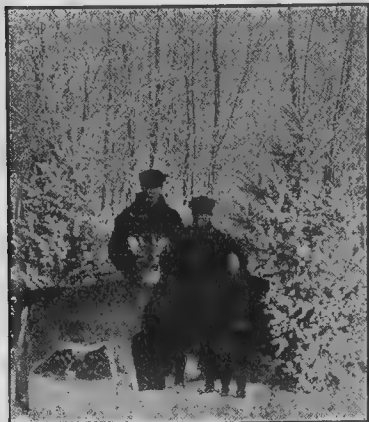
is heavy steel wire, well galvanized, and locked with the "Tie That Binds"—our exclusive invention, which being an oval loop allows a long bend in the running wires.

STANDARD STEEL FENCE POST is No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, and punched so that the fence is held secure without staples. Lots of fence facts in our book that you ought to know. Write for free copy and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 15

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In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark H. Jackson, No. 474 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

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Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs.

I have by far the largest stock in the west of these hardy, fast growing Russian poplars and willows; I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries
N.W.F. **VIRDEN, MAN.**
ESTABLISHED 1890.

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Plenty of seed should be sown at first, and later the plants should be vigorously thinned. Cress, lettuce and radishes require similar attention, but in these cases the small plants removed when thinning may usually be used at the table or for the purpose of graining dishes of cold meats; also, it is best to sow only a part of a row of each of these quickly growing varieties at a time, then have a few more started after an interval of a week or two. In this way a constant supply of fresh young greenstuff may be obtained.

There is one more row of vegetables of a variety not often found in the farm garden but which is worthy of a position there, and that is celery. Rather more care is called for in order to make a success of this, than is required by some other vegetables, but it may be easily raised if the young plants—started in the house—are set out about 6 inches apart in a shallow trench and occasionally supplied with water during a dry season. As this plant does not require quite as much heat and sunlight as some of its kindred and also calls for slightly different maintenance tillage, we have placed it at the extreme side of the garden so that it will not interfere with cultivation and not be so likely to be tramped upon.

The potato patch is usually so extensive as not to be easily accommodated in the kitchen garden, and also its situation should be changed from year to year. Perhaps the most desirable location for it is in the corner of the summer-fallowed field nearest to the house. The other vegetables enumerated may as a whole be grown on the same patch for many years providing a liberal supply of manure is given regularly, but it is a good plan to change the position of each variety as often as possible.

This outline for a farm vegetable garden is given as a guide to those preparing to set out such an area, but it cannot be followed by all, for every farmer has to be guided by the prevailing conditions on his own place; but in all our work it is well to have some idea in mind. Much of the disgust evinced by the grain-grower at his garden is due to the fact that no system was followed in its setting out and maintenance for there is perhaps no more repugnant sight to the true horticulturist than that of a few parched and sickly vegetables struggling for existence in a garden overrun with weeds, but at the same time there is scarcely a more pleasing sight than that of a well kept—even though small—patch of fine healthy plants. This highly desirable condition may be attained and kept by careful planting in the first place and the periodic use of a one-horse cultivator; and in the average sized garden but half a day's work once a fortnight with this tool, and a few hours a week with a hoe are about all that are necessary to bring about the best results.

Keep out the Hens.

The question of poultry running about and scratching up the seeds and young plants, reaches a serious stage on many farms and is a most discouraging sight; for although there may be same satisfaction in the case of—

"The hens are in the garden,
It makes me smile with glee,
It's Johnson's garden they are in
And the hens belong to me,"

we think the smile would be on the other side of the face if it were 'my' garden they were in, whether the hens belonged to 'me' or to 'Johnson.' They should be excluded by means of a good fence either around them or around the garden, until after all the fruit and vegetables have been gathered, and then they can be admitted and will help to free the soil from insect pests.

"Forest Products of Canada," is the title of a new bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa. As its name implies it gives data as to the production of lumber, lath, shingles, poles, pulpwood, etc.

The right protection

You ought to have roofs made of the real, natural waterproofer—Trinidad Lake asphalt—for every building on your farm.

**Genasco
Ready Roofing**

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It protects against rain, snow, sun, air, heat, cold, and fire because it doesn't crack, rot, rust, or blow off; and it lasts longer than any other roofing. That's the roofing that saves you time, labor, and money.

Easily applied by any intelligent farm-hand. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Ask your dealer for Genasco, and look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee—if you think it necessary.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready-roofing in the world.

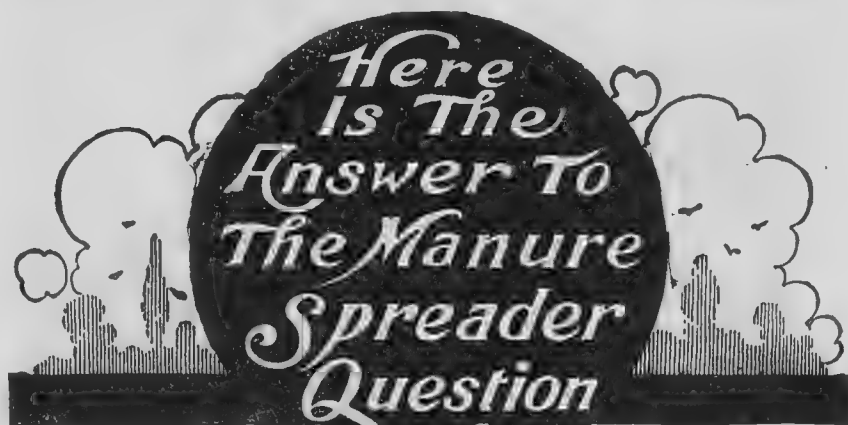
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Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Ready Roofing



Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
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With progressive farmers it is no longer a question of whether or not to buy a manure spreader. Good spreaders have already proved their value. The real question is—which one will net you the most profit?

The I H C line answers that question. Among the many styles and sizes, you will find one that just meets your needs.

I H C Manure Spreaders

embody all that is best in manure spreader construction—all that makes for greatest manure profits. They have strength in abundance to withstand the hardest usage; they are simple, sure and steady in operation; they work perfectly with fertilizer in any condition; they are exceedingly light in draft.

I H C manure spreaders are made in three styles; each style is made in three sizes, ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity. Corn King spreaders are of the return apron type; Cloverleaf manure spreaders have endless aprons. Two styles of feed are furnished—either ratchet or double pawl worm gear. There is an I H C to suit each requirement—large sizes for large operations, medium sizes for the average farmer, small sizes for orchards, vineyards—for every condition. I H C spreaders have lime hoods to spread commercial fertilizers; drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows. Whatever I H C spreader you buy will pulverize and spread manure or commercial fertilizer perfectly. You will find it durable, and it will net you big dividends on your investment.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U.S.A.



Manitoba's Winter Carnival of Live Stock Interests.

(Continued from page 338.)

Blondin. The gold medal for display of five stallions was won by Colquhoun & Beattie with Bijou, Gasdon, Gaeton, Haha, and Blondin. Along with the gold medal for championship went the Laidlaw-McGregor Trophy, presented by Messrs. Lorn Laidlaw and Hilton McGregor, Brandon.

BELGIANS.

Only one section was provided for Belgians and only two stallions shown, both two years old and entered by D. S. Anderson, Brandon. Espoir D'Osten, a big brown, was placed first, and Bismark, a bay, second.

SHIRES.

Four Shires were shown. Bramhope Romeo, a heavy and well built three-year-old, exhibited by Colquhoun & Beattie, was awarded first place. Second honors went to Gordon McQueen, Carievale, Sask., on his gray Royal John, a horse of considerable size but not so compact and deep as the first prize animal. Jas. McEwen, Bethany, Man., secured the white and green ribbons on Duke of Rutland (imp.) and Holden by Storm Signal.

animals in the show. The awards were made as follows:

Aged stallions.—1. Jupe Audubon, J. F. McKenzie, Neepawa; 2. Joe F., T. Caster, North Claremont, Ontario; 3. Zoalco, W. J. Cowan, Brandon. Cowan had a second entry, Del Zombro, and Jno. Story, Vancouver, B.C., showed Prince Bryson.

Stallions, two years.—1. Victor Bryson, C. W. Speers, Brandon.

Stallion, yearling.—1. Little Mac, P. McNab Leitch, Alexander; 2. Sunday L., Wm. Wilson, Brandon; 3. Star Bryson, Speers.

Champion stallion.—Jupe Audubon.

HACKNEYS.

There was a well mannered and stylish class of Hackneys shown. In the class for stallion any age the first three prize winners were imported by J. B. Hogate. The seven year old stallion, Samuel Smiles, imported and shown by J. B. Hogate, won first prize and championship. Second place went to Thos. Jasper, Harding, on Heptonall Grandee; third to Chas. Park, Neepawa, on Kellet Shamrock; fourth to F. J. Hassard, Deloraine; fifth to W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont., on Devondale. Hogate's Kellet Fire Boy stood in sixth place and Electric Boy, shown by G. W. Kidd, Brandon, seventh.

In the class for best mannered Hackney or Standard Bred, Norbury



Gasdon, owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon. First prize three-year-old Percheron Stallion at the Manitoba Winter Fair.

HEAVY DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL.

In the class for heavy drafters—gelding or mare, foaled previous to 1907, bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, registered stock barred—the entry of Wm. Black, Hayfield, took the lead; F. Cheasley, Alexander, secured second and third awards. L. J. Hamilton and A. A. Lundy, Brandon, also had entries in the show.

A splendid class of agricultural animals greeted the judges. Ten splendid horses were shown. First prize was awarded to J. H. Jackson, Hartney; second to W. G. Buckley, Brandon; third to Fraser Bros., Fairfax, Man. Other exhibitors were Jas. Tucker, Margaret; Jno. T. Elder, Brandon Hills; W. Sparrow, Elgin. Buckley also won first for agricultural team and W. U. Pitfield, Brandon, second.

Wm. Black's entry in the heavy draft class also won the International Harvester Co. of America special prize for the best heavy draft or agricultural mare or gelding in the show.

STANDARD BREDS.

The Standard Breds were not a large class but they created considerable interest. They were judged in the evenings by Alex. Galbraith, De Kalb, Illinois. There were a number of very good

Chieftan took first and Kellet Shamrock, second.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Bertie Anderson, Brandon, was awarded first prize for single pony in harness. Wm. Shields, Brandon, took first for pair.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

The fat stock show was housed in the fine new addition that had been added to the Winter Fair Building. The cattle filled the ground floor with the sheep and swine pens up-stairs. Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, made the awards in the cattle and swine classes. Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., awarded the prizes in the sheep classes.

Purebred Shorthorns.

The purebred Shorthorn classes furnished the greatest competition in the fat stock show. The two-year-old class consisted of five entries, one each by J. G. Barron, Carberry, and W. H. English, Harding, and three by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk. The Van Horne entries took first and second with two Spicy Marquis heifers, Spicy's Rose and Nonpareil Queen, respectively, with Barron third on Crimson Beauty

If You Farm for Profit—you need one of my scales

My scales are the only Canadian scales that have made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.



Manson Campbell, President

I Will Make Price Right and Terms very easy—

You can't buy or sell right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make.

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President

EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy. There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

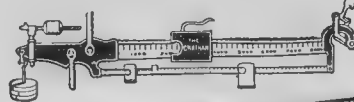
This Scale is COMPLETE

Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected, ready for use in a few hours. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

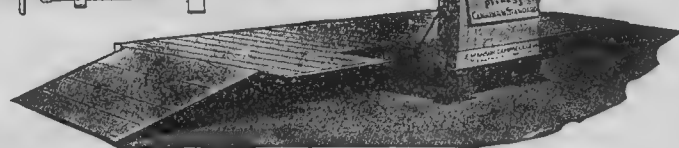
Can't Get Out of Order

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section,—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong.

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It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel



CHATHAM 5-Ton Pitless Scale

Big Enough for Any Scale Use

The Chatham's Platform is 8x14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, very low for cash (credit in sections where we have agents), and fully warranted.

Your Farm Needs Such a Scale

You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

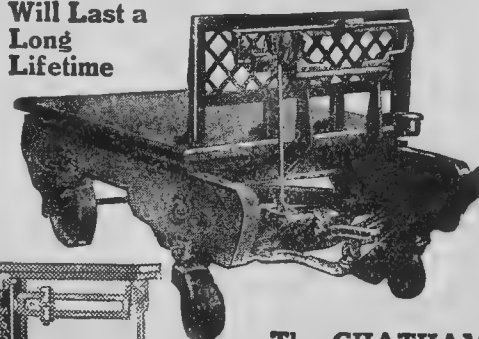
CHATHAM PORTABLE BARN SCALE

is the handiest truck scale built,—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop,—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or even more.

The Scale Every Farm Needs

Weights Up To 2,000 Lbs. Accurately

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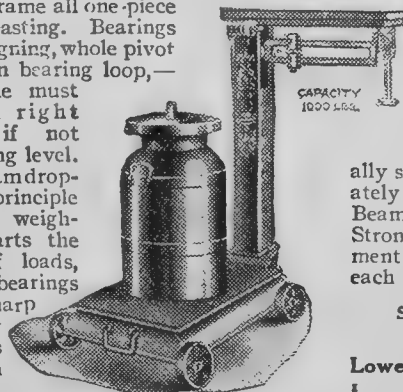


The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale

Very handy on any farm, specially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam,—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished. Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Send for Description, Prices, Etc., of All Our Scales

Lowest Priced 1,000 lb. Scale in the World



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by Meteor and English fourth with Poplar Park 2nd by Silver King.

The yearling class brought out four animals, Van Horne again winning first with Spicy's Princess by Lester's Prince, Barron second and fourth with Red Baroness 13th by Meteor's Favorite and Rosa Hope by Nonpareil Archer, respectively, and English taking third on Poplar Park Bess by Marquis of Marigold. This was a very classy lot and contained the champion of the breed.

The calf class contained but two entries. Barron's homebred Blossom gave Van Horne's Lady Avondale, which was bought in the East a few weeks ago, very good company, making a very good second indeed. This completed a trio of first prizes for the Van Horne herd and with the championship ribbon going to the first prize yearling, Spicy's Princess, cleaned the board for the Selkirk entries.

Purebred Angus.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, was without competition in the purebred Angus class with the exception of the two year olds. F. D. Wodcock, Chater, showed an entry here which took third honors. McGregor's first prize two-year-old heifer is a very smooth and typical animal. She was a close runner-up for championship honors against the first prize yearling steer which had the advantage of better condition and

noted over last year's display. Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, won first on a grade Angus, Sir W. C. Van Horne second on a Dutch Belted-Shorthorn cross that was first last year, Wm. Porterfield, Brandon, third on a black, and Donaldson again fourth on a grade Shorthorn. Freeman Rice, Binscarth, Man., had two entries in this class.

In the yearling class, McGregor showed a finely covered and deep meaty grade Angus that easily enough went ahead of a big roan shown by A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask. Third place went to Freeman Rice, Binscarth.

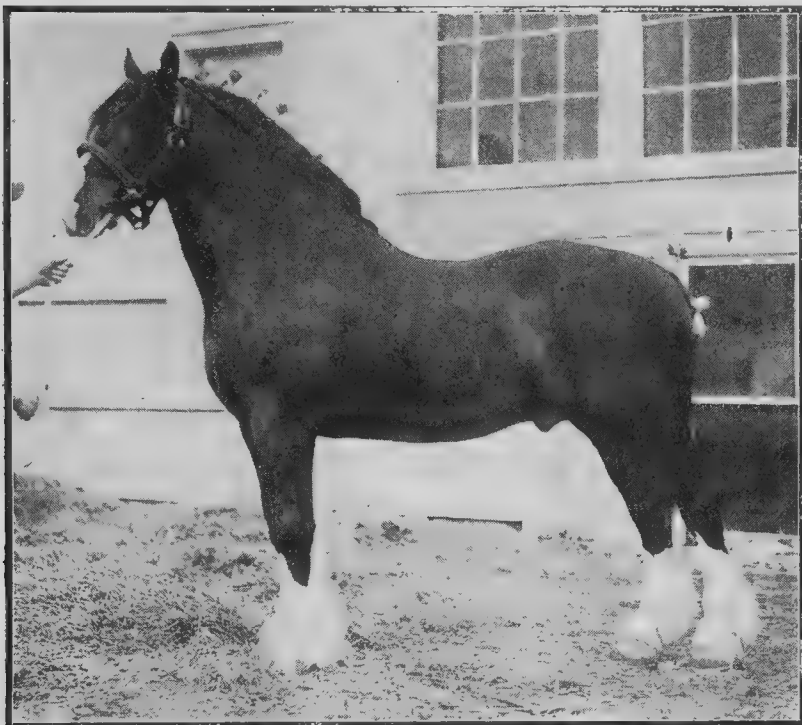
W. R. Bowman, Brandon, was the only exhibitor in the calf class. Championship honors went to McGregor's yearling which later beat Van Horne's purebred Shorthorn heifer, Spicy's Princess, for sweepstakes honors.

Grade Cows or Heifers.

There was a very light showing of grade cows and heifers. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, showed a grade Shorthorn which was first in the two-year class and championship.

Shorthorn Grades.

Eight entries made up the list of Shorthorn grades. J. Aitken, Oak Lake, secured first honors, and George Allison second. Hall Bros., Portage la Prairie, showed a big four-year-old in this class that weighed 2700 pounds.



Cameron, by Burnbrae. First prize Canadian Bred Clydesdale Stallion, two years old, at Manitoba Winter Fair, 1910. Owned and exhibited by F. J. Hassard, Deloraine.

deeper fleshing. Glencarnock's Stamp was the first prize calf but in the championship ring the judge spent most of his time between the steer, Glencarnock 2824, and the two year old heifer. It was a close contest, but well decided. Madam Nachusa 2nd was given second place in the two-year-old class. In the yearling class Prima D, brought up from the States, was beaten by the homebred steer, Glencarnock. Elm Park Matilda 2nd was third in this class and Mignonne Girl fourth. In the calf class Pride of La Crew was second, Glencarnock's Choice third, and Altire Mary of Brandon fourth.

Purebred Herefords.

Wm. Shields had things his own way here. The lack of competition did not detract from the interest of the showing. He had entries in each class and some especially good ones in the yearling class, the first prize winning heifer here, Lady Normandy, being later made champion. Victoria by Onward 5th was the first prize two-year-old and a Happy Christmas get scored for the same honors in the calf class.

Grade Steers.

There were seven entries in the two year old class for grades and although four rather good ones were easily separated off it was a mean lot to place. Considerable improvement could be

Hereford Grades.

Two entries completed the show of Hereford grades. Freeman Rice winning first and Jos. Chapman, Beresford, second.

Polled Angus Grades.

In this class, steer or heifer any age and sired by a registered Polled Angus bull, J. D. McGregor won both first and second.

Group.

In the class for three steers or heifers, under three years, purebreds, grades or crosses, owned by one exhibitor McGregor secured first prize and J. G. Barron second.

Export Steers.

The special prize of \$25 offered by the C.P.R. for the best export steer raised in Manitoba went to Jos. Donaldson. There were a number of fairly good exporters shown, the awards being made by A. R. Spiers, Live Stock Commission buyer, Winnipeg, and L. L. Daly, buyer for J. Y. Griffin & Co.

Grand Championships.

The purebred championship went to Van Horne on Spicy's Princess, the grade championship to McGregor on an Angus steer, and the sweepstakes over all to the homebred steer of McGregor's. This last winning included the McGregor challenge trophy presented by

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Lives lost, property destroyed, losses reaching millions are sustained—just because we do not use proper protection from fire losses. Some of these losses are partially made up by insurance, but insurance cannot prevent fires. Besides, what insurance could repay for the burning to death of your children!

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Dressed Carcasses.

In the class for steer, purebred or grade, the results were: 1. Freeman Rice, Binscarth; 2, 3 and 4. Jos. Donaldson, the weights and dressing percentage being as follows:

Award	Live Weight	Dead Weight	Dressing Per cent.
1		745	
2	1195	710	59.4
3	1310	735	56.1
4	1170	656	56.0

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, won first for cow or heifer.

SWINE.

The swine exhibitors were well taken care of in their new quarters upstairs over the cattle end of the Fair building. Modern pens, alleyways and a judging pavilion now make it much more convenient for exhibitors. The seats around the judging ring make it possible for the spectators to watch the judging in comfort. Prof. R. J. Kinzer placed the awards which in many cases were not popular. The professor liked a blockier type than is usually desired here. The awards were made as follows:

Yorkshires.—1. and 2. A. D. McDonald, Napinka; 3. A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.; 4. W. H. English, Harding.

Berkshires.—1. McGregor & Bowman, Brandon; 2. 3. and 4. Thos. Jasper, Harding.

Grades.—1. and 2. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; 3. Jno. Campbell, Brandon; 4. A. C. McPhail, Brandon.

Grand Championship.—Lang.
Pen, purebred.—1. McDonald; 2. English; 3. Potter; 4. F. T. Skinner, Indian Head.

Pen, grade.—1. Lang; 2. Campbell; 3. Potter; 4. McPhail.

Championship for pen.—Lang.
Dressed carcasses.—1. Campbell; 2. Potter; 3. McPhail; 4. C. B. Senkbeil, Kemnay.

SHEEP.

The sheep show was high class throughout, and with very few tail-enders in the whole lot. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, won everything in the purebred long wool class with his Leicesters. The winners were all home bred. In the purebred short wooled class, W. L. Trann & Son, Crystal City, won first, T. R. Todd, of Hillview second, and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, third for ewe or wether lamb in 1909. In the section for yearlings, Thos. Jasper, Harding, won first, Skinner second, Trann third, and Skinner fourth. Mackay won first, A. D. Gamley, Griswold, second, and Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, third in the class for long wool grade lambs. Gamley won first in the same class for yearlings. In the medium or short wool grade lamb class, Skinner won first and second and Todd third. In the same class Skinner won first for yearling ewe, and for wether, Todd won first and third and J. D. McGregor second. Skinner won first prize for pair of fat ewes and Donaldson first and second for pair of fat wethers. Championship for fat ewe or wether went to Mackay's first prize, homebred, purebred Leicester lamb. Mackay's first, second and third prize purebred lambs also won the special prize of \$25 and the Pioneer Fire Insurance Co. trophy for pen of three ewes or wethers, purebred or grade.

Dressed carcasses.—1. and 4. Donaldson; 2. McGregor; 3. Todd.

JUDGING COMPETITIONS.

Two judging competitions were provided for this year in the live stock department of the show. The \$75.00 scholarship at the Manitoba Agricultural College was won by Earl Campbell and the \$50.00 scholarship by J. H. McGregor. The other contestants were F. H. Wieneke, H. G. Taigrell, and H. Wieneke. In the open class for men and boys under 30 years of age, the results were as follows: Cattle.—1. A. J. McMillan, 100 points; 2. M. Weir, 98; 3.

A. Blackstock, 97; 4. S. Chalmers, 92; 5. D. G. McLaughlin, 90. Horses.—1. E. W. Jones, 99; 2. J. C. Smith, 98; 3. F. Crawford, 97; 4. A. J. McMillan, 94; 5. A. B. Blackstock. Sheep.—1. J. C. Dryden, 96; 2. Stanley Rogers, 92; 3. F. W. Crawford, 86; 4. J. C. Noble, 84; 5. A. J. McMillan, 81. Swine.—1. J. Bryce, 90; 2. J. D. McEvel, 89; 3. E. W. Jones, 88; 4. J. H. Bridge, 88; 5. J. C. Smith, 88. Grand total.—1. A. J. McMillan, 350; 2. M. Weir, 342; 3. A. Blackstock, 335; 4. J. D. McEvel, 313; 5. F. W. Crawford, 306; 6. T. Ramsay, 298; 7. J. C. Bryden; 8. W. C. Neturfield, 293; 9. J. C. Noble, 289; 10. J. Strachan, 288.

For grain judging, G. N. Jones won first prize with a score of 184, L. M. McKenzie second with a score of 181, and J. G. Rayner third with a score of 180 points, this out of a total of 200.

THE GRAIN SHOW.

The show of seed grain was scarcely up to the standard. In fact, Manitoba (at least the larger shows) has been running just a little weak on seed fairs this winter. Saskatchewan entries have beaten Manitoba stuff all too much for the benefit of Manitoba. An exhibit of Manitoba grown alfalfa seed, grown by Kenneth Murchison, of Souris, was a new feature. Prof. S. A. Bedford, M.A. C., Winnipeg, and F. H. Reed, Dominion Seed Branch, Regina, did the judging. They were assisted by Jas.



A. J. McMillan, M.A.C., Winnipeg, winner of highest total score in Stock Judging Competition at Manitoba Winter Fair. Mr. McMillan is also farm foreman of the Cut Arm Farm at Bangor, Sask.

Murray, of the Brandon Experimental Farm. The awards were placed as follows:

Red Fife wheat.—1. F. D. Cherrie, Prince Albert, weight per bushel 65½ lbs., score 95½; 2. W. H. English, Harding, 63½, 94; 3. Alex. Johnston, Hargrave, 64, 93½; 4. Jno. A. Mooney, Regina, 63½, 93½; 5. Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask., 63½, 92½.

Spring wheat, or other milling wheat.—1. A. Lawton, Broadview, Sask., 64½, 91½; 2. Smith & Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask., 66, 91; 3. J. R. Gagan, Minnedosa, Man., 65, 89; 4. R. Parsons, Glen Avon, 64, 88.

Fall wheat.—1. W. Stirling, Swan River, 64, 80; 2. A. Anderson, Swan River, 64½, 77.

Oats, any white variety.—Hill & Son, Lloydminster, 50, 95½; 2. J. Lannigan, Wadena, 50, 95; 3. A. M. Black, Payton, 48½, 94½; 4. Wm. Barnett, Elfros, Sask., 48½, 94; 5. Francis De Roo, Swan Lake, 45½, 93½.

Six-rowed barley.—1. R. H. Carter, Ft. Qu'Appelle, 52, 93; 2. A. G. Walker, Oak River, 53, 92; 3. Jno. R. Suddaby, Eden, 52, 91½; 4. Jas. Douglas, Crandall, 55½, 91.

Two-rowed barley.—1. R. H. Carter, 56½, 94½; 2. Smith & Rackham 55, 94; 3. W. H. English, 55½, 92½.

Field Peas.—1. Thos. Kelly, Brandon,

Field Grain Competition!

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FORMALDEHYDE

John Anderson, Moose Mountain District, Sask., states: "I used Formaldehyde instead of bluestone, treating the seed one day previous to seeding."

E. J. Hodgson, Cameron Municipality, Manitoba, states: "The last two years I used Formaldehyde to treat my wheat, and prefer it to bluestone. It gives better results."

C. J. Partridge, Saltcoats, Sask., states: "For the prevention of smut I prefer using Formaldehyde, treating the wheat twelve hours before sowing, thoroughly wetting every grain and covering it with blankets."

C. W. Ketcheson, Davidson District, Sask., states: "For the prevention of smut we use Formaldehyde, treating the seed about a day before being sown, and have found it very satisfactory."

Brew Bros., Lloydminster District, Sask., states: "Formaldehyde is used for smut, according to directions."

Gordon B. Gregory, Sask., states: "The seed sown was treated with Formaldehyde, one pound to forty gallons of water, the solution being in a barrel, and the wheat submerged in a sack for four or five minutes."

Soloman Barash, Wapella District, Sask., states: "I treated the seed with Formaldehyde, one pound to thirty-five gallons of water, simply immersing the grain in the solution, getting it thoroughly wet and spread to dry."

Geo. W. Ward, Quill Lake District, states: "In treating the seed I use Formaldehyde, one pound to about thirty-two gallons of water."

Wm. Ingram, Summerberry, Sask., states: "Treated with Formaldehyde."

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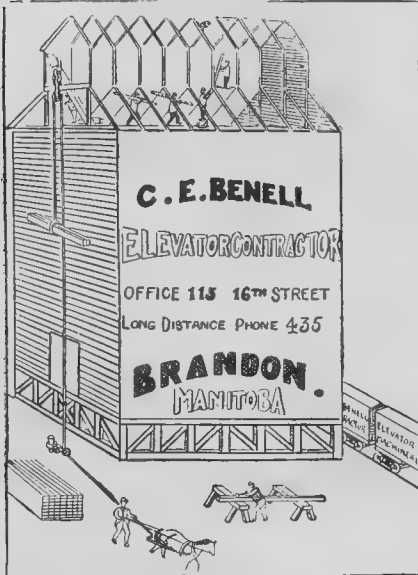
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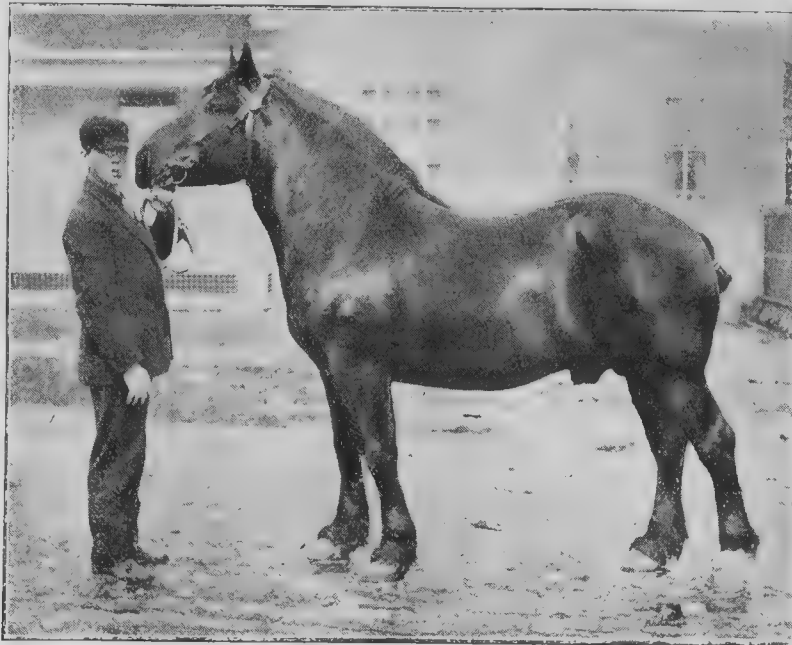
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65 points; 2. F. J. Dash, Hillesden, Sask., 66½; 3. G. M. Yoeman & Son, Alexander.

Flax Seed.—1. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone; 2. Jno. Strachan, Pope. Timothy seed.—1. G. W. Webster, Roland; 2. G. W. Longstaff, Brandon; 3. J. R. Henry, Beaver.

Rye Grass seed.—1. H. Orchard, Lintrathen; 2. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell; 3. A. Cooper, Treesbank.

Brome grass seed.—1. D. W. Agnew, Douglas; 2. Fred Smith, Brandon; 3. Wm. Annison, Neepawa.

Corn in the ear.—1. Robt. Whitton, Fleming, Sask.; 2. Fred Smith; 3. Jos. B. Juckling, Carman.

Potatoes, long and round white.—1. Jno. Bullied, Carievale, Sask.; 2. Jno. Campbell, Brandon; 3. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake.

Potatoes, round white.—1. John Bullied; 2. D. Ferguson, Brandon.

Potatoes, any other variety.—1 and 3.—O. L. Neill, Brandon, Early Rose; 2. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Honey Eye Rose.

Swede turnips.—1. Wm. Leddingham, Brandon, Man.; 2. Robt. Whitton, Fleming, Sask.

Sugar beets.—1 and 2. R. L. Lang. Spring wheat sweepstakes.—Cherrie. White oats sweepstakes.—Hill & Son.

Canadian Seed Growers' Specials.

Red Fife, five complete plants with roots attached.—1. Dow Bros., Gilbert Plains; 2. J. R. Henry, Beaver; 3. Thos. Thompson, Roden; 4. A. Cooper, Treesbank.

Red Fife, group exhibit.—1. Dow Bros. White oats, any variety.—1. Dow Bros.; 2. Cooper.

Spring wheat, any other variety.—1. H. K. Webb, Swan River, Stanley; 2. Yeoman & Son, Alexander, Preston.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

A splendid program of addresses and discussions was provided for and a large number of farmers present availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of hearing and participating in

discussions and matters relating to better methods for carrying on their business.

Keeping Sheep on the Farm.

Jno. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., led in the discussion of this all important question. He emphasized the importance, at weaning time, of having fresh green feed for lambs. Rape was a valuable crop. It could be sown on summer fallow and he was satisfied that it would make the wheat from six to eight days earlier in maturity. This was somewhat after the way British farmers feed sheep; they pull one row of turnips and let the sheep eat the other. About three pounds of rape seed per acre was the proper amount to sow. This would give about one plant per square foot and would allow it to make a better growth. The main nourishment was in the stem. It was better to drill the seed and cultivate between the rows but the farmers in the West were perhaps too busy to take this much time.

In order to make the best profits lambs should be finished. Keep them on rape and in the fall of the year they are fleshy and not much grain will be required to keep them through the winter. One pound of grain per day with turnips and hay, was a good ration. It had been found at Michigan that one acre of rape would produce 212 pounds of increase which at 6 cents per pound was worth \$12.72. In Ontario one acre of rape would produce \$16.80 worth of mutton. Another experiment showed that two acres produced mutton worth \$28.40.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, stated that the three problems which had driven the Saskatchewan farmers into diversified farming were weeds, soil drifting and labor. Sheep would aid in controlling the weed problem and in order for the farmers to fulfill their calling, they must get into raising livestock. This would solve the problem of soil drifting and also the labor question.

T. R. Todd, of Hillview, gave a very interesting discussion on sheep raising in Manitoba. In the early days they had found too much swamp-land, wild prairie, and spear grass to make sheep raising highly successful. Spear grass was no longer troublesome because it was pastured off and not allowed to go to seed. The fence question was not as objectional as many try to make it, and he had had little trouble with wolves, but many other farmers had. He believed that if the provincial Government would grant a \$5.00 wolf bounty it would be the very best kind of investment. This would induce men to hunt wolves and in two years there would be none. This would mean a decided advantage to the sheep and poultry interests.

There were many reasons why Manitoba farmers should raise sheep. Home grown mutton could be had. They would keep down weeds and the wool would pay for the winter feed. Three cows would be worth about \$100; this would buy 12 sheep. The twelve sheep could be wintered as cheaply as the three cows. The cows would have three calves, and the sheep should raise 18 lambs. The three calves at \$15.00 each would be worth \$45.00. The 18 lambs at \$5.00 apiece would be worth \$90.00. This was a fair comparison of profits between cattle and sheep. Mr. Todd liked to have lambs come about the first of May.

Facts About Hog Feeding.

Prof. W. H. Peters, of Manitoba Agricultural College, gave a very interesting discussion on some pig feeding experiments carried on at the Manitoba Agricultural College. What the packers wanted were hogs better fitted when they were shipped to market. At present there were too many little ones weighing down to 50 and 75 lbs. and too many big ones mixed in. What was wanted was a hog well finished and weighing from 200 to 225 pounds. Some farmers desire to have their pigs come in the fall, some in the spring, and some practice both spring and fall farrowing. He believed that the cheapest way was to farrow in the spring and feed the pigs through the summer. Most farmers could have skimmed milk in the summer for pigs, and grass. The spring farrowed pig could be fed cheaply but he also sells more cheaply than the winter fed pig. Fall farrowed pigs must be fed grain, but they sell for more in the spring than in the fall. A gain of 200 lbs. should be expected in six months.

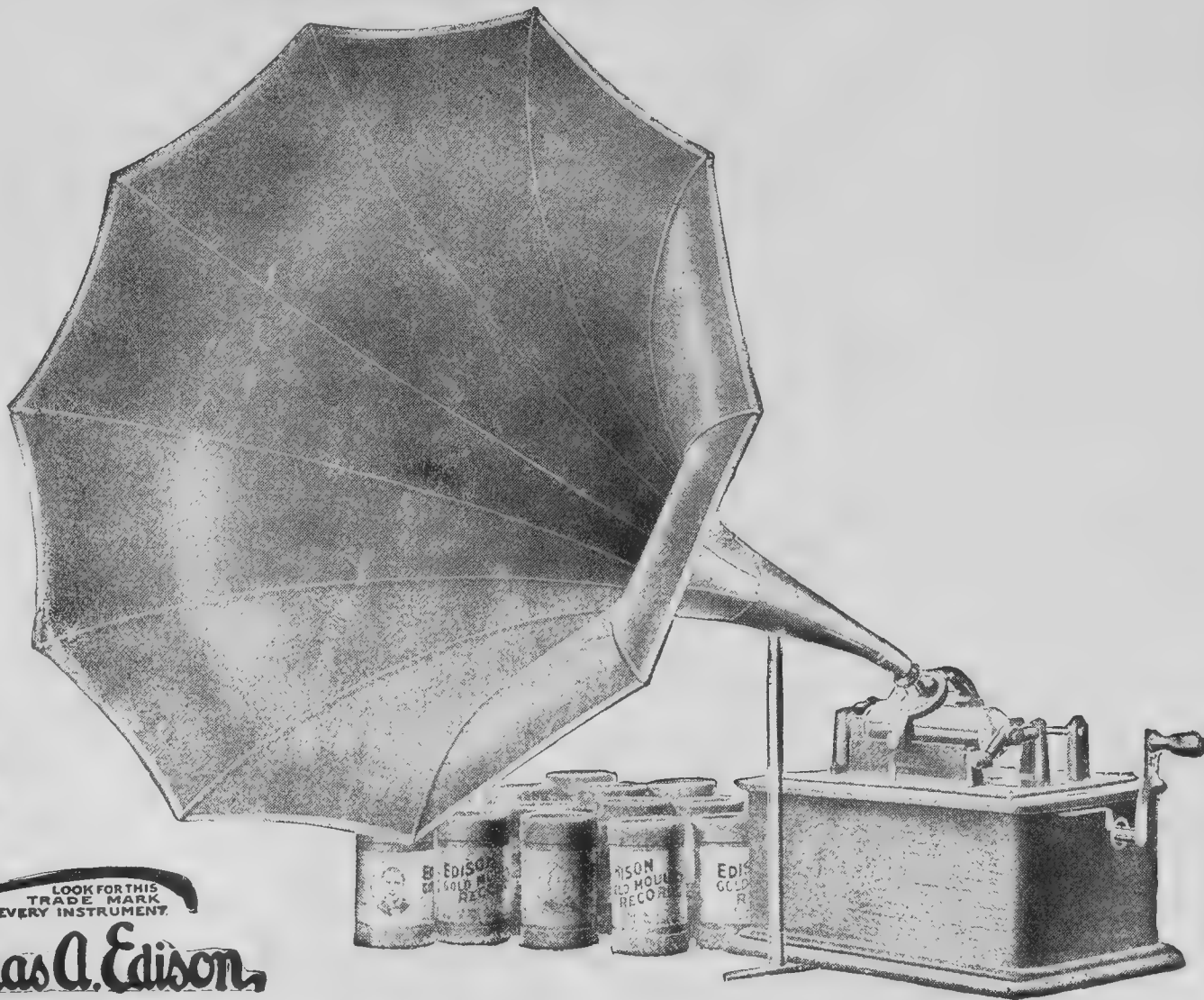
From August 10th to 15th last, the three Berkshire sows at the College had farrowed 23 pigs. These were weaned about Sept. 25th. They had been getting some milk and shorts up to weaning time which ration was continued until about Oct. 1, then two lots of 10 pig each were selected for experimental purposes. Two objects were in view; one was to see what it would cost to feed pigs for the February and March market; the other to see if there was any advantage in using a highly concentrated feed in connection with the ordinary grain ration. The concentrated feed selected was digester tankage, a feed very rich in protein.

The first lot were fed on shorts and crushed barley, equal parts. The second lot had the same ration plus the tankage. No milk was fed after Oct. 1st. The pigs were weighed every 15 days. On November 1st lot number one averaged 42.08 lbs. in weight, lot number two 37½ lbs. By March 2nd, lot number one had gained an average of 89 lbs. and lot number two an average of 105 lbs., this being a difference of 16 lbs. in favor of the concentrated ration.

In this experiment the pigs fed the concentrated ration made the quicker gains, but whether they would always do it or not was another question. It was also found that the cost of a pound of gain was also a little less, if anything, with the concentrated ration, being about 5½¢ per lb. The cost per pound gain by the other lot was about 6¢. Nothing was allowed for labor in either case. Shorts were valued at \$21.00 per ton, barley 44¢ per bushel, and tankage \$40 per ton. Lot No. 1 required 6 lbs. of feed for one pound of gain, lot No. 2, 5.8 lbs. for one pound of gain.



After the fray. A few of the exhibitors, Manitoba Winter Fair



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I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-

fit of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

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These results showed that it paid to balance the ration.

Prof. Peters advised selling a part of the barley and buying oil meal, cotton seed meal, tankage or some other concentrate. The pigs fed the concentrated ration also made faster gains and were more uniform when finished. The care and management of pigs was more important than the feed given. Pigs should be kept dry, in buildings fairly warm and a proper amount of exercise should be given. Lack of exercise and damp beds would result in rheumatic pigs. Straw floors were best for this country. It did not so much matter what was under the straw so long as there was plenty of straw and it was kept dry. He did not think a piggery was properly ventilated unless the frost could be kept off the walls. This, however, was hard to do. The best way to secure exercise for the pigs was to have a long run-way on either side of the piggery. Get the pigs out of doors whenever there is strong sunshine and no wind. Experiments went to show that there was little advantage in soaking or cooking feed. At the College they fed the chop wet in summer and steamed in winter. The advantage gained was just about sufficient to pay for additional labor.

Alfalfa Growing.

Prof. Kinzer, of Kansas, spoke of the great success of alfalfa in the state of Kansas. By feeding alfalfa to hogs they had been able to secure 1600 lbs. of pork per acre of alfalfa, when fed in conjunction with grain. Jno. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., followed with a discussion of the same question and also an interesting address on profitable feeding of export cattle. This address may be read in full on page 356.

Jas. Murray, of Brandon Experimental Farm, continued the alfalfa discussion. He exhibited a bail of alfalfa hay which had been grown on the Experimental Farm. He stated that alfalfa would yield as well in Manitoba as in Kansas or Ontario. A good summer fallow or a field which had been grown to

corn or some root crop the previous year was most suitable for an alfalfa field. It was necessary to have the ground as nearly free as possible from weed seeds. Then, a hardy strain was most important. Most seedsmen carry the Montana strains which are very satisfactory. A variety known as Grimm's had given the best results, but it was very expensive, the seed costing 45 to 50 cents per lb. Alfalfa fields should be inoculated. They might not need it, but a man was foolish to put so much expense and work as is necessary on an alfalfa field without inoculating. The Farm would be glad to send 100 lbs. of soil from their alfalfa fields to any farmers who might desire it, should they make application. One hundred pounds of soil was sufficient for one acre of land. In Manitoba is was ordinarily the rule to take two crops of alfalfa hay, sometimes three. Cut the first crop near the end of June, just as soon as the bloom appears. Early cutting of the first crop allows a better growth for the second. He was satisfied that the hay should be cured in the coil, as by leaving it in the swath it became too much bleached and the leaves were lost to too great extent.

Alfalfa should not be pastured late in the fall. They might do that in the South but conditions were different in Manitoba. The plant needs a good growth, eight or ten inches, in order to live through the winter. Farmers should start in to raising alfalfa in a small way, one-half to one acre at the beginning. After finding out how to handle the plant, go in for more.

The inoculation could either be done before seeding or after, best afterwards. He had never tried the nitro-culture but it had been used successfully in Ontario. There was no advantage in using it, however, for inoculated soil could be got for nothing. Red clover does not possess the same bacteria on its roots as does the alfalfa plant, but quite frequently it is found that red clover fields also contain alfalfa bacteria. The seed should be sown any time after

grain seeding is finished up to the first of July. Never sow in September as they do in Kansas.

The Dairy Cow.

In discussing this important animal. A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask., said that it would not pay to keep a cow that would milk less than 10 months each year. He would never let the calf suck at all. Milk the heifers and they will make good cows and if the calves were raised by hand, beef could be raised cheaply. Use a cream separator and feed the skim milk warm, direct from the separator. Some oat chop and oil meal should be used with skim milk to replace the fat removed by skimming. He advised strongly against feeding too much milk. Heifers should drop their first calf at two and a half years of age, the second at four years. This would lengthen the milking period and make for greater development in milk production later on. Milk the heifer up to two months of the second calving. The dairy qualities could also be improved through the sire. Use no sires except from dams that are at least able to raise their own calves. Every dairyman should have scales and a Babcock tester. Feed liberally, turn the steers into beef and keep the profitable heifers.

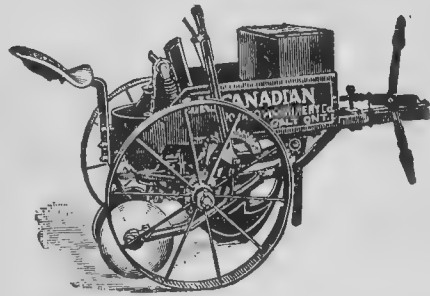
Market Conditions.

R. J. Phin, of Moosomin, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on some things needed to better prices for Western cattle. This address may be read in full on page 353.

Meat Cutting Demonstrations.

The demonstrations in dressed carcasses at the Winter Fair are always very attractive. This year Mr. Jno. Gosling, of Kansas City, Mo., was secured for this work. Mr. Gosling has given these demonstrations all over the United States as well as in Eastern Canada, and there is perhaps no better authority on this subject in the country. He judged the dressed carcasses and gave interesting demonstrations to

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large audiences on the value and qualities of different cuts of meats from different classes of animals and carcasses. The work was greatly appreciated.

Breeders' Meetings.

Manitoba Horse Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, held during Winter Fair week at Brandon, was one of the most largely attended meetings in the history of the Association. Considerable important business was transacted and some very heated discussions took place. A change in the manner of electing the directors was decided upon. Instead of having breed directors, it was decided to elect four directors at large. The horse breeders seemed to think that they had not been treated fairly at the hands of the Winter Fair Board, and introduced a motion, moved by S. Benson, Neepawa, and seconded by Jno. Scharff, Hartney, to the effect that there should be seven horse breeders on the Winter Fair Board instead of three as at present.

Jno. Graham, Carberry, reviewed the situation since the organization of the Winter Fair Board. He believed that each breed association should have the privilege of appointing its own judge and that the old board should hold over until the entire business of the old year was closed up. Last year when the horse breeders had their annual meeting they recommended to the Winter Fair Board that three judges should be appointed for this year's fair. The Winter Fair Board had seen fit to select only two, which, Mr. Graham stated, was not keeping faith with the horse breeders. He also stated that the management of the Fair was in the hands of too few men and that the Board of Directors was not consulted enough, too few meetings being held.

Mr. McGregor, President of the Winter Fair Board, stated that it was very difficult to get judges, and also that the matter of finance was a serious one and one which had to be considered. The selection of judges had to be considered with great care and the Board had finally agreed to the two men which they believed would be satisfactory to the exhibitors. Local judges were sure to be criticized whether they did their work right or wrong.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, and J. G. Barron, Carberry, spoke to the motion introduced by Mr. Benson. A lack of harmony was plainly manifest. W. J. Black, Principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College, relieved the situation in a talk in which he pled for the breeders to be slow in making any radical changes. Misunderstandings were sure to lead them into trouble, and he believed that when they understood each other better there would be less cause for complaint. Mr. Benson withdrew his motion and the discussion was ended.

It was decided to ask the Winter Fair Board to allow the Horse Breeders' Association in the future to present a list of six names from which three judges for draft horses should be chosen by the Winter Fair Board, and in addition to this the Horse Breeders' Association would pay the expenses of the judges. Appreciation of the good work done by the Winter Fair Board for the horse breeders was recorded.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Vice-President.—Jno. Scharff, Hartney; Directors.—S. Benson, Neepawa; J. G. Washington, Ninga; Isaac Beattie, Brandon; Jno. Wishart, Portage. Representatives to the Winter Fair Board.—And. Graham; And. Mitchell, Hayfield; and A. C. McPhail, Brandon. Fair Board Representatives: Winnipeg, Jno. Wishart; Brandon, H. Galbraith; Killarney, J. G. Washington; Portage, Robt. Brown; Neepawa, J. H. Irwin; Souris, P. Robertson; Virden, Robt. Hall; Russell, E. Bolton.

Manitoba Cattle Breeders Meet.

The Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in the Winter Fair Building on March 7th, with the President, Mr. Geo. Allison,

Burnbank, Man., in the chair. In his opening remarks the president said that he was glad to be present to preside over the "gathering of the clans"—the cattle breeders of Manitoba. On behalf of the Association, he regretted the death of Dr. S. J. Thompson, St. James, Man., who had always been present and was an active member of the Association. Thanks were also due the Winter Fair management in their efforts to keep abreast of the live-stock development of the West. The Winter Fair Board would always find that as long as they would build, the cattlemen would be ready to fill larger quarters. The past year had been a successful one from the cattle breeders' standpoint, and he believed that prospects for cattle feeders and the cattle trade in general had never been so good since he had been in the country.

Following the adoption of the Secretary-treasurer's report, the reports of the representatives of the various fair boards were received. W. H. English gave a report for the Brandon Fair Board. In 1908 there had been 429 entries of cattle as against 330 in 1909 which was accounted for largely by the fact that fewer classes and sections were provided for last year. The various breeds were represented as follows:—

	1908	1909
Shorthorns	163	107
Herefords	78	43
Polled Angus	81	65
Grades	24	11
Red Polled	21	8
Jerseys & Guernseys	22	45
Ayrshires	4	12
Holsteins	36	39

The amount of money paid out for prizes in 1909 was \$3,723 as against \$3,591 in 1908. Grants received in cash amounted to \$815 in 1909 as against \$548.41 in 1908.

Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., presented the report of the Winnipeg Fair. Stockmen and breeders had been glad to note the great improvements in the Industrial Exhibition. There had been much said regarding the importance of judges giving their reasons but it was found to be impracticable. Total entries in cattle classes last year amounted to 307 divided as follows: Shorthorns, 69; Herefords, 28; Polled Angus, 49; Galloways, 32; Holsteins, 59; Ayrshires, 23; Jerseys and Guernseys, 35; Dutch Belted, 7; Fat Cattle, 5.

Stephen Benson, Neepawa, Man., reported for that fair. The slight falling off in cattle classes last year was attributed to the shortage of feed the year before.

It was decided to accept the other reports without being read before the annual meeting.

Mr. Benson thought that the time had come when there should be two classes for Shorthorn cattle, one for beef and one for dairy Shorthorns. The tendency had been so largely in the direction of beef cattle among the Shorthorn men as to become, in his opinion, a detriment to the breed. This idea was strongly supported by A. Cooper, of Treesbank, and And. Graham, of Pomeroy. Mr. Graham had been to the Old Country last season and there had seen dairy Shorthorns that would stand alongside the Holsteins with regard to dairy production. He believed that the dairy Shorthorn was the thing for Western Canada.

Jas. Herriott, of Souris, presented the idea of having the Winter Fair provide a dairy test in connection with the fat stock show.

A lively discussion on the question of a public abattoir was introduced by W. H. English, of Harding. This was spoken to by J. G. Barron, Carberry; And. Graham, Pomeroy; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and others. The general opinion was expressed that the one thing which was most needed by cattle men was a public stock yard and abattoir. This would give every man a fair show in marketing his cattle and would guarantee the securing of better prices. Mr. McGregor thought that the abattoir should be municipally owned by the city of Winnipeg, and failing that, the farmers of Manitoba should build one. He did not believe that all the talk against poor markets and poor conditions for

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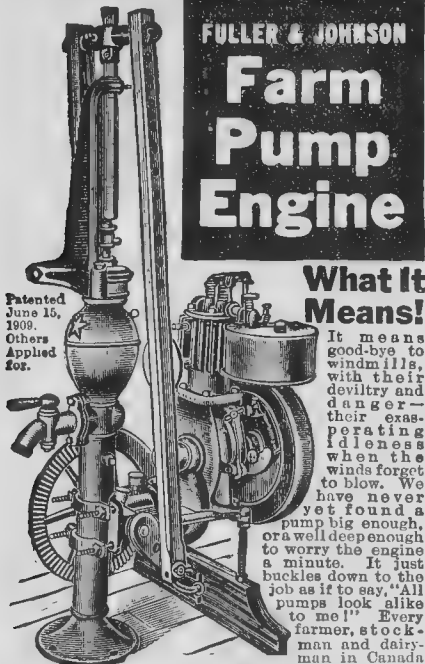
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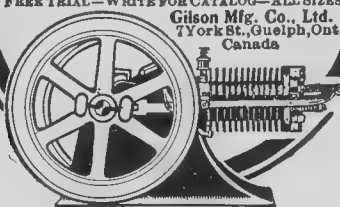
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the meat trade was justified. He had fed 23 head of cattle this winter and expected to sell them for from \$72 to \$75 per head. The past season he had grazed 200 head and they paid him well. The trouble was that farmers did not breed well enough nor finish their stuff for market. Mr. Benson stated that it was all right to buy up two-year-olds and feed them. Money could be made that way, but the man who raised the cattle was the man who lost.

It was decided to hold a bull sale as last year and also the executive was instructed to arrange with the sheep and swine breeders for a general meeting of farmers to discuss the whole question of marketing live-stock and with a view to going to the Government to present their case.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President.—J. G. Barron, Carberry; First Vice-President.—Jas. Shanks, Pettapiece; Second Vice-President.—S. Benson, Neepawa; Breed Directors: Shorthorns, Geo. Allison, Burnbank; Herefords, Wm. Shields, Brandon; Polled Angus, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; Galloways, Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie; Holsteins, Jas. Herriott, Souris; Ayrshires, Wellington Hardy, Roland; Jerseys, W. V. Edwards, Souris. Additional Directors.—Jas. Yule, East Selkirk; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; T. H. Jackson, Hartney. Fair Board Representatives: Winnipeg Fair, Jas. Bray; Brandon, Wm. Chalmers; Killarney, J. G. Washington, Ninga; Portage, F. W. Brown; Neepawa, S. Benson; Carberry, Jas. Cathra. Brandon Winter Fair: Geo. Allison, J. G. Barron and And. Graham. Auditors: Geo. Batho and O. A. Cohagan, Winnipeg.

Annual Meeting of Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

The Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in the Winter Fair building on March 8th. President A. D. Gamley, of Griswold, being absent on a trip to the Old Country, Geo. Allison, Burnbank, occupied the chair. In opening the meeting Mr. Allison said that there had been more enquiries for sheep this past year than ever before. The swine breeders had also had a good year. Manitoba farmers would have to do something to clean their farms of weeds and this could be done in no better way than by the keeping of sheep.

The Sec.-Treasurer's report was adopted and the reports of representatives of the various fair boards were presented. W. G. Stiles reported for Winnipeg. There had been 131 entries in 1908 as against 160 in 1909. It was the largest and best show that the sheepmen had ever made. Thos. Jasper, of Harding, reported for the Brandon Fair. Jas. Bray in presenting his report of the Portage Fair stated that the show was good but sheep entries not so large as they would have liked. The Portage Fair would like to have more Western exhibitors give them a call. They had plenty of room and a good prize list. The reports of representatives to the other fairs were adopted without being read before the meeting.

It was decided to appoint a committee from the Executive to work in conjunction with the cattle men with reference to the public abattoir. Fred T. Skinner, of Indian Head, said that the sheepmen did not at present need a sheep market as the local demand was greater than the supply and that they could always sell all that were raised. However, he believed that the sheepmen should work with the cattlemen to bring about this much needed abattoir. Mr. Barron, of Carberry, spoke along the same line. A. B. Potter, of Langbank, said that a public abattoir, free from railway control, was needed. Mr. Shanks, of Pettapiece, believed that the public abattoir was in the interests of all breeders of live-stock. All should co-operate to bring it about. A. C. McPhail, Brandon, believed that the Executive of the Grain Growers' Association should be asked to work with them. W. H. English, of Harding, spoke of the much needed improvements. He had lost as much as 1200 lbs. in shrink on a carload of hogs from Harding to Winnipeg. F. W. Brown, Portage, spoke of the importance of having

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regular shipping days established. Mr. Stiles had been over the province considerably and found that there was a general discontent regarding live-stock shipping service. Jno. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., explained the plan and system which the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association have adopted to create a greater interest in the sheep business. A grant had been obtained from the Government and eight demonstration stations established to demonstrate the profitability of producing mutton to meet the various market demands. He believed that this abattoir committee should also press upon the Government the importance of sheep demonstration farms in Manitoba, similar to those now in operation in Ontario.

The matter of changing the maximum weights for bacon hogs that are shown at fairs was discussed at some length. It was felt by many breeders that 220 lbs. is too light. This, however, seemed to be the limit desired by packing houses and the whole matter of dealing with this was left to the Executive.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President.—Walter James, Rosser; Vice-President.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald. Sheep Breed Directors: Leicesters.—A. D. Gamley, Griswold; Oxfords.—A. Wood, Souris; Shropshires.—P. B. McLaren, Swan Lake; Cotswolds.—F. W. Brown, Portage; Suffolks.—J. D. McGregor, Brandon. Swine Breed Directors: Berkshires.—R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; Yorkshires.—A. D. McDonald, Napinka; Tamworths.—A. C. McPhail, Brandon. Additional Directors.—D. F. Wilson, Fork River. Fair Board Representatives: Winnipeg, W. G. Stiles; Brandon, Thos. Jasper; Portage, Jas. Bray; Neepawa, J. A. McGill; Killarney, J. G. Washington; Souris, Alex. Wood; Virden, R. L. Lang; Brandon Winter Fair, A. C. McPhail.

Annual Meeting Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association was held in Brandon on March 9th. President Jno. Traquair, Welwyn presided. The business of the Association for the year was transacted and officers elected. It was decided to make a grant of \$50 for championship, if an Angus, to each of the five fat stock shows held in the Dominion, and also \$50 to be used in certain other classes at each show. The fat stock shows are now held each year at Amherst, N.S.; Guelph, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Regina, Sask.; and Calgary, Alta. It was decided not to issue a herd book this year as one had been issued only two years ago. The Association membership last year was 85; this year it had been increased to 111. Officers elected were as follows: President.—Jno. Traquair, Welwyn; Vice-President.—Jas. Sharp, Lockside, Ont.; Sec. Treasurer.—F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; Auditor.—Robt. Hall, Brandon. Directors: Jas. Brown, Ellisboro; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; J. D. McGregor, Brandon; Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Dispersion Sale at Manitou.

J. W. Ridley, four miles and a half northwest of Manitou, Man., is having a dispersion sale of purebred Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses March 31. The offering consists of young stuff mostly. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that all the cows have been milked by hand. All below 4 years of age, the calves have never sucked them. The bulls are especially fine, the most of them being fit to head any herd. "Vain Baron," No. 48584, was grand champion at the Winnipeg Industrial when one year old. Cattle for shipment to the United States sold subject to the tubercle test. Twenty-one registered Shorthorn females and seven bulls are cataloged, also the rising two-year stallion Sandy McMaster and the two-year filly Maggie McMaster. Catalogs of the sale may be obtained by writing the proprietor, J. W. Ridley, Manitou, Man.

\$10 Cash and \$8 Monthly

OR THREE YEARS TO PAY FOR YOUR PIANO

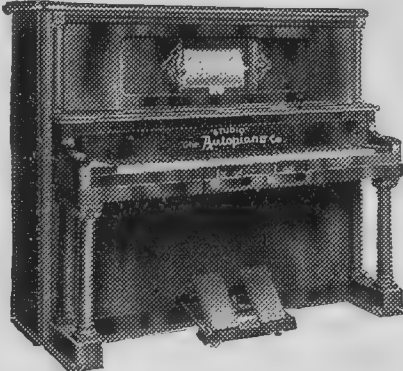
Quarterly, Half-Yearly or Fall Payments can be arranged

Your Choice of 40 Styles of High Grade Pianos from the Largest Piano House in Winnipeg.

This style Self Playing Piano, made by the largest firm in the world and 16 Music Rolls.

Only \$575

Three Years to Pay for It



Music Rolls exchanged at any time on paying the Sum of Ten Cents only.

Wholesale and Retail. Sole Manufacturer's Agent for

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And 10 other makes.

PIANOS at \$250. \$300. \$350. \$400. \$450.

We always have a large stock of Second-Hand Pianos to select from, such as Newcombe, Bell, Heintzman, Palmer, etc. Prices range from \$75 to \$250.

All Our Pianos Are Fully Guaranteed for Ten Years.

You have the privilege of exchanging for any other make of Piano at any time.

Patronize the store that gives quality and sells for less than any other house in Winnipeg. Catalogues and descriptive literature mailed free on application.

PAY \$4 a Month

Any make of Talking Machine, from the Largest Talking Machine House in Winnipeg.

This style
Columbia
and 16
Selections



ONLY
\$35
Freight
Prepaid
Pay \$5.00
Cash
\$4.00
a month.



EDISON, \$19.50
With 12 Selections



VICTOR, \$26.40
With 16 Selections

COLUMBIA

On Seven Days' Free Trial if Desired.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Brand New, were 40c., only25c.

Single-sided Disc Records, only35c.

Double-sided Disc Records, only85c.

Over 20,000 Records always on hand.

Wholesale and Retail. We exchange cylinder machines for disc, or disc machines for cylinder. Any make of Talking Machine taken in exchange on a Piano or Organ at any time, allowing full price paid.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295
Portage Ave.
Winnipeg

Clydesdale Auction Sale at Edmonton.

On another page may be seen the announcement of a public auction sale of Clydesdales and Hackney horses at Edmonton, Alta., on March 30, consigned by W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont. Catalogs of the sale may be had by applying to S. W. Paisley, auctioneer, Lacombe, Alta. The consignment consists of an importation recently brought out from Scotland and includes a number of very choicely bred individuals, several of them being got by the leading horses of Scotland at the present time. The Scottish Farmer had the following to say about the Clydes:

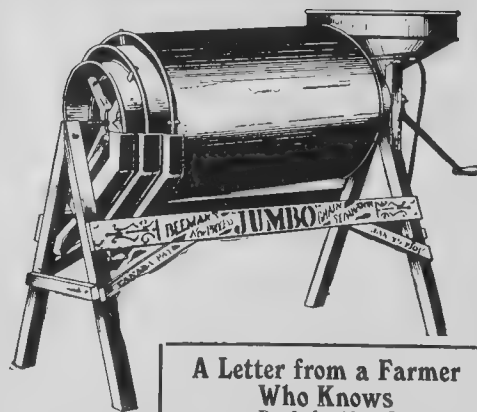
"There were eight three-year-old stallions, amongst them being included

Chattan's Best (13407), a son of the Glasgow champion horse Royal Chattan (11489), and out of a particularly good mare by the £700 horse Garnet Cross (1662). A five-year-old horse Prince of Carruchan (8151), was bred in the North of Scotland, and is of a thick, wide type, calculated to secure popular favor in Canada. One of the best horses shipped for some time is Golden Gift (13102), bred by Mr. George Bean, got by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110), out of Mr. Bean's noted champion mare Golden Queen (12071). The breeding of this horse is excellent, and he has won numerous prizes. Amongst the fillies are several got by the noted breeding horse Mercutio (11431), whose stock on

several occasions have taken first prize at Stranraer and other shows. Quite a number are by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Hiawatha Godolphin (12602). Several were purchased from Mr. D. P. Elliott, Nisbethill, Duns, and were got by the Kelso premium horse Ascot (10494). Others were by the well-bred horse Baron Airies (12018), and a three-year-old filly is got by Mr. Leckie's noted breeding horse Count Victor (12108), one of the best sons of the great Hiawatha (1067).

Mr. Turner Doing Good Business.

John A. Turner, of Balgrogan Stock Farm, Calgary, reports a great demand for his Clydesdales. He has a great



A Letter from a Farmer Who Knows

Ranfurly, Alta., June 14, '09.

The Beeman Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Sirs—Have received and used your Jumbo Grain Cleaner, and consider it of more value to me than any other grain cleaner ever used. I would advise a farmer to buy a Jumbo if he does not want to go into the noxious weed business, and when he has mastered this proposition, any old machine will blow out the harmless chaff. The best investment I ever made in the way of farm machinery was a Jumbo Grain Cleaner.
P. S. AUSTIN.

Make a New Start This Year

Don't sow filthy and unhealthy grains which ruin your land and crops. Get the

"JUMBO" GRAIN CLEANER

the only machine that will make a successful separation of all foul seeds by one operation. Shipped subject to your approval.

THE CAPACITY of the "Jumbo" has never, and never will be equalled. One hundred bushels per hour, or one carload a day is easy. Good farmers sow good grains. Get our new "Jumbo" catalogue. A card will bring it if you mention your dealer's name.

The Beeman Mfg. Co., Limited

218 NANTON BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MAN.

choice of animals, both male and female, at prices to suit every person in need of a good animal. Since November, when he made his last importation from Scotland, he has sold 27 Clydesdale stallions and 24 Clydesdale females, of various ages, many of them to his old customers. He has been established in the business in Alberta since 1886. In Shropshire sheep Mr. Turner has filled orders to the extent of \$1,545, from his flock, and every customer, we are assured, is satisfied with the animals received.

Uppers' Sales.

W. E. and R. C. Upper, dealers in registered Percheron horses, North Portal, Sask., write as follows:

"We have sold to Mr. W.N. Catley, of Craven, Sask., a two-year-old grey stallion weighing 1750 lbs., also a four-year-old mare of good quality. The stallion is Julius and will be shown at Regina Fair. He is of exceptional quality. We also sold a black stallion named Liberty to Mr. C. M. Brownridge, of Arcola, Sask., one of our recent importations, age two years and of quality that should be of great benefit to the stockmen of that district. Another registered mare was purchased by Mr. A. W. Brown, of Tregarva, Sask., who wishes to start breeding pure breds. We have received much benefit from our advt. in your paper and hope to meet your representatives at the Regina Fair."

Hogate Disposes of Some Good Clydes.

J. B. Hogate of Brandon is placing a large number of Clydesdale horses in the West. Peter the Great 9981- (14781), by Hiawatha and a Clyde of unusual scale and muscling, was secured by Geo. W. Chase, a prosperous farmer of Prosperity, Sask. This horse is going into a good neighborhood and will be remembered by all who were at the recent Manitoba Winter Fair as being one in the line of aged stallions. Lord Collingwood, by Hiawatha also, was sold to the Kenton Horse Co., of Kenton, Man. He stood second in a class of 19 at Brandon last week. Archie Campbell, of Reston, Man., got Manaton. Bold Boy 4th by Bold Boy 2nd and out of Bess (17647), a Canadian bred two-year-old, went to R. Crossgrave, Whitewood, Sask.

Glencarnock Sales.

J. D. McGregor's Angus have been in good demand recently. The herd is about cleaned out of bulls, 16 sales having been made with demand for 20 more. Mr. Hume, of Souris, Man., recently bought 4 good heifers. An importation from Scotland will be made to Glencarnock, the coming year. Purchases are being made there now and shipment will soon be made.

Berkshire Sales at Rugby Stock Farm.

During the Manitoba Winter Fair W. R. Bowman, Manager of Rugby Stock Farm, McGregor & Bowman, proprietors, Forrest, Man., made a large number of excellent sales, as follows: To Wm. Campbell, Minto, Man., 2 sows and 1 boar; P. H. Forrest, Cando, N. Dakota, 2 sows and 1 boar; F. McRae, Brandon, 2 sows and 1 boar; H. Cummings, Brandon, 2 sows; F. Peterson, Regina, 1 sow and 1 boar; J. R. Lynch, Arrow River, 2 sows and 1 boar; Jas. Ewens, Minnedosa, 1 sow; E. T. Skinner, Indian Head, 1 boar.

Most of the sows for foundation stock for this herd came from the widely known herds of T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., and W. H. Durham, Toronto. A new herd boar will be secured this season. Nine sows are due to farrow soon, which will give a good lot of pigs for the spring and summer trade.

Shields Sells Herefords.

There is more optimism among cattlemen just now than we have seen for some time. Private sales are reported good. Wm. Shields, Brandon, has been letting go of Herefords at very satisfactory prices. O. Olafson, Moose Jaw, got the splendid two-year-

An interesting story, relating the facts that a farmer found out about a Trade Mark.

This is a plain, truthful story about a farmer who lost dollars—hundreds of them—by saving cents.

He knew how to farm—how to get every quarter out of his cattle and the soil.

But—there was one thing this farmer did not know.

He did not know as much about Bird Neponset Products as he should. He did not know that the Trade Mark you see in this announcement was a guarantee of lasting quality—a guarantee just as good as gold. So he roofed his barn with a roofing very similar in appearance to Paroid Roofing. It cost just as much to apply that roofing as it would have cost to apply Paroid, and, when applied, it looked good. It even looked fairly good at the end of the first season's wear. But during the second winter Jack Frost bit into it, April Showers soaked it. The hot summer sun blistered it. Fall's driving rains swept through it. A two years' test reduced this handsome roofing into a mushy, leaky business that called for a new roof.

Then this farmer investigated the roofing question. He discovered that Bird Neponset Products

had stood the test of time—that Paroid Roofing is no uncertainty. He found out that the "Little Girl" and the name "Neponset" was the century-old firm's guarantee of Quality and Durability. It's easy to figure out how he lost considerable money on his barn alone. He also lost money on his poultry shed. And he was mighty lucky that he didn't lose more on both. But, he was a philosopher as well as a farmer.

He ripped off the "Just as good" roofing and covered his buildings with Paroid. Let him finish the story: "A man who pays attention to his business on the farm can make money. But when it comes to erecting or repairing buildings it's the easiest thing in the world to waste hundreds of dollars. The important thing about farm buildings IS the right roofing. The wrong roofing is never worth its first cost—never worth laying.

Because I was fooled once I investigated the roofing question, now I know. Take my advice, when building or repairing, look for the "Little Girl" Trade Mark—before buying roofing. That Trade Mark is on every roll of



PAROID ROOFING

—an absolute guarantee of value based on the time test—the only test there is—for a roofing. F. W. Bird & Son are the originators of the complete Roofing Kit—there's cement, nails, rust-proof caps and complete directions for laying in each roll of Paroid.

OUR OFFER: When you see Paroid on your roof—if it is not satisfactory tell us and we will send you a check for the cost of the roofing and the cost of applying it. If any BIRD NEPONSET PRODUCT ever proves defective in manufacture we will replace it. If a broader guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

N. B. Write to our Building Counsel Department for free information concerning any building problem you may have to solve. Give full particulars, and state exact dimensions.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

F. W. BIRD & SON - Main Office & Factory HAMILTON, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1817

Western Branch: 123 Bannantyne St. E.
WINNIPEG

Eastern Branch: 144 Union St.
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Mention this paper when replying.

2268

old Curly Beau from this herd. W. E. Lawrence, proprietor of Bluff Farm, Pipestone, Man., the two-year-old heifer, Rosebud of McKelvie, that was first in her class at all the summer fairs and champion at Winnipeg. She is in calf to Happy Christmas. Mr.

Lawrence is just starting in the purebred Hereford business. His neighbor, Jno. Crawford, of Maple Grove Farm, Pipestone, secured 4 of the Shields' bulls, ranging in ages from 9 months to two years, and all sired by Onward 5th. Joseph Bradley, of Carlyle, Sask.,

also just making a start in purebred Herefords, secured the two-year-old heifer, Pride of Brandon. Richard Bolton, Carnduff, Sask., got a good yearling bull and a fine heifer. Mr. Shields secured a new herd bull at the Chicago International last winter, Domineer.



There's a feeling of satisfaction

which only comes from wearing

**King of the Road
Overalls and
Shirts** "The Better Kind" "The Better Kind"

Made of the best materials by skilled operators in an up-to-date factory. Every garment is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, and with "K. of the R." goods there are

NO TEARS NO RIPS NO BUTTON TROUBLES

Ask your dealer for the King of the Road brand, and if you cannot get it through him, write to

R. J. Whitla & Co. Ltd.

Wholesale Distributors

WINNIPEG

He is a two-year-old and of as good breeding as any in the States. He is a wonderfully thick fleshed individual and should get great calves from the good breeding cows now in the herd. He stood second in a strong class at the International Stock Show in December. There is also in the herd one of the finest nine months old bull calves, Show King, that we have seen for a long time. He is by Happy Christmas and out of Chorus Girl, a one time Winnipeg champion. He weighs exactly 975 pounds. There are a few good young bulls still for sale, nearly all Happy Christmas and Onward 5th stuff.

Fairview Shorthorns for Sale.

J. G. Barron is advertising some good young Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale. They are of the best breeding, sired by the champion Topsman's Duke VII and Mistletoe Eclipse. The dams are the regular breeding and show cows that have been largely responsible for bringing victories to the Fairview herd. Mr. Barron's advertisement will be seen on another page.

Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., have just reached home with a shipment of two carloads of Clydesdales from the East. This is one of the best lots that the Traynors have ever secured. We hope to publish fuller details of the purchase later.

J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man., writes:—"Please discontinue my present advt. in the Farmer as I am sold out of all the stock I can spare. Could have sold twice as many as I had to sell."

Wellington Hardy, Roland, Man., writes:—"Am well pleased with the results of both my advts. in the Farmer. There is a good demand for pure-bred stock and prices are good."

W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont., sold his fourth prize Marcellus Stewart at the Manitoba Winter Fair to I. Kitcheson of Deloraine. Marcellus Stewart is a splendid breeding horse and will be of decided value to Mr. Kitcheson's already fine stud of Clydesdales.

R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask., writes: "I will have another importation of Percheron stallions about March 25. They will be the best that I could buy. My sales have been very good and the demands for good Percherons are increasing very fast."

Seeking Ex-Members Queen's Own Rifles.

Several thousands of former members of the Queen's Own Rifles will assemble from all parts of the continent at Toronto next June, for a reunion in celebration of the semi-centennial of the regiment. The festivities will commence Saturday, June 18th, with a reception at Government House, his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, like many other notables, being an ex-member of the crack regiment. On Sunday a monster church parade of ex-members and the present members will be a unique affair. During the week, grand historical pageants on a scale only equalled at the Quebec Tercentenary, will be given by several thousand performers on the Rosedale Athletic Grounds. In addition, there will be numerous social meetings of old comrades.

In nearly every town and city in the Dominion, and many in the United States and elsewhere, are men who have served in the Queen's Own, and the Semi-Centennial Committee is desirous of getting personally in touch with as many of them as possible. To that end, it will greatly facilitate matters if the ex-members who see this will at once communicate with the permanent secretary, Mr. G. I. Riddell, 36 King Street East, Toronto, and prevail upon all the other ex-members they know to do the same. Mr. Riddell will promptly send them particulars.

J. D. Buller, Waldheim, Sask.—"I am pleased to say that I like the Nor'-West Farmer better every issue."

To Promote Patriotism in Boys.

Quite a novel idea comes to us from Australia, where what is known as the Young Australia League has been formed. The first we have heard of this league is to the effect that recently a party of 140 school boys from distant Western Australia made a tour of the eastern Australian States under the auspices of a league formed to promote patriotism among the younger section of the community. Quite a number of the lads were born at inland districts, and prior to the trip from Fremantle to Melbourne, a distance of over 1,800 miles, had never seen the ocean before. The movement has much to commend itself, for the boys (in neat serge uniform) are well disciplined, and can be trusted anywhere. Side by side with the pleasures and boyish fun experienced on the trip are educational advantages of great value. The travelling expenses amounted to about £13 (\$63.26) per head, and each boy paid his own fare.

The league has a membership of over 400 boys in Western Australia. It aims at inspiring good conduct in its members and broadening the outlook on life by travel. Along the railways the boys have been entertained by school children, who provided them with meals, fruit, etc., and splendid hospitality has been extended to them everywhere. Points of historical interest, factories, schools, colleges, etc., have not been overlooked in the itinerary. Their visit is to be reciprocated by a party of boys from Victoria and New South Wales, who propose touring the States of South and Western Australia in the next holiday season. The boys are encouraged to take an interest in the welfare and government of the league. A ceremony of patriotic interest is the flag salute which takes place every morning and evening at the quarters placed at their disposal in Melbourne. The boys are paraded in the square, the Australian flag is hoisted on the staff, the bugles sound the general salute and the boys stand to attention. It is suggested by Mr. D. H. Ross, the Canadian commercial agent at Melbourne, that the example of the young Australians might be emulated by Canadian lads in the interchange of visits from the coastal provinces to the interior and from the prairies to the seaside.

Mr. Ross further adds:—"The Young Australian League propose extending their operations further afield to other parts of the empire. Some of the boys spoke with enthusiasm of a trip to Canada and the United States, contemplated for 1911. Forty of the boys, at a cost of £50 (\$243.33) each, are to be sent to obtain an insight into Canadian and United States progress and institutions. It is recognized that such individual expenditure could only be defrayed by a few of the boys, but already districts are subscribing money for boys to be nominated locally. The movement is spreading and, instead of the forty boys from Western Australia, it is not considered a difficult matter to arrange for 400 boys from all parts of the Commonwealth, to leave in a steamer chartered for the purpose of a trip to the most important parts of the British empire."

A Saskatchewan subscriber who doesn't want his name mentioned writes as follows: "I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and consider that it has great educational value for novices like myself. With the assistance and advice that I get from it I believe that I shall soon be able to style myself 'A Farmer.'"

John A. Massey, Prop. Willow Grove Poultry Farm, High River, Alberta, writes:—"I am sorry at having to be reminded that the Nor'-West Farmer had run out, for I would not be without it for anything. Though not in the farming line I enjoy reading the paper and always look forward to its coming. Hoping this will be in time so as not to miss any numbers and enclose one dollar to pay for the subscription."

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have."—Abraham Lincoln.



Lord Guthrie in action, sire Marcellus, dam by Baron's Pride.

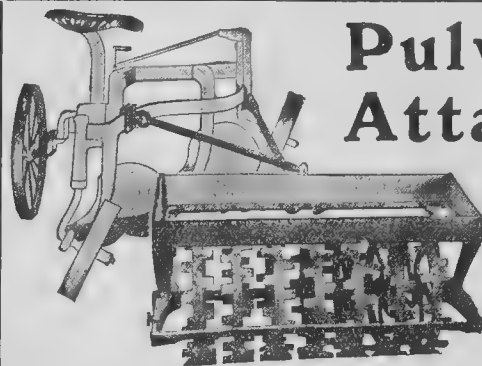
Clydesdales and Shorthorns

The greatest galaxy of show Stallions that ever stood in one stable in the West, horses that have stood at the top in the very best shows in Scotland for example, Arnot's Heir, Reserve for the Brydon Shield in 1907, the highest honor obtainable for a stallion at the Glasgow Stallion Show; Arnot's Heir was also champion at the Royal Northern last summer, besides winning many other prizes. He is a horse that never entered a Scotch Showyard and came away without a prize. Others such as Lord Guthrie, champion at the Royal Northern, Aberdeen; Silver King, a horse that was invincible whenever shown in Ireland, was always 1st at both Dublin and Belfast; Hugo's Charm, 1st in his class and reserve champion at the Border Union Show, at Kelso last August; Baron Barter, a winner at Elgin; and besides all the horses I lately exhibited at Chicago, horses that will be heard of for years to come, barring accidents, in our Canadian Showyards.

If you want a good one, don't miss this chance, and if you want a moderate priced horse with a grand pedigree, I have them also.

Shorthorns of all ages also for sale, the best to be had, and all by imported bulls.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.



Pulverizer Attachment For Plows

A proven success, a labor saver and money maker for users. Very little draft; no side draft. Does not interfere anyway with plow. Conserves moisture at right time, immediately after plowing. Weight is sufficient as packing is done when soil is moist. Made with or without extra frame for carrying extra weight.

Proof of success of this Attachment: First packer sold at Oxbow, Sask., in 1908, last year about 60 sold there. We have scores of letters. Here is one:

Oxbow, Feb. 26, '10—"I have one of the large Packers, but find your Attachment much better, as the work of Packing can be done while plowing. The draft being hardly noticeable on the horses."

(Signed) A. RIDDELL, M.P.P.

Hamiltons', Dept. D2, Somerset Bldg, Winnipeg

THE VANSLYKE BREAKING PLOW

The Vanslyke Breaking Plow Co. will commence the manufacture of what is known as "The Vanslyke Breaking Plow" in Red Deer. An electric plant is being installed which will run day and night to satisfy the increasing demand. There are now considerably over one hundred plows ordered, comprised of four horse, six horse and steam outfits. These orders are distributed in many towns: Wetaskiwin, Stettler, Didsbury, Penhold, Olds, Innisfail and Lacombe.

The advantages of the plow are—

1. Break brush land, prairie and timothy sod. Furrows never turn back nor kink.
 2. The draft of the plow is fully one third less than other plows on the market.
 3. Guaranteed to scour in gumbo land.
 4. It works well in stony land by change in colter.
 5. Much more durable than other plows as it is constructed of solid steel.
- Farmers will not be consulting their own interests if they do not look into this proposition before purchasing elsewhere.

The VANSLYKE PLOW Co. Red Deer, Alta.

Harrow While You Plow



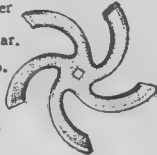
Put your land in perfect condition for planting at one operation. The low-priced

Racine Rotary

Harrow Attachment for Plows

follows the furrow and cuts, packs and smooths the soil, keeping in the moisture and leaving no ridges. Buries trash and litter well under the surface. Blades are curved and positively will not clog or wind as do ordinary blades. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us—right now—for illustrated circular.

Racine Economy Spring Co.
Wisconsin St.
Racine,
Wis.



BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

"Black Knight" Stove Polish was made for women—made to save them work, worry and weariness.

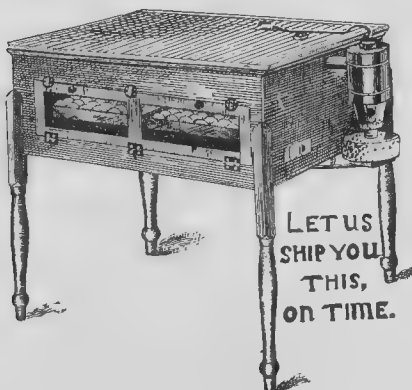
"Black Knight" is the easy-to-shine Stove Polish. Just a few light rubs, with cloth or brush, brings a brilliantly black polish that lasts.

It's ready to use—no mixing—no soiling hands—no dirty work—and cheaper than any other because it goes farther and you get a bigger can for 10c.

Get "Black Knight" at your dealer's—or send 10c. for a large can free postpaid.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED,
Hamilton, Ont.

Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.



LET US
SHIP YOU
THIS,
ON TIME.

Send for our Incubator and Brooder catalogue. It explains reasons why you should use the Cabinet Incubators and Brooders.

Cabinet Incubators and Brooders are the foundation of real success in the hatching and raising of poultry.

BRETT BROS., DUGALD, MAN.

WANTED

Reliable Parties to do Machine Knitting for us at home. \$7 to \$10 per week easily earned. Wool, etc., furnished free. Distance no hindrance. For full particulars Address

The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co.,
ORILLIA, ONT.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Ownership of Coal Deposits.

R. C. L., Alberta:—"When a homesteader has taken a homestead and has not yet received patent for same and finds a coal mine on it, which owns the coal, he or the government? If revenue is taxed, what is the revenue?"

Answer.—The homesteader does not get mining rights and would not own this coal. He could probably make arrangements, however, to lease the mining rights on the property from the government. Write to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for particulars.

Voting at School Meeting.

N. J., Buchanan, Sask.:—"Has a homesteader to stay in the country two months, if he goes out to work, before he can vote at the school meeting when he has already lived here over a year?"

Answer.—Any ratepayer, whether resident or not, who has paid all taxes due by him to the district, shall be entitled to take part in the annual school meeting, but only resident ratepayers shall be entitled to vote for the election of a trustee.

Renting Homestead.

Homesteader, Sinnott, Sask.:—"Can a homesteader rent his homestead for a share of the crop before getting his patent?"

Answer.—No, not before he receives his recommendation for patent.

Residence Duties Not Done by Wife.

S. W. G., Alexander, Man.:—"Can a wife do residence duties on homestead?"

Answer.—No.

Should have Taken Possession.

Subscriber, Eastern Sask.:—"I live in Sask. and owned a farm in Manitoba which I rented to J for one year, I to receive one-quarter crop. In the fall grain was threshed and all dumped together in granary on the farm. I arranged with S to dispose of my share (which amounts to about 264 bushels.) He sells it to L and receives a cheque in full payment, but no arrangements were made as to delivery. During intervals through the winter J takes out grain and on April 1st he says there was at least 300 bushels in granary. About 10th or 15th of March J and L arrange to go to granary together and weight out L's share, they to go on a following Tuesday. J puts his scales in his cutter and goes to granary. He waits till tired of waiting, but sees no sign of L or any of his men. J goes to L four different times after and tells him to take his grain away as he (J) wants the balance of his grain to get crushed. Some time in June L goes (or sends his men) and takes all the grain that is left and claims he is about 100 bushels short of what he bought. Now he threatens to bring an action against me for the price of grain that he is short. Am I responsible, or did he leave grain in the granary at his own risk?"

Answer.—Under these circumstances we do not think that you are liable to L.

Removing Snow Fences.

W. K., Nutana, Sask.:—"What may a settler do when the C.P.R. fail to re-

move their snow fences on the first of April? Can he take them for his own use?"

Answer.—If fences are not removed by the first of April you have the right to remove them although not for your own use. You would be entitled to collect from the C.P.R. the cost of removal and any actual damage which you suffered.

Fencing Right-of-way and Farmer's Crossings.

Manitoba subscriber:—"What length of time are railroads allowed after taking possession of right of way and actually destroying said land for farming the farmer's land open by taking made for same to owner? 2. Also, what length of time does the law allow railroads to complete fencing right of way after grading the same and leaving purposes before payment should be down his fences, so that he is unable to pasture his stock? 3. Also, what is the law re farmers' crossings? Is one crossing allowed for each quarter section, or has a farmer to do the best he can by going a long distance around, causing great loss of time, from one quarter section to the other?"

Answer.—1. The compensation must be paid within 6 months after the amount of it has been agreed upon or awarded.

2. Railway, or railways, remain liable for damages so long as it fails to erect a fence. In order to compel the railway to build the fence the most effective way would be to apply to the Railway Commission for an order.

3. The number of crossings which a farmer would be allowed would depend upon the position of his land. The Railway Commission has the right to insist upon his getting whatever crossings are reasonably necessary for the proper enjoyment and use of the land.

Non-Resident Pupil.

A Subscriber, Man.:—"A non-resident property owner pays \$20 and upwards in school taxes to a certain school district. Can Board of Directors of said school district charge said property owner an extra sum of one dollar per month for child that attends said school?"

Answer.—The following is the definition of "non-resident pupil" given in the "Public Schools Act." The expression "non-resident pupils" includes all pupils except where the parents or one of them or the legal guardian or guardians of such pupils actually reside or resides in such school district, and except when such pupils or their father or mother or legal guardian pays or is liable to pay a school rate in such district at least equal to the average school rate paid by the actual residents of such district. It would appear from your question that the children you refer to are really not "non-resident pupils."

Fence Not on Line.

H. P., Edam, Sask.:—"A neighbor has fence considerably on my land. He is now absent but I have written to him and got no reply and from his character am not likely to get one. What can I legally do in the matter?"

Answer.—If there is any doubt as to whether or not the fence is on your land you should arbitrate under the terms of the Fence Statute. This would be the safest way for you to act in any event.

Loss of Colt While Branding.

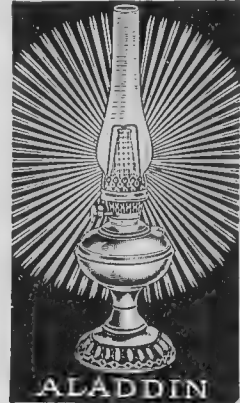
Subscriber, Rawdonville, Alta.:—"A bought a bunch of colts from B. A took said colts home to his place to vent and brand, and B sent a man along to vent said colts. When throwing said colts to vent and brand, one got hurt from which injury it died two days afterwards. Should A lose the full amount or should A lose half and B half?"

Answer.—A should bear the full loss unless it has been argued that the property in the colts would not pass until the branding had been completed.

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They make and burn their own gas under mantle. The cheapest artificial light in existence, no better light obtainable at any cost. Odorless, noiseless, clean simple and safe. Lamp pays for itself in a few months in saving oil. A deal light for store, office or house. Write for Free Lamp introductory offer.

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Dept. N.F. 141 Bannatyne Ave. Winnipeg
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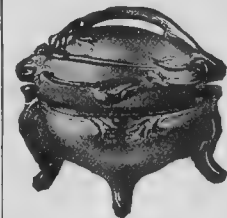
All kinds of hardy TREES and SHRUBS, Small Fruits, Rhubarb Roots, etc. for sale, for Spring delivery. Also all kinds of hardy FRUITS that can be grown on Western Farms. They have stood the test. Display of home grown fruits at Regina Summer Fair was the admiration of all who saw them. For prices and full particulars, apply to

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Made of heavy metal finished in Ormolu Gold. Will wear for years. Made in fancy shell shape design, footed, box and lid embossed with flowers. Lined inside with China silk, edged with silk cord. We give it positively free for selling 20 packages of high grade post cards at 10c. per package. Each package contains 6 high grade post cards embossed in colors and gold. Write to-day for post cards and when sold send us the money and we will send the Jewel Box post free.

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Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc.

No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send 1c sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-SORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted.

Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Threshing Charges.

Farmer, Estevan, Sask.:—"A and B have a farm rented on shares from C. A has about 44 acres in crop and is living on this quarter section. B put in about 36 acres, making a total of 90 acres on the quarter. After threshing time B told A that whatever machine threshed for him (A) could also thresh B's 36 acres. A employed a thresher to come and thresh the grain; but did not tell the thresher that B had any of the grain until the machine came to thresh. He then told the thresher that this 36 acres was B's grain and to thresh part of his (A's) first. Some of A's grain, some 10 acres of oats was very bad with mustard, as was also B's 36 acres of wheat. The thresher told A that he would have to have 10 cents per bushel for the whole of it, as it was so dirty. He was charging 6 for oats and 10 for wheat through the season. This was nearly his last job for 1909. B asked A what the thresher was charging before he started at B's 36 acres. A told him as above stated. B did not ask thresher what he charged as he had told A to engage thresher. When threshing was finished the thresher handed B his account, 20 cents per bushel, which B flatly refused to pay as he could have got other machines in the neighborhood to do it for 10 cents. The thresher then forbid the elevator man to pay B for wheat and wanted elevator man to pay him this 20 cents per bushel. B forbid elevator man to pay thresher more than 10 cents per bushel. The wheat is still in the elevator. Can the thresher hold this grain as long as he pleases in the elevator? How can B get paid for this grain? Can a thresher make no bargain but go on a man's farm and thresh and charge just whatever he wishes?"

Answer.—If the thresher agreed, as you state, to thresh for 10 cents per bushel, he is bound by that agreement. If, however, he did not make this agreement, he is entitled to charge only what is reasonable and usual; 20 cents is doubtless excessive. The thresher is not entitled to hold your grain and you are yourself entitled to have it sold and the money paid to you. The thresher, would of course, be entitled to enough grain to pay him his proper charges. Other than this he had no claim whatever upon your wheat.

Bulls at Large.

A much annoyed settler, Mannville, Alta.:—"During the season that there is any range for cattle to run on, there are a number of bulls running out that not only endanger the lives of children walking to and from school but also of grown people that go anywhere on foot. Is it legal anywhere for bulls to be allowed to run on the range? Does owner of said bull have to keep him up when notified to do so? After the owner is notified to keep bull up and fails to do so, is one justified in shooting the bull? May the person owning land in a neighborhood turn cattle loose on his place when there is no one living on said land to look after cattle and no fences to keep them there?"

Answer.—It is not legal for bulls to run at large except when authorized by the Minister of Agriculture on notice of such authority being published in the Gazette. Any bulls unlawfully running at large may be seized and impounded, but not shot. The right to allow cattle to run at large would be regulated by the law of the District.

Liability for Store Debt in North Dakota.

T. H., Manitoba:—"B owes a storekeeper in North Dakota, for the last fifteen years, an open store account. Can the storekeeper come to Manitoba now and get judgment against B for the amount? Can the storekeeper take any steps against B in Manitoba to secure the amount? B has now resided in this province for 12 years."

Answer.—The storekeeper has the right to sue B in Manitoba for so much of the account as is not outlawed. If B has not given any acknowledgment

in writing nor paid anything on account within the last six years then all the account is outlawed.

Difference Between a Lien Note and Promissory Note.

Limerick, Sask., subscriber:—"Would you kindly explain the difference between a lien note and a promissory note, and what is the meaning of a lien?"

Answer.—A promissory note is negotiable by endorsement and the rights and liabilities of the parties thereto or the holder thereof are regulated by the terms of the Bills of Exchange Act. A lien note is something in the nature of a chattel mortgage. It is not negotiable by endorsement merely but by assignment and any assignee takes the note subject to the equities existing between the original parties and does not necessarily get as good title as he would in the case of an endorsement of any ordinary promissory note. The lien given by a lien note is the right of promisee to the chattels referred to in the note.

Recovery of Debt.

C.H., Saskatchewan:—"A and B form a partnership. Before the formation of the partnership A had given to C a note for \$125, owed by him to C. This note was unpaid and C entered a suit against A. Can C seize any goods included in the partnership?"

Answer.—C has no claim against B. No goods can be seized even though they belong to A personally until judgment against A has been recovered and execution issued. Even then the goods of the partnership cannot be seized until it has been found impossible to realize from A's separate property. If the judgment cannot be realized from A's separate property, then C is entitled to A's share of the profits until this claim is paid.

Dogs Barking at Rigs.

Subscriber's wife, Alta.:—"Is there any law concerning dogs running out at rigs and people travelling on the public highway?"

Answer.—We would advise you to enquire to see whether or not there are any by-laws in force in your municipality relating to dogs.

Signing Lien Note.

G. C., Whitewood, Sask.:—"A sold a horse to B. C signed lien note with B to ensure the full payment of the horse. B being unable to pay at said time, must A take back his horse or oblige C to pay in place of B, the horse being in good condition?"

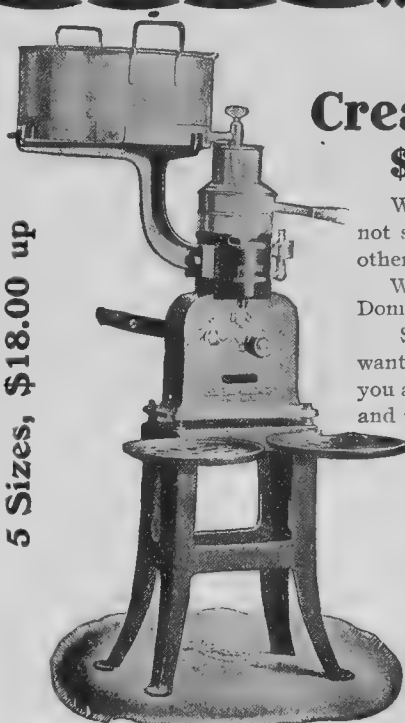
Answer.—A is not obliged to take back his horse and has a right to sue B and C for the amount of the note.

Right to Marry.

Ex-Cavalryman, Saskatchewan:—"I came to Canada from England in March 1903, and my wife was to follow me in the spring of 1904. I sent for her but she did not come. I wrote asking why she did not come, but got no answer from her. Some time after I received a letter from my mother saying that my wife was living with another man and had a child by that man. I don't know where she is. Can I make an application and send it to England for what they call a pauper divorce, or what can I do to free myself from her?"

Answer.—It would not be legal for you to marry again, and we see no way in which you could put yourself in the position to marry again except by obtaining a divorce in the usual way. Divorces in Canada are granted by the Senate, and of course there is much expense involved.

Wm. Dawson, Ignace, Ont.:—"Although not a farmer, I would not like to be without the Nor'-West Farmer, as I think that every Canadian ought to be in touch with the leading business of the Dominion, namely agriculture."



5 Sizes, \$18.00 up

Domo Cream Separators \$18.00 to \$49.00

We honestly believe the Domo to be not simply as good but better than any other Cream Separator made.

We stand behind our faith in the Domo.

Send us the price of the Domo you want to try, and if after thirty days' trial you are not satisfied, return the machine and we will refund your money and also any freight charges you may have paid; or deposit the money in your bank, or send us reference from your bank and we will ship you the Domo you want to try.

Give it a thirty day trial; set it up along side of machines two or three times its price, and if it is not better than any other make—return it us to us.

We make these offers because we know the Domo is the best.

Don't pay two or three times more than you need to pay; keep the rest for yourself. The chances are you will need it soon.

Orders shipped same day as received.

No.	Capacity Lbs. per hr.	Price
B	90-125 lbs.	\$18.00
0	150-200 "	24.50
1	200-250 "	34.75
2	280-350 "	39.50
3	400-550 "	49.00

Nos. B and 0 are shipped without stand.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1907 \$20,355,303.00
Assets over Liabilities 269,273.10

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1907, OVER 16,316.
Over 16,316 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

It Pays to Breed from the Best

At the recent midwinter Fair the young Clydesdales got by stallions imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son were particularly successful. In the Canadian bred stallion class, three years old, first and fourth prizes went to promising sons of the Napinka horse, Show King, third prize going to a son of Lord Shapely.

In the four year old class first prize and championship over all ages was awarded to Concord McGregor, the splendid black son of Concord, exhibited by Mr. John Scharff of Hartney. In the aged stallion class, second prize went to a son of the celebrated Woodend Gartley, one of the very best breeding stallions ever imported into Canada.

All these sires were imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son and each one of them was a prominent prize winner at the International Show at Chicago.

Halley's Comet in Your Own Home

Just while they last, we will send one of our
"EXCELSIOR" TELESCOPES

3½ feet long, with four extensions and Solar Eye Piece for

\$2.00

Remit at once to

The Excelsior Supply Co.

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\$200 IN CASH And Numbers of Valuable Premiums GIVEN AWAY FREE

LPAPE	NREOGA	UPML
CPAHE	ROYREH	ERPA

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of six well known fruits. If so, you can share in the distribution of the above prize. It is no easy task. But by patience and perseverance you can probably make out 4 or 5 of them. To the person who can make out the largest number we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person making the third largest number the sum of Thirty Dollars. To the person making the fourth largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. Should two persons send answers equally correct, the first two prizes will be divided between them, (each receiving \$75.00). Should three send in equally correct answers, the first three prizes will have to be divided, (each receiving \$60.00). Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of \$200.00 will be equally divided (each receiving \$50.00), and so on in like proportions, provided they comply with a simple condition about which we will write as soon as answers are received. We do not want a cent of your money when you answer this advertisement. If you can find any of the names, write us today enclosing stamp for our reply. Do not delay. To help you we have put a mark under the first letter of each name.
Address, CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept., L. Montreal, Que.



A Book Worth Reading Twice.

Books issued as an advertisement are often handsome and sometimes interesting. Rarely, though, are they both at once in any such degree as is the latest product of The Pedlar People, of Oshawa, those "advertisers in plain English" with whose straight talks most of our readers are familiar. This progressive house has just issued a new edition of their famous booklet "Roofing Right," which is elaborately illustrated from actual photographs of farm buildings in all parts of the Dominion that have been roofed with Oshawa Shingles to the satisfaction of their owners and occupants.

The new "Roofing Right" contains forty-eight pages, magazine size, and is as complete a treatise on the merits and faults of all kinds of roofing materials as has probably ever been put between covers. When one has read it through there is little left to guess at on the question of roofing. The book is written in a frank, plain-spoken way and must prove valuable to anyone interested in the choice of roofing for any building. We learn that the Pedlar People have a few copies remaining of the large edition recently printed, and we suggest to our readers the wisdom of applying at once for this valuable work, which is sent free and postpaid on request to any subscriber of this paper who mentions it when making his request. When writing ask for Booklet No. 4.

The Spring Hat Now In Full Blossom.

A crisis has been reached in the life of every western woman who will scan the head line of this article. She has "lived somehow" through the humdrum of another winter, but the sudden outburst of an unusually early spring has recalled a circumstance in her lot that she had all but forgotten.

In the midst of plenty, it may be, and without a visible cloud in her outlook, there is still a sense of incompleteness—an "aching void" somewhere that will grant her no peace until it has been filled. The sunshine floods the little parlor, and while it burnishes with a new glory every bit of freshness in the home, it also lays a merciless finger upon every time-encrusted relic within sight and tells its presiding genius that above all things affecting that wholesome respect she owes to herself and commands in her little circle of acquaintance—she wants a NEW SPRING HAT.

What hours of anxiety have been endured and dissipated around the selection of the new hat, and yet this same incident of the woman's sphere, with a little friendly counsel, may become one of the pleasantest bits of sunshine in her atmosphere. There is probably nothing in art that lends itself so universally to the cultivation of good taste, in which every woman can study that wonderful law of the fitness of things as that opportunity the humblest and plainest individual of her sex may find in the disposal of her head gear. Millinery and footwear, it has been said, provide a fairly valuable index to a woman's character. She may be loaded with jewels and carry with queenly grace the whole drapery of the Queen of Sheba, but nothing of the kind will make any two legged creature a lady if she is down at the heel and her millinery looks as if she had slept on it.

So far, the ladies of the farm home, it is true, have not had the opportunity enjoyed by their friends of the city when it has come to the question of the new hat. Yet the farm is not one whit behind the city in its ideas of the

canons of good taste and especially with regard to that part of the woman's adornment, the first to meet the eye, and which undoubtedly gives the key note to the whole make up. But necessarily the farmer's wife and the household are in the hands of the local storekeeper if they are unable to visit the finely equipped showrooms of the city. If the local dealer is possessed of the knowledge and enterprise that will maintain a first-rate millinery display, then all is well; but if he classes this department with his grocery and grid-irons, then it were better that he did not mention hats at all.

In its millinery display, more than one modest country store we have visited has set a decent object lesson for far more pretentious establishments. Not only has the dealer had the good



sense and courage to get into touch and keep in line with the centres of fashion and the manufacturing houses whose business it is to embody and place on the market the fine creations of those centres, but he makes a study of his customers as well. They come to him for advice. He leads them to believe that he can give them an authoritative opinion as to what will suit them and if he hasn't got the hat in his store he will get it.

On the other hand there are local dealers who have no more intelligent interest in this department than an old time Fiji islander would have had in handling the same delicacies. In this case the woman has but one choice—take it or leave it. Our advice is—leave it. If he cannot fill the bill, there



are ways and means whereby the customer can help herself. From time to time as the season demands it, she will find some useful hints in these pages that will assist her, not only as to what she may wear but where and by what means she can obtain exactly what will suit her.

The most remote homesteading wife or mother may get exactly what she wants for herself and her daughters. She need not remain at the mercy of a slovenly storekeeper and a rubbish heap of stuff that is seasons behind the times but she may obtain the very latest development of good taste if she desires to be on a level with the very best of her acquaintance and at a price that is well within the compass of what her allowance may reasonably permit her to spend on millinery. If she is in any doubt and does not find all the information she wants in these columns

Every Farmer Knows

the advantage of good tools. It is a waste of time, temper and money to use an improperly hung ax or hammer, a badly shaped plowshare, or a mower with blades of poor steel. No tool is so annoying when wrong, and so pleasing when right as a **RAZOR**.

Years ago the farmer found it too much trouble to shave every day. Once a week he either tortured himself with an old-fashioned razor, or went to the village barber-shop and risked disease and incompetence, to say nothing of wasting time and money.

To-day the farmers that the writer has seen throughout the West are just like so many Winnipeg business men—well dressed, neat and, most important of all, clean shaven.

The "**GILLETTE**" has had a deal to do with this transformation. Why this is so is due to these points of superiority of

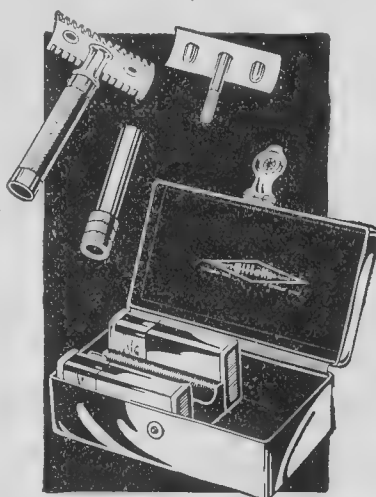
The "Gillette" Safety Razor

Absolute perfection of materials; the handles being strongly and exactly made, the blades being of specially selected and tested steel; hardened, tempered and sharpened by infallible automatic machines. Exclusive rigid curved blade, permitting thinness without vibration. Micrometer adjustment for light or close shave with any kind of beard.

No necessity for the old time stop—which catches dust, dirt and germs, which the razor transfers to the skin.

The 'Gillette' means a quick, easy shave in 2 minutes without honing or stropping and it is the only razor that is safe.

Standard sets \$5, pocket editions \$5 to \$7.50 At dealers everywhere. 'Gillette' signs show 'Gillette' dealers.



Gillette
Safety Razor
Co. of Canada
Limited

Office and Factory:
63 St. Alexander St.
Montreal

let her write to the Woman's department of "The Nor'-West Farmer."

By the courtesy of the D. McCall Company, of Toronto and Winnipeg, we are enabled to give some particulars and illustrations in this issue of a few of the leading ideas that have come in for 1910. The McCall Company have

in their Spring Opening at Winnipeg last month.

Things are not what they were in Western Canada but a few years since. This applies with special force to the subject of high class millinery, both



certainly been the pioneers of high-class millinery in Western Canada and that they continue to lead in their special department was more than demonstrated by the splendid display of designs and color schemes exhibited



as to prices for individual hats and the method of handling them as between the manufacturer and the local dealer. A small milliner will now buy a dozen models where two or three were once on a time supposed to furnish her with

sufficient ideas in addition to what she might pick up by taking notes.

It is the general opinion that the large hat will still obtain and while a number of small and medium shapes are on sale, especially in suit effects, the prevailing style will be as large as any seen since the full blocks became the general favorites they have been for some time.

There is no doubt that this will become a big flower season and in this connection we may say that any written description can give no adequate idea of the fidelity of those lovely flower and fruit effects to the natural subject copied, as they are grouped and clustered in the showrooms of the McCall Company. We give the best representation we can of two of these, but the extreme delicacy of texture and coloring are lost on the printed page. They disarm all criticism and are almost as perfect models for any artist to work from as he would find in a perfect specimen introduced from the garden.

The small bouquet bunches of "Bank-sea" Roses in contrasting pastel shades in one bunch, and large sprays of "American Beauties" in the natural shape are special favorites, but there are also some of the finest reproductions of still more difficult ideas, such as Lily of the Valley sprays, fruit blossoms and tendrils.

A wide variety of braid is seen in the best selling shapes, including Tagal, Chip, Java and Milan, in the fine plaits and all sorts of course, though beautifully light weight, Ramie braids where the heavier effect is desired. Natural Tuscan lace braids are also strong and are advancing rapidly in price which would indicate a run when the season is fairly on.

Not for many years have velvets been so much used for spring millinery and this satisfactory form of trimming is likely to be much in vogue throughout the season.

Tricorne shapes have gone well, but the new bicorne or two flare hat is even better. Most of these have a straight flare, back and front, and are very stylishly trimmed straight across the hat to the right, with velvet ribbons and flowers.

In spite of the strong position of the pressed hat, straw braids have been better than ever, in fact it is hard to keep the stocks well assorted. The brittle cheap lines are now quite neglected and in solid patterns the soft Ramie has come to stay. They handle beautifully in working and come up to perfection in all the new shades.

Ornaments are having a big run, chiefly in jet and the new jewelled patterns with the pendant. Wings and quills, also fancy feather mounts take up a strong position and in the latter we notice specially some particular effective patterns having all the appearance of Paradise at a fraction of the cost.

Transportation Facilities For Southern Okanagan.

Those of our readers who have been interested in the advertisement and sale of fruit lands at Kaleden, B.C., will no doubt be pleased to learn that the C.P.R. have promised to begin the immediate construction of a 95-ft. steamer which will run between Penticton and Kaleden via Okanagan River and Dog Lake. The best part of the news is that the boat is to be ready for operation by the first of May of this year. The boat, which is to be built at Okanagan Landing, will, of course, run as far south as Okanagan Falls, and will prove a great boon to the people of the lower lake. It will carry three or four cars of freight.

Besides this we have further information from the Penticton Press which indicates that a party are now at work pushing through a railway survey from Penticton to Oroville, Washington. This line, when completed, will connect the Southern Okanagan with the Great Northern system.



This is the kind of photo that can be secured only during two or three days in the year. It shows a native white elm just at the blooming season, and four or five days previous to the opening of its leaves. The elm tree at this stage is a very pretty sight indeed. This photo was taken last year on May 22.

New Lines of Massey-Harris Goods.

Several new lines of goods are being shown throughout the country by the Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Canadian farm implement manufacturers. Chief among them is a drill built to receive either shoes, single or double discs.

They are also supplying a harrow cart, a disc harrow forecarriage, a cream separator with self-balancing bowl (a great advance in cream separator manufacture) and a low metal wheel farm truck.

Last year their new high lift plow, "the Great West," made a name for itself in the fall plowing, and they are now manufacturing this plow in large numbers for this year's trade.

Neepawa will hold its exhibition this year on June 30 and July 1 and 2.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained:—D. J. McKinnon, internal combustion motors, cases 1, 2 and 3; W. J. & G. Storey, smoke preventer; J. H. Greenwood, car brakes; Albert Kemish, hat pin protector; E. E. Everall, carbon holder for black leaf check books; Louis Shumer, suspenders; A. W. Harris, calculating machine; A. J. Webb, albums, portfolios, etc; Maurice Leblanc, condensing and refrigerating apparatus; J. H. Story and W. E. McCalla, enamel faced bricks; W. McWaters, pipes.



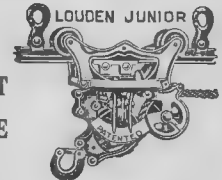
When the Ice goes out in the Spring.

The announcement has been issued for the household science course to be given at the Manitoba Agricultural College this summer. The course will begin on May 3rd and the examinations will conclude August 5th. Copies of the announcement may be had by application to the Principal, Manitoba, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

C. W. Egerson, Duval, Sask., writes:—"Enclosed please find one dollar, my subscription to that indispensable paper, The Nor'-West Farmer. I have invested only one dollar in it until now, and might say I have made 500 per cent. on my investment. I would not take \$25 a year and be without it, because there is always something of interest in it for everyone, and, above all, some information of the greatest value. I should like to see it in every home, and have done, and am doing my best to get everyone with whom I come in contact to subscribe."

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Our Junior line of Hay Carriers take up the least room in your mows, are the surest working, easiest operated and most durable Carriers made. Ask us why. Catalogue on Hay Carriers, Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, etc., free.

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People will read this with all manner of diseases bad blood, constipation, Rheumatism in all forms, old sores, organic troubles, in fact troubles too numerous to mention. A great number have taken medicine for years, and where are you? Our treatment is recognized by the national law of the United States, takes rank as leading method of cure among the highest authorities of America and Europe, and thousands of people have been healed by this science in the last fifteen years. I should say that a system of treatment which has accomplished this result in the last few years, is at least worthy of your respectful consideration, attention and trial. In our treatment we operate intelligently through God's fixed laws, assisting nature in all her workings, if diseased in body or mind. Write me stating your trouble. I will explain how we heal you in your home. Plenty of references. I make a specialty of all chronic troubles. This is the cheapest and quickest healing science the world knows. Prof. H. W. Banton, Institution of Healing, office 232 13th Ave., East Calgary, Alberta. Phone 197. This Science of Healing taught.

Send 50c and receive Five Pair of Hose Feet Post Paid. The part of a lady's stocking that wears out is the feet. When the feet are worn out the whole stocking is thrown away. This is not necessary. Simply cut off the feet and sew a pair of our hose feet to the leg of the stocking and you have a new pair of stocking at a low cost. Add 5c for postage. N. Southcott & Co., London, Ont.



2 King Street



Wheat.

The following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer under date of March 17 gives a very careful review of the grain situation since our last issue:

In the past two weeks the American speculative wheat markets have been flooded with reports and estimates of the damage done to the winter wheat crop in the State of Kansas, and in the wheat growing country immediately surrounding it. To anyone who is not familiar with the general situation regarding the grain trade, the reading of these reports might give the impression that all the wheat needed by the world was raised in Kansas and the neighborhood. The country down there has been overrun by professional and amateur crop examiners and experts whose chief object seems to be to find all the dead and damaged crop possible, and as much of it as possible—the more the better. They have scoured the country in trains and automobiles, and it is safe to say that never before was Kansas so criss-crossed with the tracks of crop-damage seekers. The result of this crop damage agitation has been a lot of fussy, noisy trading in the speculative markets which has not resulted in any volume of trade worth mentioning, but prices in the two weeks after many moderate ups and downs, show an advance of 1½ to 2¢. per bushel. We are of opinion that there is no doubt that a considerable amount of damage has occurred to the winter wheat crop in Kansas and vicinity, but up to the present time it seems as if the damage was confined within a certain radius, because little or no complaints come from other parts of the States, and as the winter wheat acreage in the U. S. is this year over 5,000,000 acres more than last year, a considerable margin of acreage is provided to make up for almost any possible breadth lost by winter killing. And where the winter wheat is ploughed up or abandoned a few farmers are trying spring wheat, but most will plant oats or corn on the fields which have failed, so that while a little may be lost on wheat yield, the yield of coarse grains will be that much enlarged.

Had it not been for the mild excitement caused by the daily grist of crop damage reports and stories, with its influence on traders, we feel confident that prices for wheat would have been somewhat lower than they are. We have more than once in recent reviews made the remark that the grain situation of the world shows a great change from a year ago. This applies to the United States as well as to the world generally.

A recent important exhibit of the U.S. situation is the Government estimate of the quantity of wheat remaining in the farmers' hands on March 1st. It gives the quantity in farmers' hands on that date as 173,344,000 bus. compared with 143,692,000 bus. on March 1st last year, and a ten year average of 152,571,000 bus. It is commonly believed among the grain trade that the Government estimate last year was overestimated by 20,000,000 bus. and this year many people believe the Government has erred in the opposite direction and that the quantity in farmers' hands would be nearer 190,000,000 bus. The visible supply in the U.S. is now 26,417,000 bus. against 36,995,000 bus. one year ago. This shows a decrease of 10,578,000 bus. as compared with last year, but the difference in December last between the visible then and a year previous was a decrease this season of 24,052,000 bus., so that in three months the visible supply in the U.S. has increased 14,000,000 bus. as compared with the same period a year ago, and it is usual for it to decrease at this period of the season, and as a matter of

fact it did decrease heavily last year all through the spring up to August when the new wheat began to move.

Much has been written about this season's wheat in the U.S. going out of sight. It has not shown up in the visible and it has not been exported for exports from July 1st, 1909 to March 12th, 1910, are 30,000,000 bus. less than in the same period of the previous season. There is no doubt to-day that a large portion of the wheat that cannot be accounted for has gone to make up stocks of flour in flour dealers' hands and it is acknowledged by millers in the winter wheat belt that practically every miller has stocks of wheat on hand from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. larger than a year ago. Flour dealers also, besides being well stocked with flour, have a great deal more bought from millers for future delivery, and there is an almost universal complaint on the part of the U.S. millers that they cannot get shipping orders from their customers for flour bought ahead.

The milling trade generally in the U.S. and especially in Minneapolis had a tremendous run of trade during the fall months and up to about the end of January, but to-day it looks like large over production, and a large portion of the flour has gone to replenish the previously depleted stocks of flour dealers and bakers which are now full to overflowing and it now leaves only the daily consumptive demand to be provided for. Thus the trade in actual wheat and flour in the U.S. has become slow and dragging, and primary receipts instead of all disappearing through the mill door, have begun to swell up the visible supply, contrary to the course of things at this time of year. Last week the visible increased 634,000 bus., being the first increase worth mention since November. The speculative market, however, is kept nervously active by the uncertainty of conditions and progress of growing crops.

In the situation outside of America there has not been much lately to cause any divergence from the tenor of routine business. Within the last few days, however, the European markets have become firmer and a better tone prevails across the water, even in face of large supplies on hand and in sight, and no apprehended crop failures bothering them. The future of wheat prices, however, for the next eighteen months depends upon the result of the world's crops of 1910-11 and not upon a failure in Kansas, or in France or Russia, or the spring wheat crop of North America, but on what the whole world's crop may aggregate at the finish of the season, for notwithstanding all the tireless energy of the speculative markets, with their extended influence in helping or hindering prices, the inexorable law of supply and demand in the long run brings prices to their natural level, within a narrow range of fluctuation. Our own judgment is that developments point to moderately lower prices, unless there happens some widespread failure of this year's crops. As we have said before, there is a great change in the general situation from a year ago. This crop year (1909-10) the world has been given the largest wheat crop on record and ever since the new grain began, in the middle of 1909, to move towards the consumer, there has been an overplus accumulating in the visible and invisible storehouses of the world, much of it, of course, in places not reckoned in visible supply statements. Latterly, owing to private stocks of wheat and flour having become well replenished, there is a fair increase being recorded in visible stocks. It is just the overflow from the world's recent big crop, after taking six to eight months to fill up the private stocks and at the same time keep supplied the daily requirements of a gradually, if slowly increasing, bread-eating population. One of the most striking exhibits, showing the lavish supply of the present crop year as compared with the last, is the statement that the world's shipments of wheat from exporting to importing countries for the period from July 1st, 1909, to March 12th 1910,

have been 395,996,000 bus., compared with 334,118,000 bus. for the same period in 1908-9, an increase of 61,878,000 bus. this season. How is it possible in face of such an increase of supply to keep prices going on a high level, unless subsequent crops fail largely? What this year's crops may do is impossible to tell now. The acreage under wheat, owing to the influence of high prices, is largely increased on crops already growing and is likely to be greatly increased where the crops are yet to be planted, such as the American and Canadian spring wheat crops. We therefore cannot help but look forward in anticipation to another world's record crop, and should that result, it will supply such a surplus over immediate requirements that prices will naturally seek a lower level on the new crop. But until the new crop has been generally secured, we do not expect to see any important lowering of prices, and should signs of extensive crop failure develop between now and the end of summer we would probably still have comparatively high prices for the balance of the old crop.

Our Winnipeg market has been firm and dull for cash wheat, and on our option market trade in the future deliveries has waited on the movements in the Chicago and Minneapolis markets, being stagnant or active according as influenced by the course of the U.S. markets. There is practically no export trade because prices are kept fully above export basis by the large companies buying the cash wheat, and selling May delivery in place of it and making their profit out of the storage charges. Now and again through the chance of getting a lower freight rate through to Liverpool a little is worked for export but there is no steady regular trade that way. Owing to the early break up of winter spoiling country roads, farmers will not get much wheat delivered at the stations till after seed-time, but we hope that prices later will be such as to cause no regret on this score. News reports show that owing to the earliness of the season farmers at several points have begun to work on the land preparing for seeding, and even some seeding is reported. A seed-

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STEAM PLOW PROPOSITION

Two Sections, 50 miles south-west of Winnipeg; clean, level, open prairie, free from stone or scrub, with about 500 acres new breaking; balance practically all arable land. Close to three competing railway lines; low freight rates, good roads, rural telephones; rich, well settled locality. Reasonable price and easy terms. Apply owners.

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time so early as this in the West has seldom happened, only twice in the last twenty-four years if we recollect rightly. In neither of these years was it followed by a good season otherwise. We will probably, however, have a freeze up again which will bring general seeding on by about a normal date. To-day's cash prices are No. 1 Nor. \$1.04½; No. 2 Nor. \$1.02¾; No. 3 Nor. \$1.00¾; and No. 4 wheat .97½, spot or enroute and futures closed March, \$1.04½; May, \$1.06¼; July, \$1.07½.

Oats.

The oat market has continued dull without much change in prices. There seems little hope of oat prices advancing in the near future, whatever developments may take place later. In the meantime, prices won't easily go lower. To-day's cash prices are: No. 2 C.W., 34½; No. 3 C. W., 33½; Extra No. 1 Feed, 34c.; No. 1 Feed and Rej. 33c., and No. 2 Feed 32½c., spot or enroute. Futures closed: March, 34½c.; May, 36½c.; July, 37½c.

Barley.

There is nothing doing in barley and we quote prices nominal at No. 3, 48c.; No. 4, 45c.

Flax.

Flax is firm, following the advance in Duluth, but there is practically nothing doing in this market. Cash No. 1 N.W., \$1.97; No. 1 Man., \$1.95. Futures closed: March, \$1.97; and May, \$2.00. All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. —Thompson, Sons & Co.

Grain Inspections

Grain inspections for the period March 1 to 14 inclusive at Winnipeg, Calgary and Canadian inspections at Duluth are as follows:

Spring Wheat.—No. 1 Hard, 5 cars; No. 1 Northern, 707; No. 2 Northern, 682; No. 3 Northern, 236; No. 4, 79; No. 5, 9; No. 6, 4; Rej. 1, 42; Rej. 2, 59; No grade, 20; Rej., 27; Cond., 3. Total, 1873 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 1703 cars; Calgary, 120; Duluth, 50.

Winter wheat.—No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, 3 cars; No. 3 A. R. W., 5; No. 4 Red Winter, 3; No. 5 R. W., 9. Total, 14 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 2 cars; Calgary, 12.

Oats.—No. 1 Canadian Western, 98 cars; No. 2 C. W., 580; No. 3 C. W., 58; Extra No. 1 Feed, 65; No. 1 Feed, 15; No. 2 Feed, 16; Rej. 1, 5; No grade, 3; No. 2 Mixed, 4. Total, 844 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 743 cars; Calgary, 91; Duluth, 10.

Barley.—Extra No. 3, 3 cars; No. 3, 63; No. 4, 26; Feed, 1; Rej., 1. Total, 104 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 89 cars; Calgary, 13; Duluth, 2.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 44 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 3; Rej., 2; No grade, 4; Cond., 2. Total, 55 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 53 cars; Duluth, 2.

Live Stock.

Cattle prices are steady with only a fair run. Good stuff is bringing favorable prices but there are far too many plain and unfinished animals coming forward. The bulk of the cattle are going at \$4.75 with the top at \$5.00. Good butchers' cows and heifers are selling at 3.75 to \$4.50, hogs \$9.00 and good veal calves at \$4.00 to \$4.50. The following quotations are given out by one of the leading abattoirs:

Choice export steers,	
freight assumed	4.80 to 4.75
Good export steers, freight	
assumed	4.25 to 4.50
Choice export heifers freight	
assumed	4.25 to 4.50
Choice butcher steers &	
heifers, delivered	4.50 to 5.00
Good butcher cows and	
heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium mixed butcher cat-	
tle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	8.75 to 9.00
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice Calves	3.50 to 4.00
Choice calves	3.50 to 4.00

Chicago Live Stock.

Special report by Clay, Robinson & Co.: Chicago Union Stock Yards, March 14—The markets for cattle, hogs and sheep were of a high and bounding

kind last week. Top beeves reached \$8.40, highest ever paid in March during modern packing times and as high as reported since December. Hogs sold up to \$10.90, the highest figure ever recorded in modern packing times and the highest for any time since 1865. Lambs went at \$9.65, a new high price during modern packing times and the highest since June, 1909, when the record figure of \$9.90 was made. Western wethers brought \$8.15, a price never before realized, and native ewes \$8.00, also a record figure.

The prospects for the cattle trade are very good. It is a patent fact that good to choice beeves are in very limited numbers throughout the corn belt and that there will not be a surplus of even those in plain to medium flesh. At the same time the demand on both local dressed beef and eastern shipping account should continue to be urgent, providing there is no reversal in industrial affairs, and prices should go high before there is permanent lowering of the same. It is problematical as to whether hog prices will go any higher. It is generally conceded that the supply in the country is anywhere from 25 to 35 percent. under one year ago. It is more a question as to how much higher consumers are willing to pay for pork products. At this time packers are being kept busy supplying an insistent demand for fresh hog meats and eastern shipping demand is of the urgent kind. Unless all signs fail the top prices for both sheep and lambs have not been seen thus for this season. The great bulk of the fat stock is now back in the northern Colorado feed lots and reports from there are to the effect that owners are bullish as to the future market and also have plenty of feed. Thus there is no probability of congested receipts from that quarter and there are not enough offerings back in the feed lots of other states to cut any material figure in the markets until the arrival of grassers.

The bulk of cattle sales last week were at \$6.25 to \$7.75. Most of the butchers grades of cows and heifers went at \$4.50 to \$5.85, with canners and cutters largely at \$3.25 to \$3.75. Bulls largely at \$4.75 to \$5.75. Fancy vealers landed at \$10.00 and choice heavy calves at \$6.00. Feeders sold in main at \$5.25 to \$5.90 and most stockers at \$4.75 to \$5.25.

The advance in the hog market last week was anywhere from 25c to 75c from the close of the previous week. Good to choice offerings went largely at 50c to 65c gain. Both packers and eastern shippers competed strongly for the offerings which along with the relatively moderate supplies, enabled sellers to have remarkably firm control of the situation. March 10 was high day of the week. On this day Clay, Robinson & Co. obtained \$10.90 and the bulk of selling was at \$10.50 to \$10.85, according to time of day sales were made.

The advance in prices for sheep and lambs last week was 20c to 30c over the close of the previous week. An excellent demand prevailed all week for both woolled and shorn offerings. Top lambs made \$9.65, and bulk of sales were at \$8.60 to \$9.35. Summit on sheep was \$8.15 and sales in main at \$7.00 to \$7.75.

Montreal Market.

Advice from Montreal on March 16 quoted hogs at \$10.25, live weight; choice steers at \$6.00 to \$6.25; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sows, \$9.25. Sheep, steady at \$4.75; lambs, \$7.00. Receipts for that day were: cattle, 300; calves, 1,000; sheep and lambs, 100; hogs, 600.

Horses.

Horse prices have not changed since our last report. Farmers are getting well stocked up for their spring work and contractors will not be on the market for a month yet. Good farm teams will cost \$450 to \$500. A load of drafters went through a few days ago, some of them costing \$300 each in Toronto.

Produce.

Eggs and butter are coming forward in good supply. Dairy butter is quot-

A Satisfied Customer the Best Advertisement

Farmers who ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur will find great advantage in employing the old established and reliable house of Thompson, Sons & Co., to look after and dispose of their shipments on commission.

In soliciting such business we can refer to many satisfied customers and in this connection beg to quote the following unsolicited letter:

SUMNER P.O., SASK.

Nov. 25th, 1909

Messrs. Thompson, Sons & Co.

DEAR SIR,—

I have received returns with check attached, which were highly satisfactory. I feel it incumbent on me to write you expressing my best thanks for the businesslike manner in handling shipments of grain for me both this year and in the past, and will remember you again with my next shipments.

Yours very truly,

W. F. GREEN.

We invite all Western grain growers to write us for market information and prospects, and for instructions about shipping and "Our Way of Doing Business." Prompt, experienced, personal attention is given to every car of grain entrusted to our care for handling and disposal, and everything we can do is done for the interest and advantage of our customers.

THOMPSON SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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JOHN GEDDES, GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.

You will ship to me again if you ship to me once.

WRITE:

214 Grain Exchange,

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Branch Office: LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The Fraser River Valley

Are You Coming to the Coast this Spring?
Then Inquire About This:

15 Acres - 13 cleared, balance partially cleared. Soil is partly creek bottom (5 acres) and balance bench about 12 feet high, an excellent clay loam soil, first-class for fruit culture and poultry. Dwelling house, barn and poultry house. Good stream flows through one corner and forms boundary part of way, with good salmon and trout fishing in season. Will make a very attractive home. 7½ miles from New Westminster.

Price \$4,200. \$1,500 cash, balance to suit.

This includes horse, wagons, implements, cattle, poultry, furniture and crop, worth over \$1,000.

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The Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, MAN.
Incorporated and Established in 1885

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1909, \$6,259,443.00

Assets - - - \$155,768.95

Cash Reserve, Assets - - - \$62,839.34

Financially strong. This Co. has the largest Cash Reserve per \$1.00 at risk than any other farmers' Mutual Co. in Western Canada.

Farmers get information re our "Blanket Policy," the best thing yet in the line of Insurance. Rates the lowest procurable. Reliable hustling agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited.

ed around 23 cents and eggs at 28. Potatoes are decidedly lower than at this time last year. One firm quotes 35 cents per bushel, car lots. Last year at this time they were worth 75 cents.

Walls Under a Stable.

A. Forrest, Man., subscriber writes:—"What material makes the best walls for a stable under barn? I am intending to build a stone wall as I have any amount of stone of all sizes from good building blocks to small stones for filling, but have heard that the climate here causes the mortar to slack, also that the walls crack. I have also heard cement condemned, the claim being made that the cement will not adhere to the small stones used for filling. Others claim that the stone wall is all right if one used plenty of cement in the mortar. If this is so, what proportions should be used? The place I intend building on is high and dry, and I should like if possible to utilize the stone that is available for building purposes."

Answer by J. D. Clinkunbroomer, Treherne, Man.: I will say that to my mind there is no better building material than stones. Your subscriber speaks of using cement. Mortar mixed at not less than six to one will build a first class wall. The stone should be practically free from clay so that the cement will bond to the stone. I have seen stone walls here in Manitoba, built with lime mortar, slack or "roat" so as to be of no bond at all and the stones would fall out even by the blowing of the wind. I have built several concrete walls here using a cement mortar made of one part cement to six parts sand. They are giving every satisfaction so that I have no hesitation in recommending such. I would say to your subscriber, by all means use the stone and cement mortar mixed as above described. I would build the wall two feet thick and eight feet high for a stable. The only cause, so far as I can tell, for the mortar not sticking to the stones is that it is too poor, or the stones may be covered with clay which sometimes is the case. As to the walls cracking, I cannot account for this. I have seen walls crack sometimes before they were finished but have never seen serious results come from this cracking. Very often when too little cement is used the mortar is not strong enough to make the bond. I have had 30 years building experience and know that mortar mixed at the rate of one part of cement to eight of sand or gravel is of no use although such has been recommended by some papers. But in all of my experience I have never seen it used so poor; oftener two, three or four parts of sand and gravel to one of cement.

Rosser Grain Growers' Association Oppose Government Bill.

W. H. Bewell, of Rosser, Man., writes us as follows:—

"A well attended meeting of the Rosser Grain Growers was held on the 12th inst. Mr. John Kennedy addressed the meeting, dealing chiefly with the marketing of grain, and elevator bill now under discussion. At the close of his address the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"Moved by James Ryan, seconded by Robt. Ferguson: That the Rosser Grain Growers' Association hereby reaffirms its position upon the elevator question, and heartily commends the action and attitude of the Grain Growers' Elevator Committee in standing for its own bill, which is the result of deep study and mature deliberation, and embodies the views of Manitoba Grain Growers as to the essential features of a just and successful bill, and in as firmly opposing and repudiating the government bill, which contains the abnoxious clauses of expropriation, enforced monopoly by coercion and exaction through its 60 per cent. petition obligation, and materially destroying our loading platform safe-

guard; and especially its refusal of independent, non-partisan control and operation, without which we are convinced any bill must end in failure."

Gravel and Cement Required for Foundation.

F. J. W. P., Lumsden, Sask., writes.—"Would you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper how much gravel and cement is required for a foundation wall 20 ft. x 40 ft. x 8 ft. high, thickness of wall to be ten inches?" A good mixture for a concrete wall of this kind would be one part of cement to two and one-half parts of sand to five parts of stone or gravel. One cubic yard of concrete of this consistency would require 1.29 barrels of cement, 3.25 barrels of sand, and 6.45 barrels of gravel or broken stone. By allowing 3.8 cubic feet for 1 barrel the sand and gravel may be quoted in terms of cubic yards. The walls of the above dimensions would contain approximately 778 cubic feet which would require 144 bags of cement, 26 cubic yards of gravel or stone and 13 cubic yards of sand. Any farmer who is doing much concrete work should possess a book of some kind on cement making. The cement companies publish these as advertising matter but in them is contained a great deal of valuable information about cement making and its uses, with tables for calculating the amount of materials required. These may be had for nothing while there are also a number of other books and pamphlets taking up the subject of concrete construction in a more exhaustive manner, which may be had for a small cost.

A wall of the above thickness should be reinforced with vertical rods or heavy wires placed every one or two feet apart in the wall and also with horizontal rods placed in the walls while in process of construction.

Daniel F. Boissevain, Strathmore, Alta., writes.—"It is just about a year since I allowed my name to drop from your list. But now that I have gone through the preliminaries of taking possession of my farm and am planning for a vigorous campaign of intelligent, well directed work, your paper becomes a necessity, indispensable. I, therefore, enclose my subscription for a year and trust your valuable paper will be as constant a visitor as it was in Saskatchewan of yore. Please start me with the first issue of February since I am very anxious to read the letters in answer to the Edmonton query re-packers (soil)."

Farms for Sale and to Rent.—State requirements. G. Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

Western Eye Grass Seed.—The usual supply and quality for sale at \$8.00 per 100 lbs., in sacks, a.o.b. K. McIver, Virden, Man.

Shorthorns.—A few 2 and 3-year-old heifers at a little over beef prices 3-year-olds with calf. Particulars from K. McIver, Virden, Man.

For Immediate Sale.—Pure bred Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels \$1.50 each, hens \$1.00. Eggs for hatching after April 1st, \$1.50 for thirteen. Only one breed kept. S. Dunfield, Swan Lake, Man.

For Sale.—The German Coach Stallion known as Polar Star, Dapple bay, star in forehead, docked tail, weight about 1450 lbs., age 10 years. Registration No. 1588-1497. "Polar Star," Vol. No. 2 German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Association. For price and terms apply to Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited, Regina, Sask.

Would You Marry If Sued?—Each issue of my matrimonial paper contains about forty columns advertisements of Ladies and Gentlemen from all sections of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe—rich, poor, young old, Protestants, Catholics, etc. Sample copy mailed sealed free. W. H. Genuels, Toledo, Ohio

MRS. SHEPPARD, Letellier, Man. Five pure-bred Bronze gobblers for sale, \$5.00 each. f.o.b. Letellier.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hodkinson's Prize winning strain) Big, vigorous blue barred Cockerels for sale from \$3 to \$5 each. Order early and get the pick. Eggs at \$2 per setting.

HELP WANTED

We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—\$75.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or for farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

Moving Picture Machine.—(Ikonograph) \$25, including acetylene light outfit, J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

Farm For Sale.—First-class half-section, near good town, only \$16.00 per acre for quick sale. George Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

For Sale. The imported Percheron Stallion Wallace, foaled 1899, reg. No. 23831. D. A. Veomans, Secretary, Alexander, Man.

For Sale.—One first-class Standard Bred pacer stallion, rising four years old. Good size, good looker and healthy. Copy of pedigree, etc., on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

Seed Grain.—A choice lot of Red Fife Wheat and Abundance Oats for sale. Samples and prices upon application. Jno. A. Mooney, P.O. Box 7, Regina, Sask. Phone.

New Ideas Wanted.—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

British Columbia.—Fort George Land, 50000 acres fertile wheat and mixed farming lands. Send for photographs and Surveyors' reports. The Wright Investment Co., Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C.

British Columbia Farm Lands.—80000 acres on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Fort George district, retail or in block. Rich soil, ideal climate, easy terms. The Mercantile Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

For Sale or Exchange for Work Horses.—Clydesdale Stallion, Royal Ascot, beautiful dark brown, eight years old, with Macgregor and Prince of Wales for grand sires. James Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Free Booklet.—Are you interested in a milder climate where the flowers bloom in February? British Columbia is the greatest opportunity land in Canada. Write for our booklet. Dept. C. L. W. Bick, 1104 Broad St, Victoria, B.C.

Strawberries.—Catalogue with instructions for growing Strawberries free to those interested. New varieties, Kendall, Highland, St. Louis, Bountiful, Thirty leading older varieties. John Downham, Strathroy, Ont.

Poultry For Sale.—Canadian Poultry Review, 48 to 72 pages monthly. Bright, practical, fully illustrated. Every department in charge of a specialist. 34th year of publication. 50c. a year, 3 years one dollar, anywhere in Canada, outside Toronto. Address, Toronto, Ont.

Men Wanted.—in every locality in Canada to make \$20 per week and \$3. per day expenses advertising our goods, posting up showcards in all conspicuous places and generally representing us. Steady work to right men. No experience required. Write for particulars. ROYAL REMEDY CO. London, Ont., Canada.

I Want to Buy.—Moose, Elk, Caribou, Deer and Antelope horns and skulls (head and neck skin to shoulder). Raw furs and other specimens. You will realize more money by selling to me as I pay you the same price I pay middlemen and dealers. Honest treatment, prompt returns. Write me. Edwin Dixon, Wholesale Taxidermist, Main Street, Unionville, Ontario.

For Sale.—Registered Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, comprising ten females from two years old up, in calf to Lord Houghton. Also Lord Houghton, Champion at Brandon Spring Bull Sale 1907. These cattle are in good breeding condition and are reliable producers. One Yearling Angus Bull, Yearling Registered Shire Stallion, one 3 year old driving "Bryson" Gelding, one pair Weanling Clyde bred fillies, one Weanling Percheron bred Colt. M. C. Weightman, Morden, Man.

Okanagan Valley Fruit Farm.—containing ten acres, nearly 500 trees of standard varieties, most of which will be bearing next season, adjacent to the town of Penticton. This is an opportunity to secure an orchard without the years of weary waiting necessary to bring it to the bearing stage. The price asked, \$4,700, is considerably less than the actual cost of maturing an orchard at the present price of the raw land. Apply to G. S. Alexander, 504 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

You can successfully handle and tan.—Your own skins and furs without the usual hard work and loss of time. My up-to-date formulas and labor saving instructions enable anyone to do this interesting and profitable work in their leisure time, turning lost time into money. You cannot spoil any skins. I guarantee your success from your first attempt. A free set of mail lessons learning you to dress and mount animal skins and heads into valuable robes and rugs is included. Formulas and complete instructions are only \$3.00 post paid. Edwin Dixon, Taxidermist, Unionville, Ontario.

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL.—Good profits await you in sunny, mild climate, Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business; professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room B 33 Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B.C.

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For Sale.—National Cream Separator, in good condition, \$48 cash, delivered; cash returned if not good value. Smythurst, Keeler, Sask.

Land Surveying.—In all its branches. Farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, B. Sc., M. and D.L.S., 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

For Sale or To Let.—480 acres near Winnipeg, all fenced, good buildings. Apply to W. Findlay, 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

For Sale.—Three Shorthorn bull calves, a few grade cows and a quantity of seed barley. For particulars apply to W. Sproat, Virden, Man.

For Sale.—Western rye grass seed, seven cents per pound, sacks free. William Burns, Stoughton, Sask.

Garton's Standwell Barley.—Acclimatized, second prize at Regina and Brandon. One Dollar per Bushel, F.O.B. Lloydminster. Sacks included. Smith and Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask.

For Sale.—Pure-bred registered Percheron Stallion, six years, bred by Lane, good foal-getter, gentle to work, about sixteen hundred. Eight hundred dollars. H. Burn, Gillingham, Alta.

For Sale.—Good horse or cattle ranch, free access to range, half section fenced, house, running water, corrals, stables, fine hay meadow, stock if desired \$12 an acre. H. Burn, Gillingham, Alta.

Agents Wanted Immediately.—To sell our hardy Ontario Nursery Stock. Outfit free, liberal commission. State territory wanted. Thos. W. Bowman & Son Co., Ltd., Ridgeville, Ontario.

Wanted.—Good farm in good locality. Will deal only with owner. American Investment Association, 813 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale.—Raspberry plants. Red (Turner) and yellow (Caroline) 50c doz. \$3.00, 100. Hardy and fruitful. Lilacs 10c each. \$1.00 doz. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

White Bull Terriers.—I have for sale a splendid litter of pups from champion bred stock. Also some grown dogs. Parents registered in American Kennel Club. For particulars address J. W. Reid, Box 132, Elgin, Man.

For Sale.—One first-class Bone Cutter, in good order, or will exchange for pure-bred Pekin Duck Eggs for hatching. I also have Wolf Hound Dog for sale. Write for prices. Address P.O. Box 71, Selkirk, Man.

Improve.—The laying qualities of your hens, by purchasing Leghorn cockerels at one fifty each; three for four dollars. Brown Leghorns, also white, in both sexes. Few turkeys left. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

For Sale.—Registered Percheron stallion, three years old, black, weight 1800 pounds. I don't think this colt can be beaten for his age in Saskatchewan. For particulars address H. O. Hutchins, Box 66, Keeler, Sask.

Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants.—R. M. Kellogg strain, \$10.00 per thousand, by freight or express at purchaser's expense. By mail, post paid, \$2.00 per hundred. Monrad Wigen, Creston, B.C.

Fence Posts.—Cedar and Tamarac, carload lots quality guaranteed, prices to suit. Quotations on receipt. Shipments anywhere. Wilton Bros. Hay, Grain Produce and Wood Merchants, Cor. King and James, Winnipeg.

Pure Italian Bees.—In 8 and 11 frame hives also supers with standard Langstroth frames combs wired and built from full sheets foundation, also honey extractor. C. Langill, Giroux, Man.

For Sale.—One Hackney Stallion, coming four, seventeen hands high, weight 1300, will take ser on him. Correspondence solicited. W. B. Emm, box 47, Dubuc, Sask.

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For Sale or Exchange.—The imported Clydesdale stallion Glasserton (11726) Great Britain, (3983) Vol. 13, Canadian. Glasserton is a sure foal getter and leaves splendid stock. For information apply to Alex. Watson, sec.-treas. Lipton Clydesdale Association, Lipton, Sask.

Farm for Sale.—Choice half section, 180 acres ready for crop, 25 acres fenced, balance first-class wheat land, free from stones; two-storied house, 20x26, stabling for 20 horses, three portable granaries, unfailing well, 1,700 trees planted as wind-break, \$28.00 per acre, seven miles from station. Also five work horses, three colts, seed wheat, oats, hay and full line of implements. E. P. Porter, Strongfield, Sask.

Hundreds of Horses Die every year with Swamp Fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, still keep poor, perspire easily when working, get very weak in a few hours. Many people claim it cannot be cured. Many years of experience. I guarantee to cure said fever of all money refunded. 50c. per dose; 12 doses for \$5. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Saskatchewan

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9000



9001



9002



9003



9005



9006



9008



9009



9010



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9013



9017

We illustrate here a few from our extensive line for Spring and Summer. Each is full of STYLE and VALUE and we are sure there is one that will suit you. If your dealer has not our complete range ask to see our Style Sheet. It shows some cute things for the little tots too. Look for our name "McCALL" on the lining. PLEASE NOTE—We do a strictly wholesale business; order through your dealer.

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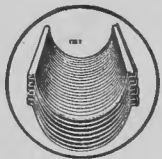
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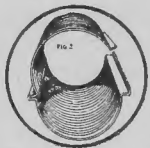
saves farmers money
lowers taxes—better roads



THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:



This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:



Then you clamp the flanges together like this:



And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

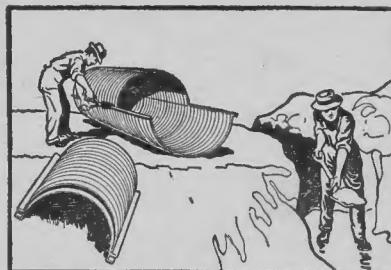
G. A. Pedlar

GET your township reeve or warden to study Pedlar Culverts. Send for the Free Book and show him why this Culvert surpasses for all ditch drainage, for restraining small streams, for every use that any culvert can serve. You will profit through lowered taxes, better roads and abolished washouts. Send for the book and interest your township's officials. You will benefit by what they will learn.

For a very moderate cost you can instal a perfect sewage-disposal system on your farm, using a suitably-sized Pedlar Culvert. You can realize the full value of the liquid manure your animals produce by draining your stable-floors with Pedlar Culvert—and that highly valuable manure is usually wasted on farms. Pedlar Culvert makes it easy to water your cattle in winter. And there are a score of other uses for it on the farm.

Nothing vies with Pedlar Culvert as a well-curbing or a cistern lining. The thick galvanizing absolutely protects the metal of these Culverts from rust or corrosion, and the metal itself protects the water supply from contamination. For draining swampy spots around the farm, or for irrigation ditches and under-drains Pedlar Culverts far excel tile or cement piping, are much less costly, much easier to instal and infinitely more durable.

Pedlar Culvert is made, in every standard size from 8 to 72 inches diameter, of Special Billet Iron of the best quality, in extra heavy gauge. This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved while cold, so the sizes never vary a fraction. These half-cylinders are then corrugated by a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch. After being corrugated, the whole surface and each edge is heavily galvanized and made positively rust-proof.



A few hours' work—no special skill needed—and an indestructible culvert is in place ready for use.



PEDLAR CULVERT

is made in Nestable Sections from the Best Billet Iron, heavily galvanized and deeply corrugated.

It is the simplest kind of work put these half-sections of Pedlar Culvert together permanent. One half-cylinder is placed another, and the flange-rib on each side is rigidly compressed flat by the huge pressure exerted by a simple but effective tool. No bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts—but a triple-thick locking rib-flange that gives Pedlar Culvert immense strength. Thus it will stand crushing strains that would destroy any other piping.

This peculiar flat-flange triple-thick rib makes the most perfect joint possible—nearly as good as if it were welded. Yet it allows for expansion and contraction under heat or cold. Thus a Pedlar Culvert will not spring nor split even though frozen solidly full of ice. Also the triple-rib flange principle makes it possible to break joints in putting this Culvert together, something you cannot do with any other culvert or with cement piping or tile.

Pedlar Culverts are the most portable, as well as the most durable, of any piping for any purpose. Being made in half-cylinders, they are nestable—so that a great many linear feet of culvert occupy but few cubic feet of car or wagon space. This economizes freight and carriage costs, and makes it easy to transport this Culvert even in rough country. You should get the free book and sample culvert that makes the whole story clear. State your possible needs when you write for the book, and let us quote prices.

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BOOKLET NO. 62

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